

MAINTENANCE
and
BUYING GUIDE

PITTSBURGH
PAINTS

BRUSHES · SUNDRIES



PITTSBURGH
PLATE GLASS COMPANY

REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS Enable Pittsburgh to Provide America's Homes and Buildings with *Live Paint* PROTECTION

For the first time—by Pittsburgh's new "Molecular Selection" process—a paint oil supplied by nature as a complex mixture is separated to produce a superior oil for paint making . . . plus an oil for other commercial uses. This development is a major contribution to industry from the Pittsburgh Paint Laboratories.

The toughness and all-round goodness of any paint depends to a high degree on the quality of the oil that goes into it. That is why Pittsburgh's pioneer work in developing the "Molecular Selection" process is so important in the history of America's paint industry. It greatly increases the supply of high-grade oils needed for many types of paints.

"Magic Fingers" In Action

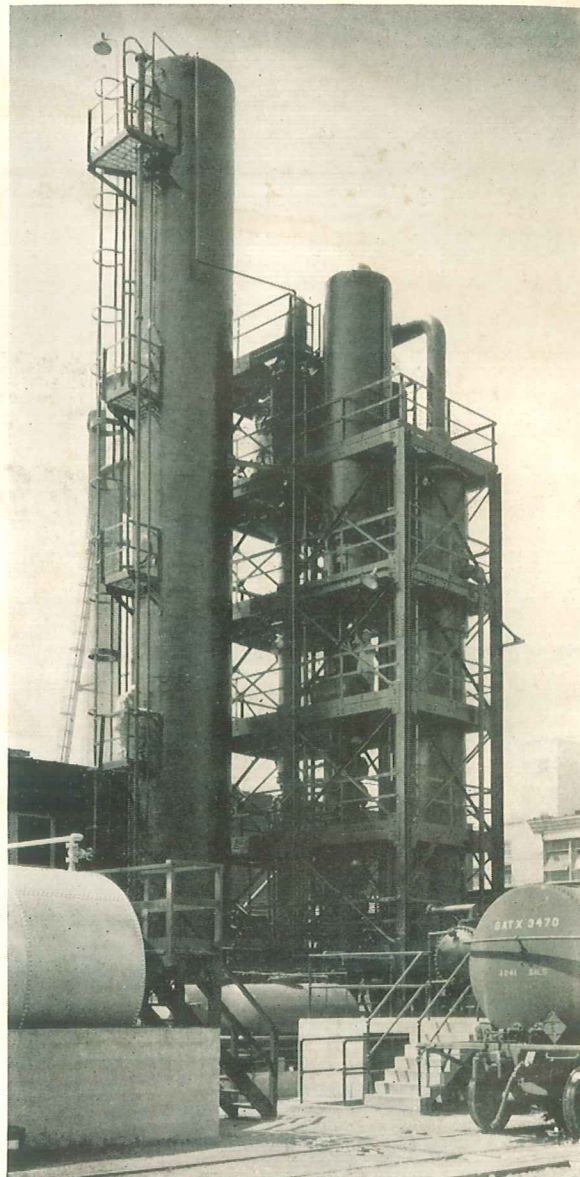
"Molecular Selection" starts with natural oil carefully chosen as the best of its kind. This oil rises in continuous flow in a 70-foot tower. At the same time, a special solvent cascades down through the tower—running over a series of fins and baffles, providing maximum surface and giving the solvent time to act on the oil. As if possessed of magic fingers, this solvent reaches into the drops of oil—seeks out and selects those molecules that are best suited to paint-making, and separates out the molecules that add nothing to a paint film.

One natural oil enters this tower—two new oils come out. The first is a paint-making oil which is better than nature's best—as far superior to the oil that went in as is high-test aviation gasoline to "regular." The second oil is of value for other commercial uses.

Research That Produces

It is not surprising that "Molecular Selection" was born in the Pittsburgh Research Laboratories. For years, Pittsburgh has been a leader in research to improve paint-making oils and resins. One of the most useful fruits of Pittsburgh's policy of continuous research was the perfecting of "Vitolized Oils." These are the improved oils which make possible Pittsburgh's famous one-day paint system—which keeps paints **Live, Tough, and Elastic** to provide **LIVE-PAINT PROTECTION**. Right now, thousands of paint users can thank this development for giving them longer-lasting, more economical paint jobs.

Other developments ripening in the Pittsburgh laboratories and pilot plants are providing new synthetic resins, new chemical fillers and adhesives, and new protective materials from which better coatings are produced for a wide range of service.



PITTSBURGH PAINTS

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX

For index to Pittsburgh's Maintenance and Inspection Guide, See Pages 7 and 8

A

	Page
Abrasives	109 to 111
Adhesives	83, 84
Airtight Cartridges	70
Alcohol	74
Aluminum	
Liquids	25 to 27
Paints	24, 25
Powder and Paste	25, 81
Anchor Glue	83
Architectural Enamels	34
Architectural Undercoater ..	34
Artist Colors	84
Asbestos Roof Coatings	73
Asphalt Roof Coatings	73
Asphaltums, Utility	42
Attachment, Flame Spreader ..	97
Automobile Cleaner and Pol- ish	55

B

Banana Liquid	82
Barn Paints	
Barnhide	20
Utility Barn and Roof	20
Belts, Sanding	108
Benzol	74
Black, Lamp Black Dry	66, 83
Blackboard Black	44
Blades, Scraper	90
Blades, Trimmer	100
Blow Torches	98
Blue Lead	84
Blues, Dry	
Cobalt	66
Prussian	66
Ultramarine	66
Boards	
Extension	99
Glass	86
Paste	99
Boiler and Stack Paint	103
Bond, Plaster	73
Bondex	61
Bondex Primer	61
Bonding Cement Paint	61, 62
Bonding Cement Primer	61
Borders, Trimz Ready-Pasted ..	78
Brackets	
Ladder	93
Roof	93
Window	99

B (Cont'd)

	Page
Brick and Stucco Paint (Ce- menthide)	17
Bronze Paste	25, 26
Bronze Powder	25, 26, 81, 82
Bronzing Liquid	27, 82
Browns, Dry	66
Brush Cleaner	55
Brushes	
Bronzing	118
Dusters, Painter	118
Dutch Calcimine	117
Flat Calcimine	117
(Also see Wall Coating)	
Flat Paint	113, 114
Flatting Wall	115
Glue	118
Machine	116
Paint, Leather Bound	113
Paint, Metal Bound Flat ..	113, 114
Paperhangers' Paste	118
Paperhangers' Smoothing ..	118
Paste, Paperhangers'	118
Radiator Bronzing	118
Roof	117
Sash, Flat and Oval	116, 117
Smoothing, Paperhangers' ..	118
Stencil	117
Varnish, Flat	116
Varnish, Oval	115
Wall Coating	115
Wall, Flat	113, 114
Whitewash	117, 118
Wire Scratch	118
Brushing Black	47
Burn Off Knife	88
Burning Outfit, Paint	97, 98

C

Cabinet Glue	83
Calcimine	61 to 66
Canvas Paint	60
Canvas Undercoater	45
Cartridges, Caulking Com- pound	70, 71
Cascamite Adhesive	83
Casco Waterproof Glue	83
Casein Paints	
Dry	63, 64
Paste	63

C (Cont'd)

	Page
Casing Knives	102
Caulking	
Compound	70 to 72
Guns	72
Cement	
Fabric	60
Paint	61, 62
Plastic Roof	73
Trim	76
Weatherstrip	76
Cementhide, Brick and Stucco Paint	17
Chamois Skins	58
Chisels, Glaziers	88
Circular Glass Cutters	85
Clean-up Aids, Pittsburgh	
Brush Cleaner	55
Cleaner and Polish, Mimax ..	55
Crack Filler	54
Floor Cleaner	54
Furniture Polish	55
Paint Cleaner	54
Patching Plaster	55
Sapono Basic Cleaner	54
Skin Protector	56
Soilax Cleaner	56
Streakless Paint Cleaner ..	54
Wallpaper Cleaner	59
Waterless Cleaner	56
Wax	
Liquid, Waterspar	55, 56
Paste, Polishing, Water- spar	56
Self - Polishing Water- spar	55, 56
Waxoff	56
Clear Auto Finish	47
Cloth, Emery	109, 110
Cloths, Drop	72
Coatings, Roof	73
Cold Water Paint (Exterior) ..	65
Cold Water Paint (Interior) ..	65
Colors	
Dry, Powder	66
Oil, Fluid	15, 16
Show Card	84
Techide Deep	63
Compound, Caulking	70 to 72
Compound, Glazing	69
Compound, Rubbing	76
Compound, Spackling	62
Conditioners, Paint	94
Crack Filler	54
Creosote	68

C (Cont'd)

Creosote Oil	Page 68
Cutrite Sanding Papers	110
Cutters, Glass	84, 85

D

Dairy Gloss White	47
Dead Flat White Paint (for Ceilings)	37
Decorators' Tape	80
Directory of Products	10 to 12
Disc Floor Sander	112
Discs, Sanding	108, 111
Drier, Waterspar	41
Drivers, Diamond Point	85
Drop Cloths	72
Dry Colors	66
Dry Paints	63, 64
Dusters, Painters'	118

E

Edges, Straight	101
Elec-Tro-Cut Sanding Papers	110
Emery Cloth	109, 110
Enamels and Undercoaters	
Architectural	34
Florhide	17, 18
PBX Enamel	34
Snolite Eggshell White	36, 37
Extra Hiding Q.D. Gloss White	37
Undercoater	38
Utility	35
Waterspar	33
White Spirit	35
Extension Boards	99
Extension Ladders	91
Extension Planks	92
Exterior Water Paints	65

F

Fabric Cement	60
Felt Rubbing Pads	76
Fibre-Tite Liquid Porcelene Fillers	60
Crack	54
Wood (Paste)	43
First Coater, Wallhide	28, 29
Fish Glue	84
Flake Glue	83
Flame Spreader Attachment	97
Flat Wall Paint	32, 35, 36, 62, 63
Flat White, Spray	33

F (Cont'd)

Flatting Oil	Page 75
Flint (Sand) Paper	109
Floor Cleaner	54
Floor Oil	75
Floor Paints	
Florhide	17, 18
Floor Sanders	112
Floor Sanding Paper	111
Floor Seals, Waterspar	39
Floor Varnishes	38, 39, 40
Floor Wax	55, 56
Florhide Enamel	17, 18
Flour Paste	66
Fluid Oil Colors	15, 16
Folding Tables	99
Foundation Waterproofing	73
Furniture Polish	55

G

Galvanized Iron Primer	21
Garnet Paper	109, 110
Glare-proof Paint	45, 66
Glass Cutters	84, 85
Glass Cutters' Rules	84
Glass Cutters' Squares	87
Glass Cutting Boards	86
Glass Holder (Marvel)	86
Glass Pliers	85
Glaziers' Chisel	88
Glaziers' Points	86
Glaziers' Rules	87
Glazing Compound	69
Glazing System (Wallhide)	27 to 31
Gloss Wall Paint	30, 31
Gloss White Enamel	47
Glue	
Anchor	83
Cabinet	83
Cascamite	83
Casco	83
Flake	83
Ground	83
LePage's	83
Liquid Fish	84
Sizing	83
Gold Bronze Powder	25, 26, 81, 82
Gold Leaf and Size	82
Graphite, Dry	66
Graphite Paint	23
Greens, Dry	66
Ground Coat	44
Ground Glue	83
Gum Spirits of Turpentine	75
Guns	
Caulking	72
Spray	104, 105
Gutter Hooks	93
Gym Floor Seal (Gym Spar)	39

H

Hammers, Magnet	Page 102
Holders, Glass	86
Holders, Sandpaper	60
Holders, Shear	102
Hooks	
Gutter	93
Ladder	93
Roof	93
Stage	93
House Paints	
Sun-Proof	13, 14
Utility	15
Household Sandpaper	109, 110

I

Interior Cold Water Paint	65
Iron Oxide Primer	22, 23
Ironhide	20 to 22
Irons, Scaffold	93

J

Jacks	
Ladder	93
Scaffold	93
Window	99
Jak-Nife Scraper	89

K

Kalkomo Wall Finish	64
Kalkomo Wall Size	64
Kalsomine	61 to 66
Knives	
Burn-Off	88
Casing	102
Paper	101
Paperhangers'	101
Putty	87, 88
Scraper	87

L

"L" Squares	87
Ladder Brackets	93
Ladder Hooks	93
Ladder Jacks	93
Ladder Trestles	92
Ladders	90 to 92
Lamp Black, Dry	66, 83
Lavax Automobile Products	46 to 53

L (Cont'd)

	Page
Lavax Machinery Enamel	23, 24
Lavax PBX Enamel	34
Lavax Vehicle Painting	47 to 53
Lead, Dry and in Oil	84
Lead Mixing Oil	75
Leaf Gold	82
Palladium	82
Silver	82
LePage's Glue	83
Leptyne	75
Linoleum Paste	61
Linoleum Varnish	40
Linseed Oil (Red Wing)	67
Liquid, Bronzing	27, 82
Liquid Brush Cleaner	55
Liquid Graphite	23
Liquid Porcelene	60
Liquid Roofing Coating	73
Liquid Wax	55, 56
Liquids, Aluminum Paint	25 to 27
Liquids, Bronzing	27, 82
Litharge	84

M

Machinery Enamel, Lavax	23, 24
Machines	
Paint Conditioning	94, 95
Spray	103 to 107
Wallpaper Removing	95, 96
Magnet Hammers	102
Mahogany Stains	43
Masking Compound	76
Masking Tape	108
Masonry Paint	
Bondex	61
Bondex Primer	61
Bonding Cement Paint	61, 62
Bonding Cement Primer	61
Cementhide	17
Exterior Resin	64
Foundation Waterproofing	73
Plaster Bond	73
Waterproofing (Asphalt Base)	73
Waterproofing (Colorless)	73
Metal Casement Putty	69
Metal Paints	
Ironhide	20 to 22
Metalhide	22
Stack and Boiler Black	103
Zinc Chromate, Iron Oxide Primer	22
Metal Polish	59
Metaleaf Aluminum Paint	24, 25
Metalhide	22
Mimax Cleaner and Polish	55
Mimax Rubbing Compound	76
Mixers, Paint	94, 95
Mixing Oil, Lead	75
Mortite Tape	70

N

	Page
Naphtha	75

O

Oil Colors	15, 16
Oils	
Creosote	68
Flatting	75
Floor	75
Lead Mixing	75
Linseed	67
Paraffin or Rubbing	75
Vitoloil	68
Outfits, Paint Spray	103 to 107
Outside White	13, 16

P

Pads, Felt	76
Pads, Steel Wool	76
Paint and Varnish Remover	44, 45
Paint Burning Outfit	97, 98
Paint Cleaner	54
Paint Conditioners	94
Paint Rejuvenators	94
Paint Removers	103
Paint Shakers	94, 95
Paint Spraying Outfit	103 to 107
Paint Thinner	75
Painters, Screen	60
Painting Rollers	89
Palladium Leaf	82
Paper, Abrasive	109 to 111
Paperhangers' Tools	98 to 102
Knives	101
Ladders	91
Paste	66
Paste Boards	99
Paste Tables	98
Removing Machines	95 to 97
Shears	102
Straight Edges	101
Tables	99
Trestles	99
Trimmers	100
Wall Size	64
Window Brackets	99
Paraffin Oil	75
Paste, Aluminum	25, 26, 81
Paste, Bronze	25, 26
Paste, Linoleum	61
Paste, Paperhangers'	66
Paste Boards	99
Paste Tables	98
Paste Wax	56
Paste Wood Filler	43
Patching Plaster	55

P (Cont'd)

	Page
PBX Enamel	34
PBX Wall Paint	31
Planks, Extension	92
Plaster Bond	73
Plaster Paris	66
Plaster-Stik	60
Plastic, Wood-Forming	59
Plastic Roof Cement	73
Plastic Solvent, Wood-Forming	59
Plastic Texture Paint	65
Plates, Zinc	100
Pliers, Glass	85
Point Driver	85
Points, Glazing	86
Diamond	86
Triangle	86
Polish	
Automobile	55
Furniture	55
Metal	59
Polisher and Scrubber	112
Porcelene, Liquid	60
Poster Colors	84
Powders, Aluminum	25, 26, 81
Powders, Bronze	25, 26, 81, 82
Primer, Bondex	61
Primer, Bonding Cement	61
Primer, Galvanized Iron	21
Primer, Iron Oxide	22, 23
Primer, Ironhide	21
Primer, Sun-Proof	13, 14
Primer, Venostone	65
Primer, Wood	46
Primer Sealer, Utility	32
Primer-Surfacers	47
Products, Directory of	10 to 12
Products, Wallhide	27 to 31
Protector, Skin	56
Pumice Stone	66
Putty	69
Putty Glaze	46
Putty Knives	87, 88
Putty Scrapers	88
Putty Softeners	103
Putty Spreaders	88

R

Razor Blade Scraper	60
Ready-Pasted Borders	78
Red Lead	84
Red Wing Pure Linseed Oil	67
Reds, Dry	66
Tinnings	23
Reducers	47
Rejuvenators, Paint	94
Remover, Paint	103
Remover, Paint and Varnish	44, 45
Remover, Wallpaper	95 to 97
Remover, Wax and Polish	56

R (Cont'd)

	Page
Roller Stippler	89
Rollers, Painting	89
Rollers, Seam	102
Roof Brackets	93
Roof Cement	73
Roof Coating	73
Roof Hooks	93
Roof Paints	21 to 22
Rotten Stone	66
Rubbing Compound, Mimax	76
Rubbing Oil	75
Rubbing Pads, Felt	76
Rules	
Glass Cutting	87
Glaziers'	87

S

Safety Step Ladders	91
Sanders, Floor	112
Sanding Belts	108
Sanding Discs	108, 111
Sandpaper	109 to 111
Sandpaper Holders	60
Sapono Basic Cleaner	54
Scaffold Irons	93
Scaffold Jacks	93
Scotch Decorators' Tape	80
Scraper Blades	90
Scraper Sets, Painters'	90
Scrapers	
Putty	88
Razor Blade	60
Wall	87 to 89
Wood	89, 90
Screen Black	44
Screen Painters	60
Scrubber and Polisher	112
Sealer, Wood	41, 42
Seam Rollers	102
Sectional Ladders	91
Self-Polishing Wax	55, 56
Semi-Gloss Wall Paint	30
Semi-Paste, White	15
Snolite	36, 37
Sun-Proof	14
Utility	15
Shakers, Paint	94, 95
Shavings, Steel	80
Shear Holders	102
Shears, Paperhangers'	102
Shellac	74
Shellac Solvent (Solox)	74
Shingle Stain	19
Shingle Stain Oil	68
Showcard Colors	84
Siennas, Dry	66
Signet Metal Polish	59
Silica	66

S (Cont'd)

	Page
Silver Chrome Enamel	47
Silver Leaf	82
Size	
Gold	82
Kalkomo Wall	64
Paperhangers'	64
Sizing Glue	83
Skin Protector	56
Skins, Chamois	58
Snolite Flat Wall Paint	35, 36
Snolite Dead Flat White (for Ceilings)	37
Snolite Interior System	35 to 38
Snolite Products	35 to 38
Softener, Putty	103
Soilax Cleaner	56
Solox	74
Solvent, Wood-Forming Plas- tic	59
Spackling Compound	62
Sponges	57
Spray Equipment	103 to 107
Spray Flat White	33
Spray Guns	104, 105
Spray Masq	76
Spreader, Putty	88
Squares	
Glaziers'	87
"L" and "T"	87
Stack and Boiler Paint	103
Stage Hooks	93
Staging	
Painters'	92
Toothpick	92
Stains	
Shingle	19
Wood	42, 43
Steam Distilled Wood Tur- pentine	75
Steamers, Wallpaper	97
Steel Sash Putty	69
Steel Wool	76, 80
Stencils	79
Step Ladders	90, 91
Stipple Paints	37, 38
Stippler, Roller	89
Stone, Pumice	66
Stone, Rotten	66
Stools, Step	101
Straight Edges, Paperhangers'	101
Strip-Seal Mastic Strip	70
Strips, Zinc	100
Stucco and Brick Paint (Ce- menthite)	17
Sun-Proof House Paint	13, 14
Sun-Proof House Paint Prim- er	13
System, Metallhide	22
System, Snolite	35 to 38

T

	Page
"T" Squares	87
Tables, Folding	99
Tables, Paste	98
Tack Hammers	102
Tape, Masking	108
Tape, Mortite	70
Tape, Scotch Decorators'	80
Techide Deep Colors	63
Techide Flat Wall Paint	62, 63
Tector	45
Thinner, Leptyne	75
Tinners' Red	23
Titanic Outside White	13
Torches, Gasoline Blow	98
Traffic Marking Paint	18
Trestles	
Extension	92
Painters'	92
Paperhangers'	99
Trim Cement	76
Tri-M-ite Belts	108
Tri-M-ite Paper	110
Trimmer Blades	100
Trimmers, Wallpaper	96, 100
Trimz Kut-Outs	77
Trimz Ready-Pasted Borders	78
Turpentine	75

U

Umbers, Dry	66
Undercoater, Architectural	34
Undercoater, Enamel	38
Undercoater, Snolite	38
Undercoater and Sealer, Tec- tor	45
Underframe Black	47
Utility Aluminum Paints	25 to 27
Utility Barn and Roof Paint	20
Utility Enamels	35
Utility Flat Wall Paint	32
Utility House Paint	15
Utility Primer-Sealer	32
Utility Varnishes	41, 42
Utility Wood Sealer	41

V

Varnish Remover	44, 45
Varnishes (Clear)	
Pittsburgh Utility Line	41
Pittsburgh Waterspar Line	38, 39
Utility	42

V (Cont'd)

	Page
Varnishes (Colored)	
Waterspar Colored Varnishes	41
Venostone Primer	65
Vitolized Oils	27
Vitoloil	68

W

Wall Finishes	
Kalkomo	64
Pittsburgh Techide	62, 63
Pittsburgh Utility Line	32
Snolite Interior System	35, 36
Wallhide Finishes	29 to 31
Waterspar Enamel	33
Wall Scrapers	87 to 89
Wall Size	64
Wallhide Products	27 to 31
Wallpaper Cleaner	59
Wallpaper Removing Machines	95 to 97
Wallpaper Trimmers	96
Wallpaper, Trimz Ready Pasted	77

W (Cont'd)

	Page
Water Paints	65
Waterless Cleaner	56
Waterproofing, Asphalt Base	73
Waterproofing, Foundation	73
Waterproofing, Masonry	73
Waterspar Drier	41
Waterspar Enamel	33
Waterspar Varnishes	38, 39, 40
Waterspar Waxes	55, 56
Waxes	
Paste, Waterspar	56
Self-Polishing, Waterspar	55, 56
Waxoff	56
Weatherstrip Cement	76
Wetordry Tri-M-ite Belts	108
Wetordry Tri-M-ite Paper	110
Wheat Flour Paste	66
White Lead	84
White Spirit Enamel	34
Whiting, Gliders'	66
Window Brackets	99
Window Jacks	99
Wood Filler	43
Wood-Forming Plastic	59
Wood Primer	46

W (Cont'd)

	Page
Wood Sealer	41, 42
Wood Scrapers	89, 90
Wood Stains	42, 43
Wood Turpentine	75
Wool, Steel	76, 80

Y

Yellows, Dry	66
--------------	----

Z

Zinc Chromate	22, 23
Zinc Chromate Primer	46
Zinc Dust Primer	46
Zinc Plates	100
Zinc Points	86
Zinc Strips	100
Zinc Sulphate	137
Zone Marking Paint	18

INDEX TO PITTSBURGH'S MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION GUIDE**A**

	Page
Apparatus, Fire	138
Architectural Specifications	146 to 149
Area Tables	158 to 161
Asbestos Roofing	123

B

Basement Floors	144
Boiler Rooms	140
Brick Siding	142, 143
Building Exteriors	126
Building Surfaces, Exterior	126 to 133
Building Surfaces, Interior	134 to 137
Built-Up Roofing	122

C

Capacities, Covering	150 to 155
Care of Fire Hose	138
Carts, Trucks, etc.	139
Cement Floors	137
Chalking	131 to 133
Clock Control, Watchman	139

C (Cont'd)

	Page
Concrete Surfaces	128, 144
Conveyor Systems	139
Coping	124
Corridors	134
Corrugated Iron Coverings	122
Covering Capacities	150 to 155
Coverings, Roof	121, 122
Coverings, Sheet Metal	122
Cranes	139, 141

D

Doors, Fire	139
Drinking Water Systems	140
Driveway and Walks	141
Dust Collecting Systems	140

E

Efflorescence of Plaster	134, 135
Elevator Shaft Area Surfaces	134
Elevators	137

E (Cont'd)

	Page
Engine Rooms	140
Equipment, First Aid	139
Equipment, Service	137 to 140
Equipment, Yard	141
Escape Outlets, Fire	138
Estimating Rules	158 to 161
Exterior Building Surfaces	126 to 133
Exterior Painting	148

F

Failures, Paint	134
Farm Buildings and Equipment	145
Felt, Flashing	123
Fencing	141
Fire Apparatus and Escape Outlets	138
Fire Doors	139
Fire Hose, Care of	138
Fire Plugs	141
Fire Stops	134
First Aid Equipment	139
Flashing Felt	123
Flashings	123

F (Cont'd)

	Page
Flat Roof Construction	122
Floors, Cement	137, 144
Floors, Refinishing	144
Foundations and Structural, Framing	139
Framing, Structural	139
Frost Cracking of Brick	127

G

Gravel Coverings	123
Gravity Water Tank and Tower	125

H

Heating Systems	140, 144
Home Maintenance	142 to 145
Hose, Fire, Care of	138
How to Figure Areas	156 to 162

I

Insulation	129
Interior Areas	143 to 145
Interior Building Surfaces	134 to 137
Interior Painting	148, 149
Interiors, Room	134

M

Metal Protective Coatings	147
Moisture in Brick	127
Monitors	124

O

Outlets, Fire Escape	138
----------------------	-----

P

Paint Failures	134
Parapet Walls	124
Piping Systems	139
Pitched Roofs	121
Plants, Power	140, 141

P (Cont'd)

	Page
Platform Scales	141
Plugs, Fire	141
Plumbing Systems	140
Power Plants	140, 141
Process Exhausts	125

R

Radiators	140
Rates, Spreading	150 to 155
Ready or Roll Roofing Cov- erings	142
Roll Roofing Coverings	142
Roof Coverings	121, 122, 142
Roof Drainage and Water Disposal	124
Roof Surfaces	121 to 125
Roofing, Asbestos	123
Roofs, Corrugated Iron	122
Roofs, Home	142
Roofs, Pitched	121
Roofs, Shingle	142
Room Interiors	134
Rooms, Boiler and Engine	140
Rural Homes	145

S

Scales, Platform	141
Self-Supporting Type Roofs	122
Service Equipment	137 to 140
Service Tanks	139
Shafts, Elevator	134
Siding, Home	142
Skylights	124
Specifications, Architec- tural	146 to 149
Spreading Rates	150 to 155
Sprinkler Systems	137
Stacks	125
Stairways	134
Standing Seam Sheet Metal Coverings	121, 122
Stops, Fire	134
Structural Framing	139
Structures, Brick	142
Stucco	129
Suburban Homes	145
Surface Finishing	123
Surfaces, Brick	142
Surfaces, Concrete	128
Surfaces, Elevator Shaft	134

S (Cont'd)

	Page
Surfaces, Exterior Building	126 to 133
Surfaces, Interior Building	134 to 137
Surfaces, Wooden	130, 131
Systems, Conveyor	139
Systems, Drinking Water	140
Systems, Dust Collecting	140
Systems, Heating	140
Systems, Piping	139
Systems, Plumbing	140
Systems, Sprinkler	138
Systems, Ventilating	139

T

Tables, Area	158 to 161
Tanks, Service	139
Tanks, Water	125
Tanks, Water Tower	125
Trucks, Carts, etc.	139

V

Ventilating Systems	139
Ventilators	125

W

Walks and Driveways	141
Wallpaper Painting	144
Walls, Parapet and Fire	124
Watchman Clock Control	139
Water Disposal	124
Water Systems	140
Water Tanks	125
Water Towers	125
Wooden Surfaces	130, 131

Y

Yard and Yard Equipment	141
-------------------------	-----

Z

Zinc Sulphate	137
---------------	-----



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES



PITTSBURGH'S MAINTENANCE AND BUYING GUIDE

Between the covers of this edition of Pittsburgh's Maintenance and Buying Guide are listed, illustrated and described all the items necessary for adequate property protection, with detailed instructions for their use.

The products offered represent the finest finishing materials it is possible to make and can be depended upon to maintain a high level of performance. Their formulations are based on new knowledge developed by Pittsburgh's Technical Departments. Noteworthy among these are two oil developments of significant importance . . .

Vitolized Oil Process

Molecular Selected Oil

Vitolized oils possess the virtue of staying in the Paint film, keeping it live, tough and elastic.

The Molecular Selection process enables us to

improve on nature's oils, resulting in products which satisfactorily replace the many vehicles formerly obtainable only by importation.

The recommendations made for the use of Pittsburgh Products are based on an intimate knowledge of maintenance requirements and will prove helpful in determining the best method and finish to be employed in beautifying and preserving various types of surfaces.

List prices have been omitted but are available in supplementary form and may be obtained at any time from your source of supply.

We trust that we may continue to receive your valued patronage and will endeavor to show our appreciation by rendering the best possible service through the many Pittsburgh Warehouses and the thousands of distributors located in all parts of the country.

PITTSBURGH
PLATE GLASS COMPANY



DIRECTORY OF PRODUCTS AND THEIR USES

The following "DIRECTORY of PRODUCTS and THEIR USES," in addition to the complete data on each product as described in this catalog will frequently prove helpful in determining the best method and finish for beautifying and preserving various types of surfaces.

WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE
AUTOMOBILES Paint and Varnish Remover Lavax } Information on re- Mimax } quest.	BOATS Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Colored Varnish Sun-Proof House Paint Tector Aluminum Paint Waterspar Exterior Varnish 83-210 Florhide	BRIDGES Ironhide Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Aluminum Paint Metalhide	CONCRETE CEMENT OR STUCCO SURFACES—Upright Cementhide Structural Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Barnhide Utility Barn Paint Aluminum Paint Exterior Resin Masonry Paint Bonding Cement Paint
AUTOMOBILE ENGINES Aluminum Paint (22-40 Aluminum Liquid) Utility Enamel Lavax Machinery Enamels	BOWLING ALLEYS (See Floors)	CANOES (See Boats)	CRACKS IN FLOORS Paste Wood Filler Crack Filler
BABY CARRIAGES (Baby Walkers, Baby Pens, Cribs, etc.) Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel	BREAKFAST SETS Waterspar Enamel Lavax PBX Enamels Waterspar Colored Varnish Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel Wood Stains	CANVAS Tector Sun-Proof House Paint Waterspar Enamel Florhide Utility Enamel	DOWN SPOUTS (See Galvanized Iron and Tin)
BARNS Barnhide Utility Barn Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Paste O. W. Shingle Stain	BRIC-A-BRAC (See Furniture)	CEILINGS (See Walls, Plaster and Concrete)	ELEVATORS—Grain Cementhide Structural Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Barnhide Utility Barn Paint Utility House Paint Paste Outside White Exterior Resin Masonry Paint Bonding Cement Paint
BICYCLES Paint and Varnish Remover Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Metaleaf Aluminum Paint Utility Enamel	BRICK Cementhide Structural Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Florhide Utility Barn Paint Barnhide Exterior Resin Masonry Paint Bonding Cement Paint	CHAIRS Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Colored Varnish Lavax PBX Enamels Utility Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Florhide	ELEVATORS—Passenger Waterspar Enamel Lavax PBX Enamels Lavax Machinery Enamels Utility Enamel Florhide Aluminum Paint
		CLEANING AGENTS Mimax Cleaner and Polish Brush Cleaner Floor Cleaner Streakless Paint Cleaner Sapon Basic Cleaner	
		CONCRETE FLOORS Florhide	

**BRUSHES****PITTSBURGH PAINTS****SUNDRIES****DIRECTORY OF PRODUCTS AND THEIR USES**

WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE
FENCES Sun-Proof House Paint Ironhide Utility House Paint Aluminum Paint Waterspar Enamel FIRE ESCAPES Ironhide Aluminum Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint FLOORS—Linoleum (See Linoleum) FLOORS—Wood (To Paint) Florhide Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Waxes FLOORS—Wood (To Varnish) Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler Waterspar Colored Varnish Waterspar Varnishes Waterspar Waxes Utility Varnishes FLOORS—Concrete or Cement (See Concrete Floors) FURNACE FRONTS Aluminum Paint (22-40 Aluminum Liquid) Graphite Paints Ironhide Heat Resisting Gray 8-10	FURNACE PIPES (See Tin) FURNITURE Paint and Varnish Remover Waterspar Varnishes Wood Stains Waterspar Colored Varnish Waterspar Enamel Lavax PBX Enamels Lavax Machinery Enamels Utility Enamel Waterspar Waxes FURNITURE (Metal) Waterspar Enamel Utility Enamel Lavax PBX Enamels Lavax Machinery Enamels GALVANIZED IRON Ironhide Galvanized Iron Primer 8-10 Ironhide Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Barnhide Utility Barn Paint Tinnners' Red GARAGES (See Houses) GUTTER TIN Ironhide Utility Barn Paint Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Ironhide Galvanized Iron Primer 8-10 Tinnners' Red	HOUSES—Wood— Exterior Sun-Proof House Paint Paste Outside White Utility House Paint Fluid Oil Colors Florhide HOUSES—Concrete, Ce- ment or Stucco (See Concrete Surfaces) ICE BOXES (See Furniture) IMPLEMENTS Waterspar Enamel Utility Enamel Ironhide INTERIOR FINISH Wood Stains Waterspar Varnishes Waterspar Enamels Lavax PBX Enamels Utility Enamels Architectural Undercoater and Enamels Waterspar Colored Varnish Waterspar Waxes INTERIOR SOFT WOOD FLOORS Wood Stains Waterspar Varnishes Florhide Utility Varnishes Waterspar Waxes	INTERIOR HARD WOOD FLOORS Wood Stains Paste Wood Filler Waterspar Varnishes Utility Varnishes Waterspar Waxes KITCHEN WALLS Wallhide First Coater Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss or Gloss Wall Paint Architectural Enamel Waterspar Enamel Patching Plaster Snolite Q. D. Gloss Wall Paint 50-16 LAWN FURNITURE Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Florhide LEATHER Waterspar Wax LINOLEUM Waterspar Paste Wax Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax Waterspar Linoleum Varnish 83-300 METAL FURNITURE (See Furniture, Metal) METAL PIPES Ironhide Aluminum Paint Waterspar Enamel Utility Enamel

**BRUSHES****PITTSBURGH PAINTS****SUNDRIES****DIRECTORY OF PRODUCTS AND THEIR USES**

WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE	WHAT TO USE
METAL ROOFS Ironhide Barnhide Utility Barn Paint Aluminum Paint	REED FURNITURE Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Colored Varnish Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel Lavax PBX Enamels	SHOW CASES (See Furniture)	TRUCKS Paint and Varnish Remover Aluminum Paint Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel Waterspar Enamel Lavax } Information on Mimax } request.
MILK HOUSES (See Barns)	REFRIGERATORS (See Furniture)	SMOKESTACKS Ironhide Ironhide Heat Resisting Gray 8-10 Graphite Paints Aluminum Paint (22-40 Aluminum Liquid)	WALLS—Plaster, Cement or Concrete Wallhide Products Snolite Interior Finishes Architectural Enamel Techide Casein Wall Paint Plastic Texture Paint
MOTORS (See Auto Engines)	ROOFS—Metal Ironhide Aluminum Paint	SPRINKLERS (See Metal Pipes)	WALLBOARD Utility Primer Sealer Wallhide Products Snolite Interior Finishes Architectural Enamel Utility Enamel Techide Casein Wall Paint Plastic Texture Paint
MOTORCYCLES Paint and Varnish Remover Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel Aluminum Paint	ROOFS—Wood Shingle Stain Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Barnhide Utility Barn Paint	STOVE PIPES Utility Black Enamel	WICKER FURNITURE (See Reed Furniture)
PLUMBING (See Metal Pipes)	ROUGH-SAWED SIDING Shingle Stain Sun-Proof House Paint Utility House Paint Barnhide Utility Barn Paint	STRUCTURAL STEEL Ironhide Metalhide Waterspar Enamel	WINDOW SCREENS (See Screens)
PORCH FLOORS Florhide	SCREENS Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Utility Screen Paint Sun-Proof House Paint	TANKS—Steel Ironhide Graphite Paints Aluminum Paints Sun-Proof House Paints Metalhide	WOODWORK (See Interiors)
PORCH FURNITURE Waterspar Enamel Waterspar Varnishes Florhide Utility Enamel	SILOS (See Barns)	TIN Ironhide Graphite Paints Barnhide Sun-Proof House Paint Utility Barn Paint Utility House Paint	
PUMPS (See Metal Pipes)		TOYS (See Furniture)	
RADIATORS Aluminum Paint Utility Enamel Waterspar Enamel Wallhide Wall Paints Lavax Machinery Enamels Lavax PBX Enamels		TRACTORS Paint and Varnish Remover Aluminum Paint Waterspar Varnishes Utility Enamel Waterspar Enamel Florhide	

**Pittsburgh Sun-Proof House Paint**

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof House Paint was one of the first products offered in the mixed paint field, many years ago. Its improvement in quality and performance has never been at a stand-still. As new raw materials and refined methods of manufacture and control became available, they were used to advantage in the manufacture of Sun-Proof. Many of these methods and processes were developed in the Company's own laboratories, and the result is a house paint sys-

tem as modern and up-to-date as it is possible to produce.

Products in the Sun-Proof Line

The Sun-Proof Line consists of Sun-Proof White Primer, Sun-Proof Titanic Outside White, Sun-Proof Tinting White, Sun-Proof Body Colors, Sun-Proof Trim Colors, Sun-Proof Sash and Trim Black, Sun-Proof Outside White Fume-Proof and Sun-Proof Outside White for Brick and Stucco.

PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF PRIMER

Painting operations, to be successful, must, like anything else, start with a proper foundation. First of all, the surface must be prepared to receive paint. When this has been accomplished, the proper foundation or Priming Coat should be applied.

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof Primer has the following properties:

1. It is specifically designed and adequate for priming the many and varied types of exterior surfaces encountered on both new and old work.
2. It is ready for use with little or no thinning, eliminating the uncertainty of results due to improper manipulation.
3. It penetrates sufficiently to secure proper adhesion to old paint or new wood without having its life-giving oils absorbed, thus weakening the foundation for finishing coats.
4. It seals the surface well and minimizes the chance that the finished job will be non-uniform and spotty.
5. It hides well in one coat.
6. It minimizes crawling problems.
7. Its drying is fast enough to resist weather hazards during the painting period.
8. Its working and application properties are such as to result in easy and economical use.

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof House Paint—(Cont'd)**SUN-PROOF TITANIC OUTSIDE WHITE**

Has very unique properties for finishing in white only, and is primarily designed for that purpose. Where permanent whiteness of color and clarity of tone are important, it should always be selected. It should not be used as a white base for tinting purposes.

SUN-PROOF TINTING WHITE, as its name implies, is designed as a white base to be tinted to the desired shade with oil colors. It is not intended for use as a white paint. It possesses unusual resistance to fading when properly tinted and produces a uniform weather resistant coating.

SUN-PROOF OUTSIDE WHITE FUME-PROOF

Paints containing lead pigment often darken where certain sulphurous gases are present. This product is designed to *Stay White* under such conditions. It is intended primarily for wood but may be used on brick or masonry in localities where such gases and fumes exist.

SUN-PROOF OUTSIDE WHITE FOR BRICK AND STUCCO—An easy working oil base paint for use on brick, stucco and masonry in general. Intended for use as a *White* paint only and is not to be tinted.

PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF BODY COLORS

Sun-Proof Body Colors are available in shades which are in popular demand and embody all of the desirable properties of finish coat materials. They are easy to apply, resistant to color change and present a uniformly pleasing appearance throughout their long life.

PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF TRIM COLORS—

The Sun-Proof Line contains appropriate Trim Colors, which have characteristics of positive drying, excellent original and maintained gloss, exceptional color holding and good resistance to mildew.

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof *Trim* Colors set up faster than many exterior house paints, which makes them resistant to most weather hazards during the painting period.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUN-PROOF WHITE PRIMER 1-201

New or Old Work—Thin to good brushing consistency with not more than one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon of Primer. Less thinner is required when painting badly weathered surfaces. Sun-Proof Primer may be tinted with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors but in no case use more than 1/2 pint of oil color to the gallon of Primer. Apply one coat of Primer and allow to dry. Finish with Sun-Proof or other suitable paint.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof House Paint—(Cont'd)

Pittsburgh Sun-Proof House Paint—(Cont'd)

DIRECTIONS FOR WHITES 1-54 and 1-57

ALSO SUN-PROOF BODY COLORS

New Work—Priming Coat—Apply Sun-Proof Primer according to directions on the package.

Finishing Coat—Use Sun-Proof as received in the package or thin slightly if desired with Leptyne, turpentine, or linseed oil to suit conditions.

If a third coat is desired, repeat finish coat as above.

Old Work—If surface is in fair condition for repainting with some glossy areas and only mild chalking, apply two coats using Finishing Coat directions above. If badly weathered and porous, use Priming and Finish Coat directions for New Work.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUN-PROOF OUTSIDE WHITE FUME-PROOF

Priming Coat—New or Old Work—Apply Outside White Fume-Proof 1-60 reduced with up to one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon.

Finish Coat—New or Old Work—Apply Outside White Fume-Proof 1-60 as received in the package or reduced with up to one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon.

Repainting—On surfaces that may be satisfactorily painted with one coat, follow Finish Coat directions above. DO NOT ADD OIL to Priming or Finish Coat.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUN-PROOF OUTSIDE WHITE BRICK AND STUCCO PAINT

Priming Coat—New or Old Work—On well sealed or dense surfaces such as face brick, apply Sun-Proof Primer 1-201 reduced with up to one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon. On porous or absorbent surfaces, apply Sun-Proof Primer 1-201 with up to one pint of linseed oil added to each gallon.

Finish Coat—New or Old Work—Apply Outside White for Brick and Stucco 1-70 as received in the package or thin slightly with Leptyne, turpentine or linseed oil as conditions may warrant. If a third coat is desired, repeat finish coat as above.

Repainting—On surfaces that may be satisfactorily painted with one coat, follow Finish Coat directions above. Under certain conditions, a white frosty deposit appears on unpainted brick or masonry. This is caused by the presence of moisture and water soluble salts in the masonry. If this condition is evident, no paint will adhere properly, and painting is not recommended.

Drying Time—Pittsburgh Sun-Proof Body Colors dry in accordance with standard schedules for exterior paints. When abnormal conditions are present, such as high humidity or lower temperatures than desirable, a longer drying period will be required.

DIRECTIONS FOR PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF TRIM COLORS

New Work—Priming Coat—Use Sun-Proof Primer according to directions on the package.

Finishing Coat—Apply Sun-Proof Trim Color as received in the package. If necessary, thin slightly with Leptyne or

turpentine but not to exceed one pint to the gallon of Trim Color. Because of the excellent hiding and the general nature of Sun-Proof Trim Colors, the Priming and Finishing Coats as above are often sufficient. When the surface is such that three coats are advisable, repeat the Finishing Coat as specified above.

Old Work—If surface is in fair condition for repainting with some glossy areas and only mild chalking, apply two coats, using Finishing Coat directions as given above. If badly weathered and porous, use Priming and Finishing Coat directions specified above.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats

White Primer 1-201

500	...	450	...	...	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

White 1-54, Colors and Tinting White 1-57

...	500	...	450	500	450
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Outside White Fume-proof 1-60

400	450	350	400	450	400
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Outside White for Brick and Stucco 1-70

...	450	...	400	450	400
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PITTSBURGH SUN-PROOF COLORS

	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each XX
Titanic O. W. 1-54	XX	XX	XX
Tinting White 1-57			
O. W. Fume-Proof 1-60			
O. W. Brick and Stucco ... 1-70			
Milwaukee Cream 1-83			
Jersey Cream 1-84			
Ivory 1-85			
Slate Gray 1-86			
French Gray 1-87			
Pearl Gray 1-88			
Colonial Buff 1-89			
Suntan 1-90			
Copper Brown 1-306			
Brick Red 1-337			

Sun-Proof Trim Colors

Kentucky Green 1-338	XX	XX	XX
Copper Verde 1-341	XX	XX	XX
Seal Brown 1-344	XX	XX	XX
Carnival Red 1-345	XX	XX	XX
Spanish Blue 1-346	XX	XX	XX
Sash and Trim Black 1-351	XX	XX	XX

Sun-Proof Primer

White 1-201	XX	XX	XX
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Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Utility House Paint



This product is available to meet the demand for a paint that is priced somewhat lower than the highest quality product, but which will give satisfactory service.

Utility is as good as any paint can be made for the price at which it must sell. It works easily, covers well, has excellent body and dries with a good oil gloss.

Drying Time—Best results will be secured by permitting a drying interval in excess of 72 hours between coats.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough		
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
350	400	300	350	400	350

PITTSBURGH UTILITY COLORS

		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Outside White	4-30	....	....	....
Sash and Trim Black	4-32	....	....	....
Cream	4-34	....	....	....
Gray	4-35	....	....	....
Green	4-36	....	....	....
Brown	4-37	....	....	....

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

SEMI-PASTE PAINTS

Pittsburgh Outside White 16-10 and Utility Outside White 49-3

These products are available for the use of painting contractors who prefer to do their own mixing. They are fume resistant and durable. The only essential difference between the two materials is that Utility Outside White 49-3 does not possess as high hiding power as Outside White 16-10 and is available for sale where lower prices are a factor. Both products are capable of performing a satisfactory two coat job on new work. They may be brushed or sprayed. Following are the recommended reductions:

Brushing

Priming Coat	Finish Coat
1 gallon Paste	1 gallon Paste
5 pints Linseed Oil	3 pints Linseed Oil
1 pint Leptyne or turpentine	1 pint Leptyne or turpentine
1 1/4 gallons	1 1/2 gallons

Pittsburgh Outside White 16-10 and Utility Outside White 49-3 — (Cont'd)

Spraying

An additional pint of Leptyne or turpentine should be added to both of the above mixtures for spray application.

Drying Time—Both products dry in accordance with standard schedules for exterior oil paints.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
		Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats

Paste White 16-10 when thinned for use.

450	500	400	450	500	450
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Paste White 49-3 when thinned for use.

350	400	300	350	400	350
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5 Gal. Per Gal. 1 Gal. Each

Pittsburgh Paste Outside White 16-10

Utility Paste Outside White 49-3

Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors



Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors represent the most important advance in formulation of tinting materials since the first use of this type of material. The outstanding improvements are immediately apparent and lend themselves readily to comparison with the old type of paste colors. Such comparison will show convincingly the many advantages of this line. Painting Contractors will find it by far the most practical, time-saving and workable line of tinting materials at present available. Principal improvements are:

Fluid Consistency—In the past, oil colors were always made in a stiff paste consistency that required the breaking up of thick masses and thinning with turpentine or oil. Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors enable Painting Contractors to avoid this expensive, laborious and time-consuming operation. Fluid consistency makes the mixing operation very much easier. Just pouring the well stirred color into the paint to be tinted, and mixing thoroughly completes the job. This fluid consistency is not gained by adding thinners, but through the use of improved manufacturing methods.



Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors — (Continued)

Unusual Tinting Strength—The use of full strength pigments in Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors results in exceptional tinting strength. This can be quickly demonstrated by making a comparison with an equal volume of Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Color and a competitive brand, added to equal quantities of a white paint and noting the deeper shade produced in the paint tinted with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Color. Of particular importance is the high quality of yellows and greens, which are C. P. colors. C. P. means **CHEMICALLY PURE** without adulterants. This provides **MAXIMUM STRENGTH**. The Permanent Blue 35-47 contains a special pigment having two outstanding advantages:

1. Excellent tint retention and color permanence.
2. A clean sharp blue for interior use when mixed with white.

Fine Grind—The tinting strength is further intensified by extremely fine grinding of carefully selected ingredients, most of which are made in our own dry color plant. The importance of this factor will be recognized immediately by the painting profession. So finely are Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors ground that they are suitable for tinting the highest grades of enamel as well as all exterior and interior paints.

Non-Skinning—Old type paste Oil Colors have a tendency to skin over in a closed package, and very decided skinning takes place when they are exposed to air. Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors will not skin over in a closed package; and they show remarkable freedom from skinning tendency in partially used or open packages for a considerable period of time. This eliminates the need for straining flakes of skin from tinted batches. No leathery layers collect which have to be cut from the inside of packages and discarded. Every drop is usable, avoiding waste. With old type paste colors not in constant use, the loss by skinning is frequently more than one-third of the original contents of the package. This saving through the use of Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors is a distinct advantage and should receive consideration in all cost comparisons.

Liquid Measure Filling—Our method of packaging oil colors in one-half pint, one-quarter gallon and one gallon packages has several advantages which recommend it as a benefit to the entire industry. It permits the use of uniform size packages which make a neater display on dealers' shelves. It is easier to determine the gallonage resulting from colors added to base material, and most important, it eliminates the tendency of some manufacturers, activated by a desire for increased profits, to introduce adulterants to full strength pigments, as was often done when oil colors were judged by weight.

Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors — (Continued)

PITTSBURGH FLUID OIL COLORS

	1 Gal. Each	1/4 Gal. Each	1/16 Gal. Each	Tubes Each
C. P. Chr. Yel. Lt. 35-1	XX			
C. P. Chr. Yel. Md. 35-2	XX			
C. P. Chr. Yel. Or. 35-3	XX			
Washed Ochre 35-4				
Raw Sienna 35-5				
Burnt Sienna 35-6				
Raw Umber 35-7				
Burnt Umber 35-8				
Van Dyke Brown 35-9	XX	XX		
Lamp Black 35-10				
Drop Black 35-11	XX			
Cobalt Blue 35-13	XX			
Ultramarine Blue 35-14	XX			
Prussian Blue 35-15	XX			
Toluidine Red 35-20	XX			
Eng. Rose Lake 35-25	XX	XX		
Turkey Red 35-26	XX	XX		
Venetian Red 35-27				
Tuscan Red 35-28	XX	XX		
Cadmium Yellow 35-29	XX			XX
Chrom. Ox. Green 35-30	XX			XX
Orchid Toner 35-31	XX	XX		
Pure Zinc Oxide 35-43			XX	XX
C. P. Chr. Grn. Lt. 35-44				
C. P. Chr. Grn. Md. 35-45				
C. P. Chr. Grn. Dk. 35-46				
Permanent Blue 35-47	XX	XX		

Utility Creosote Outside White 49-4

This product will find wide use around such places as stock farms, chicken farms, race tracks, stables or any place where it is necessary to present a clean white and sanitary appearance by painting rather frequently. It is suitable for exterior use on buildings, fences, etc., moderately priced and possesses good durability.

Ready for use as received but may be thinned with up to one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon.

Drying Time—72 hours between coats.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
350	400	300	350	400	350
Utility Creosote Outside White				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each



Pittsburgh Cementhide Structural Paint



Stone, brick, cement, concrete and stucco are members of a class of construction materials supplying strength, solidity and permanence in a great variety of structures.

If these materials are skilfully used and properly protected, they also represent one of the most useful classes of material for expressing the beauty of architectural design.

But the walls of any building, the stack and chimneys of any plant, the surface of any elevator, the abutment and surface of any bridge, once erected, immediately present surfaces on which nature's elements direct their attack. Stone, brick, cement, concrete and stucco are not everlasting, but eventually succumb to the attack of natural weathering agents. *High* replacement cost instead of *Reasonable* maintenance cost is the price which must eventually be paid by the owner of a forgotten structure.

Protective and decorative coatings are produced for stone, brick, cement, concrete or stucco in a great variety of compositions and the widest range of quality performance. From crude whitewash to scientifically designed synthetic coatings, the range of paints includes cold water paints, water emulsions, cement and casein-resin types, unmodified oils and a great variety of oil and varnish base products.

Cementhide Structural Paint is a modern synthetic type of coating that has a past history of most satisfactory performance. It produces a finish with a low sheen and is an excellent product for use on brick, stone, stucco and masonry of all types. Most suitable for painting the exterior of industrial structures such as grain elevators, malt houses, stacks and the like.

The advantages obtainable from Cementhide may be summarized as follows:

1. **Workability**
 - (a) Easy brushing.
 - (b) Any adjustment in the consistency of the finish coat can be made with Leptyne or turpentine.
2. **Drying**
 - (a) Quick set withstands weather hazards during the initial drying.
 - (b) Tack-free film resists initial dirt collection.
3. **Color**
Good initial whiteness which it will retain.
4. **Sheen**
The low sheen of Cementhide minimizes surface irregularities and provides greater resistance to dirt collection.
5. **Durability**
In addition to the above advantages Cementhide has shown excellent film integrity and durability in service.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Priming Coat—New or Old Work—For porous or absorbent surfaces, reduce each gallon of Cementhide with $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of Cementhide Reducer and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Leptyne or turpentine. For well sealed surfaces, one quart of Reducer and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon of Cementhide is sufficient.

Pittsburgh Cementhide Structural Paint — (Continued)

Finishing Coat—New or Old Work—Cementhide as received in the package will produce a uniform low sheen. Slight thinning to the extent of one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon will ease brushing properties.

For Three Coat Work—Repeat Finishing Coat as above.

Repainting—When the surface is such that one coat work may be done satisfactorily, the Finishing Coat directions above should be followed.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions, it dries overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
300	450	200	350	450	350

PITTSBURGH CEMENTHIDE

		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
White	7-1	.....	.....
Reducer	7-32	.....	.....

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh Florhide Enamel



For Exterior and Interior Use

Pittsburgh Florhide Enamel is a quick drying, tough, elastic finish for use on floors and steps of all types including boat decks. Also suitable on linoleum. It may be used with equally good satisfaction on upright surfaces of wood, cement, stone, plaster and metal.

A satisfactory floor enamel is required to meet conditions of service which in many cases are more severe and varied than most paints of other types. Not only must it be hard enough to resist wear underfoot, it must also possess good adherent properties to the various surfaces on which it is applied. Pittsburgh Florhide has these qualities.

In communities where temperatures vary to a considerable extent and changes are frequent, or where exposure to extreme moisture, direct rays of the sun or other severe climatic conditions are common, Florhide is recommended as very suitable.

A Pittsburgh Florhide surface is resistant to scrubbing and soap solutions—good housekeeping requires frequent mopping and scrubbing with soap solutions of varying strength which are injurious to many floor enamels. Pittsburgh Florhide in actual service withstands this treatment to an exceptional degree without losing its gloss and color.

Pittsburgh Florhide is furnished in an assortment of modern colors. The colors have been developed to harmonize with popular wall and woodwork colors so that floors too may have a part in beautifying the surroundings by fitting into carefully planned color schemes.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Florhite Enamel—(Continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

New Work—First Coat—Add one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon of Florhite Floor Enamel.

Second and Third Coats—Apply Florhite Floor Enamel as received in the package.

Old Work—Any bare or worn spots should be given a coat of first coat mixture as specified for New Work. Follow with one or two coats of Florhite Floor Enamel as received in the package.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions, Pittsburgh Florhite dries in 6 to 8 hours. Overnight is recommended for best results.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
400	500	500	400

PITTSBURGH FLORHIDE COLORS

		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Cruiser Gray	3-2			
White	3-13			
Black	3-14			
Smoke Gray	3-15			
Dixie Gray	3-17			
Pewter Gray	3-18			
Fawn	3-22			
Walnut	3-23			
Tile Red	3-24			
Light Oak	3-25			
Dark Oak	3-26			
Mahogany	3-28			

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Cement Floors and How to Paint Them

Acid etching is recommended for all unpainted cement floors prior to finishing. By etching, the adhesion of Paint coats is greatly improved, and alkalies, which have a destructive action on Paint films, are neutralized to a great extent.

A 10% solution of muriatic acid, made by diluting one part of acid with three parts of water, should be used for etching.

Use a wooden bucket or enameled pail and a stiff fibre brush. Apply one gallon of solution to 100 square feet of floor and scrub well while applying. Allow solution to remain on floor till it stops bubbling . . . then flush off thoroughly with clean water. If surface does not dry in a few hours, it should be flushed again. When surface is dry, proceed with painting.

Cement Floors and How to Paint Them—(Continued)

Old, worn, painted cement floors may be etched as readily as unpainted cement. When the condition of floor is such that removal of old paint is advisable, this may be accomplished by the use of an alkali solution . . . containing not more than one pound of lye to five pints of water. After the Paint has been removed and the surface flushed with water it may be etched with acid, as stated above, save that one gallon of solution should be applied to every 75 square feet of floor.

NOTE: If acid or alkali solution is spilled on the skin, wash off immediately with plenty of cold water. The use of rubber gloves and footwear is advisable to protect hands and feet.

Pittsburgh Traffic and Zone Marking Paint



Adheres to Stone, Asphalt, Concrete or Creosoted Blocks
Sets in 10 to 20 Minutes

This is a high grade, fast-drying product for designating safety zones and lanes on streets and for marking off storage space in warehouses and various other places. It adheres well to stone, asphalt, concrete or creosote blocks, will not settle hard and remains stable in the package. For a fast drying product of this particular type, it possesses working qualities that permit easy application with a brush, giving good hiding and spreading in one coat. Its use necessitates tying up traffic or keeping storage space unused for a minimum period. The film dries hard and is resistant to abrasion and water.

Zone Marking Paint is usually sold to the city purchasing department. Marking paints are used regularly by manufacturing plants and storage warehouses, and there is a ready market for them in this field.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Stir contents thoroughly from the bottom. Surface to be painted must be dry and free from loose particles, dirt or grease.

Apply with a marking machine or brush. A 4-inch brush is preferable when surfaces being painted are wide enough to make it practical.

Use as it is received in the package. If too heavy in consistency, it may be thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine.

Drying Time—Sets in 10 to 20 minutes and is ready for use in from 45 minutes to 1 hour under favorable weather conditions.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
500	500	500	400

PITTSBURGH ZONE MARKING COLORS

		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
White	11-1		
Yellow	11-2		



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Shingle Stain In Colors



Ready Mixed
For Dip, Brush or Spray
Application

Pittsburgh Shingle Stain is a combination of staining, coloring, penetrating and preserving oil. It penetrates into the wood, filling the pores and fibre, keeping out moisture, preventing fungus growth, splitting, warping and decay.

Shingles are subject to direct and continuous exposure to weather, sun, rain, sleet and snow. They should be protected with Pittsburgh Shingle Stain.

Without considering the beauty and attractiveness of well stained shingles, the added life and protection given to them will pay for the cost of stain and labor of application. New buildings with stained shingles have a finished appearance, are more salable and have added value. The stain gives them the appearance of completeness, and complements the color harmony.

Only the strongest, highest grade and most permanent coloring material is used in making Pittsburgh Shingle Stain.

Best results are secured by applying two coats, one dip coat before laying. The dipping may be done while the shingles are in the bundle. The finish coat can be applied with a brush or spray after laying.

NOTE: Brown and gray are more permanent in color than green. The more coloring matter applied to shingles (until fibre is fully filled) the more lasting the tint will be.

Colors may be changed or tinted to another shade with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors.

One dip and one brush coat are usually sufficient to produce a good job on new shingles. If shingles are laid uncoated, apply two brush or spray coats.

When old, dirty and weathered shingles are to be stained, it may be necessary to apply more than two coats, especially if a lighter color is used.

NEW WORK

Stir stain thoroughly from bottom. Surface must be clean and dry.

First Coat— $\frac{1}{4}$ gal. boiled linseed oil, 1 gal. Pittsburgh Shingle Stain. Dip shingles in bundle before laying. Allow immersion for 15 minutes to insure sufficient penetration.

Second Coat—Apply brush or spray coat after shingles are laid, using stain as it comes in package, but stir well before applying.

OLD WORK

First Coat— $\frac{1}{4}$ gal. boiled linseed oil; 1 gal. Pittsburgh Shingle Stain. If second coat is required, use stain as it comes in package.

NOTE: If stain is applied by spray, it is advisable to use agitator attachment to insure thorough mixing.

Drying Time—Allow 18 to 24 hours between coats.

Pittsburgh Shingle Stain In Colors—(Cont'd)

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats

Dipping

Five gallons will permit dipping 2000 shingles $\frac{2}{3}$ their length for both First and Finishing Coats.

Brushing

150 200 250 200

PITTSBURGH SHINGLE STAIN COLORS

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Indian Red	5-243	.....	.....
Walnut Brown	5-263	.....	.....
Ivy Green	5-342	.....	.....
Silver Gray	5-368	.....	.....
Spanish Blue	5-370	.....	.....

COLONIAL WHITE SHINGLE STAIN

Colonial White Shingle Stain is a soft brilliant white for shingles, siding and other woodwork. Its use produces a "weathered white effect" of a semi-transparent type. It protects the surface but does not completely obliterate the grain of the wood. The result is a cool, antique effect which is popular with many home owners and architects. Whenever a solid hiding finish is desired, Sun-Proof Titanic Outside White 1-54 is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Surface must be clean and dry. Paint only in dry weather and during mild temperature.

New Work—Depending on desired effect, one or two coats may be applied. Recoat after overnight drying. Ready for use as received but may be thinned with up to one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to adjust consistency to obtain desired effects on different woods.

Old Work—The same directions as for new work except that one coat is usually sufficient.

Drying Time—Colonial White Shingle Stain 5-434 should be allowed to dry overnight between coats.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats

200 250 150 200 250 200

Drums
Per Gal.

5 Gal.
Per Gal.

1 Gal.
Each

Colonial White Shingle Stain 5-434

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

**Pittsburgh Barnhide****Made in Red Only**

Pittsburgh Barnhide is not just another Barn Paint. Many desirable properties mark it an exceptional product in this field. Of major importance is its resistance to mildew and dirt collection which has been accomplished at no sacrifice to durability. In many instances, surface conditions on farm buildings are very poor, due to deferred painting beyond a reasonable period. Bare wood or old, checked and disintegrated paint are often in evidence, and add to the difficulty of securing a creditable paint job. These complications were considered when developing Pittsburgh Barnhide and the result is a product that will give satisfaction under adverse conditions.

Barnhide is also suitable for use on wooden surfaces, such as fences, grain elevators, warehouses, factory buildings and many other surfaces where a durable paint is required and economy is essential.

Dries Uniformly to a smooth, even finish on old weathered surfaces. Ordinary barn paints soak away, and the finished job is often spotted and blotchy.

Working Properties are excellent, and it may be applied by brush or spray.

Color Holding—In formulating Pittsburgh Barnhide, the fading tendency of barn paints was kept in mind. The result is a product with superior color holding that will be lasting.

Mildew Resistance—Has outstanding resistance to mildew obtained by special formulation and not by making film brittle.

Dirt Collection—Collects the minimum of dirt throughout its life; a feature not characteristic of most barn paints.

Durability—In addition to being of good body and exceptional hiding, the use of Pittsburgh Barnhide results in a paint job that insures long surface protection and presentable appearance during its life.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions, Pittsburgh Barnhide will dry overnight. If conditions are unfavorable, allow longer period between coats.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
400	500	300	400	500	400
				Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.
				1 Gal. Each	
Red		14-20			

Utility Barn Paint**Made in Red Only**

This is a good quality Barn Paint, the pigment of which has been thoroughly ground to extreme fineness, making it smooth and adding to its covering capacity and durability; ideal for use on barns, fences, tenements, factory buildings, etc.

Drying Time—48 to 72 hours, depending upon drying conditions.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
350	425	250	350	425	350
				Drum Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.
				1 Gal. Each	
Red		15-30			

Pittsburgh Ironhide Metal Paint

This product is designed for the painting and preservation of interior and exterior surfaces of steel, iron and sheet metal.

Rust and corrosion destroy iron and steel unless protected with a rust inhibitive and weather protective paint.

It is cheaper to paint than to buy new iron or steel to replace neglected surfaces. Paint saves in depreciation cost far in excess of its cost and the labor of application.

Pittsburgh Ironhide is a fast drying, *Rust Inhibitive and Weather Protective Coating*, that bonds to metal, remains tough and elastic and gives long service. It can be brushed or sprayed.

It prevents and checks rust and corrosion, and adheres to metal surfaces during extremes of heat and cold, rain and snow, withstands engine fumes, industrial gases, oil and soot to which metal surfaces are frequently subjected.

It will deliver outstanding results as a rust preventive and weather protective coating for:

Steel Bridges	Elevated Railroads
Gas Holders	Steam Shovels
Smoke Stacks	Boat Hulls
Metal Freight Cars	Metal Poles
Storage Tanks	Factory Construction
and Metal Surfaces of all kinds	

Made in Inhibitive Red and Light Gray, as well as finishing Black.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Reduction—Ready for brushing as received but may be thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if desired. For spray use add not more than one pint of Leptyne or VM & P naphtha to each gallon.

**Pittsburgh Ironhide Metal Paint—(Cont'd)**

New Work—Priming—Apply a coat of Inhibitive Red Ironhide. If possible this should be done at shop before metal is exposed to weather. It should then be touched up when erected to cover any scuffing caused in transportation.

Finishing—Apply a coat of Finishing Black or selected color. Colors in the Ironhide line are suitable as Finishing Coats except Red 8-21 and Green 8-22 Roof Paints as they are designed for roofs only.

Old Work—One Coat Work—Prepare surface as above and touch up all bare spots with Inhibitive Red. Finish with color desired.

Drying Time—Can be recoated in 6 to 8 hours when sprayed, and overnight when brushed.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Black 8-1			
700	650	700	650
Red 8-2			
550	500	600	550
Gray 8-5			
600	500	600	500

PITTSBURGH IRONHIDE COLORS

	Drum Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Black 8-1				
Red 8-2				
Light Gray 8-5				

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh Ironhide Heat Resisting Gray**ALSO FOR PRIMING GALVANIZED IRON**

For priming and finishing metals exposed to heat and for priming galvanized iron and processed metals. Effective up to 550°C.—1000°F. Suitable for furnaces, flues, stacks, pipe lines, heat interchangers, turbines and the like. Also has definite characteristic of proper adhesion to galvanized iron and processed metals. Furnished in two compartment containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To secure good adhesion on any type of work, it is **IMPORTANT** that the priming coat come in direct contact with the metal. Remove all rust, scale, old paint or loose particles by scraping, wire brushing or sand blasting. Remove oil or grease with naphtha. Paint only in dry weather and in mild temperature.

Thinning—For resisting heat or priming galvanized iron the same surface preparation is required. Mix contents of both compartments thoroughly. For **BRUSHING** the mixture may be thinned with up to one pint of leptyne or tur-

Pittsburgh Ironhide Heat Resisting Gray — (Continued)

pentine per gallon. For **SPRAYING** it should be thinned with one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha per gallon. Stir mixture frequently to keep pigment in suspension.

For Heat Resisting—Old finish must be removed. May be applied to hot metal but best results are obtained if metal is cool when painting. Apply one or two coats as conditions warrant. Serves as finish coat also.

For Galvanized Iron—After cleaning metal with naphtha, best results will be obtained by using a copper sulphate wash (1 pound of copper sulphate crystals dissolved in one gallon of water). After applying, scrub off any dark sludge which may have formed, using clean water and a stiff brush. Scrubbing may be done immediately after application of solution. A phosphoric acid type metal cleaner may be used as an alternate to copper sulphate treatment. After surface is dry, apply priming coat as directed above under **THINNING**. Allow overnight drying and apply Ironhide, Sun-Proof or other selected finish coat.

Drying Time—Sets to touch in 30 minutes and may be recoated after overnight drying.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
For Heat Resisting			
700	600	700	600
For Priming Galvanized or Processed Metal			
700	600	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Heat Resisting Gray 8-10			
Also for Priming Galvanized Iron.			

Pittsburgh Ironhide Metal Roof Paint

Metal roofs and tin work are too frequently painted with low grade roof paints that have short life. These paints are not the most suitable for metal roof painting as they often dry too slowly thus collecting dirt and under certain conditions encourage the formation of mildew. Ironhide Red Metal Roof Paint 8-21 and Green Metal Roof Paint 8-22 have been especially designed to give satisfactory service for general use on metal roofs.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Stir contents thoroughly. Surface must be dry and free from dirt, rust, oil and grease. Remove rust or loose particles of old paint by scraping or wire brushing. Any residue of acid flux should be washed off with water. Remove oil or grease with naphtha. Paint only in dry weather and in mild temperature.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Ironhide Metal Roof Paint —
(Continued)

New Work—For maximum wear on unprocessed metals use a priming coat of Ironhide Inhibitive Red 8-2 according to directions on the package. On galvanized or processed metals use Ironhide 8-10 as a priming coat. After overnight drying apply Ironhide Metal Roof Paint as received in the package.

Old Work—After surface has been prepared as described above, any bare areas should be primed with Ironhide Inhibitive Red 8-2. After overnight drying, apply Ironhide Metal Roof Paint as received in the package.

Drying Time—Sets dust free in 1 hour under normal drying conditions. Dries in 6 to 8 hours and may be recoated over night.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
700	600	700	600
		Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal. 1 Gal. Each Quart Each
Red Metal Roof Paint	8-21	...	...
Green Metal Roof Paint	8-22	...	...

THE METALHIDE SYSTEM

For Exterior Use by Spray Application



Such surfaces as tanks, gas holders, water towers and the like, may be painted with "The Metalhide System" with satisfactory results.

This system consists of an inhibitive primer and the choice of a white or gray finish coat. It has distinct merits of its own for this type of work. It is intended for application by spray only.

Pittsburgh Metalhide White Enamel is a durable, high hiding, self-cleansing product that will present a clean white appearance throughout its life. It has been shown by large scale tests, that storage tanks containing gasoline and other highly volatile liquids, when painted with white paint that will retain its white appearance without collecting dirt, will reflect heat rays much more effectively than other shades. This keeps the tank cooler and prevents loss of the liquids by evaporation. The saving in this respect is considerable and goes a long way toward the expense of keeping the tank maintained properly.

Pittsburgh Gray Metalhide Enamel has the same durable wearing qualities of the White and is available for use where it is felt desirable to paint surfaces with a shade approaching that of aluminum paint.

The Metalhide System—(Continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Primer—Reduce each gallon of Metalhide Primer 63-1 with a pint of VM&P naphtha, or Leptyne. VM&P naphtha should be used in cooler weather because it will assist the enamel to set faster and prevent sagging. A slower evaporating thinner like Leptyne is desirable in very hot weather to permit application of a wetter coat.

Finish Coats—Reduce each gallon of Metalhide White Enamel 63-11 or Gray Enamel 63-12 with from one to one and one-half pints of VM&P naphtha, or Leptyne depending on the weather. As with the Primer, Leptyne is desirable as the thinner in very hot weather to permit a wetter coat. The high hiding characteristics of Metalhide White or Gray Enamel permit coverage in a double spray coat in one operation. This double spray consists of a full mist coat followed after a few seconds by a normal spray coat at right angles to, or crossing the mist coat strokes.

Drying—Primer sets dust free in 3 hours and may be recoated overnight. Finish Coats set dust free in 4 hours and may be recoated overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by spraying

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Primer 63-1			
600	500	...	...
Enamels 63-11 and 63-12			
...	600	500	600 500

PITTSBURGH METALHIDE COLORS

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Metalhide Primer 63-1	...	...	...
Metalhide White Enamel 63-11	...	...	...
Metalhide Gray Enamel 63-12	...	...	...

Pittsburgh Zinc Chromate—Iron
Oxide Primer 17-6

A protective priming coat for metal. Rust inhibition and water resistance are excellent due to the zinc chromate and iron oxide pigments and the vehicle used. Dries fast, remains flexible, and possesses good adhesion. Color is typical of red oxide primers. Ready for brushing as received, but may be thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine. For spraying, thin with one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha.

Preparation of Surface—Rust and scale should be removed by chipping or wire brushing. Spot prime all bare areas and allow to dry overnight.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Zinc Chromate — Iron Oxide Primer 17-6 — (Continued)

Drying Time—Sets in 4 to 6 hours under normal drying conditions and is ready for recoating overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
450	350	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Zinc Chromate—Iron Oxide Primer 17-6

Utility Tinnners' Red 49-5

Available for use around sheet metal work and tinsmith shops where a low cost coating to protect metal after fabricating and in transportation before erection is required.

Ready for use but may be thinned slightly.

Drying Time—Can be handled in 6 to 8 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
400	450	450	400
	350	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Tinnners' Red 49-5

Pittsburgh Liquid Graphite

Graphite Paints have long been used for the protection and preservation of iron and steel structures, but their main function is that of finishing paints rather than for priming purposes.

Pittsburgh Liquid Graphite contains powdered, natural graphite and pure linseed oil, a formula that was standardized on many years ago. It is most frequently specified as the finishing coat for roofs and structural steel and for metal surfaces that are in contact with heat.

For the latter reason, Pittsburgh Liquid Graphite is also suitable for use on stacks and boiler fronts.

DIRECTIONS

First Coat—For metal surfaces, it is best to apply Inhibitive Red Ironhide. For wood surfaces, Liquid Graphite should be reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine.

Allow ample time for drying before applying finishing coat.

Pittsburgh Lavax Machinery Enamel

Pittsburgh Lavax Machinery Enamel is designed to produce a most practical, quick-drying, wear resistant finish for use on machinery and other factory equipment. It has exceptional adhesion and will withstand expansion and contraction often caused by the changes in temperature common to such equipment.

It is tough and resistant to softening from oil or grease.

Available in a range of Focal colors which permits selection for proper contrast between stationary and moving parts so necessary for safety and efficiency of operation. Dries to an eggshell sheen which diffuses light and eliminates objectionable glare. Colors are resistant to change up to 200° F.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Preparation of Surface—All loose or scaling paint should be removed by scraping or chipping and rough edges sanded smooth. Remove all rust by sanding or wire brushing and all oil and grease with turpentine or naphtha. Surface should be clean and dry before painting.

OLD OR NEW WORK

Apply Lavax Machinery Undercoater 23-85 to all new work and bare spots on old work, allowing overnight drying. Follow with one or two coats of selected color of enamel, allowing overnight drying between coats. Sand lightly between coats.

Thinning—Lavax Machinery Enamels and Undercoater are ready for brushing as received but may be reduced with up to one pint of Slow Thinner 23-86 to ease brushing, if desirable. For spray application, they should be reduced with one pint of VM&P Naphtha.

Drying—The enamels dry dust free in 30 minutes, to touch in 4 to 5 hours, and hard overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats

Undercoater 23-85

400 350

Enamels

400 350



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Lavax Machinery Enamel— (Continued)

PITTSBURGH LAVAX FOCAL COLORS

		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Focal Ivory	23-72			
Focal Buff	23-73			
Focal Green	23-74			
Focal Light Gray	23-75			
Vista Green	23-76			
Focal Blue	23-77			
Focal Yellow	23-78			
Focal Beige	23-79			
Focal Red	23-80			
Focal Orange	23-81			
Focal Dark Gray	23-82			
Focal White	23-83			
Focal Black	23-84			
Undercoater	23-85			
Slow Thinner	23-86			
Focal Dark Blue	23-87			

Pittsburgh Metaleaf Aluminum Paint

Interior and Exterior Paste Base—22-2

Metaleaf aluminum paint is furnished with the aluminum portion in paste form. It is designed to meet all general requirements as a priming coat for wood, and as a finish coat for all surfaces.

Composition—The liquid used for Pittsburgh Metaleaf Aluminum Paint is a spar varnish containing 50 per cent solids or film-forming materials. It will withstand "the 75% Kauri Reduction test" which is a well known and commonly practiced method of testing varnishes to determine their toughness and flexibility. "The Kauri Reduction Test" is used extensively by the United States Government and other large consumers. To pass this test is an indication that the liquid is suitable for exterior as well as interior use.

Priming Wood—Priming wood surfaces with Aluminum Paint is practiced by some. When so used it is important to select an aluminum paint designed for this purpose. Metaleaf Aluminum Paint, with high moisture resistance, together with excellent sealing properties, will add to the life of the finish coats, prolonging the attractive appearance and durability of the paint job.

On Metal—Without detracting from the great value of Aluminum Paint as a finishing coat on metal, actual experience shows that it does not give entirely satisfactory results in direct contact with metal. The best service is obtained from one, or preferably two, coats of established and recognized metal primers, followed by a finishing coat of Aluminum

Pittsburgh Metaleaf Aluminum Paint — (Continued)

Paint. Inhibitive Red Ironhide is recommended as a very satisfactory primer under Aluminum Paint on metal.

As a finish coat, Metaleaf Aluminum Paint shows greater smoothness and brilliance than the ordinary Aluminum Paint. The resulting surface is slow to collect dirt, is uniform in appearance, resistant to moisture, weathering, gas fumes, and insures the utmost in general protection and durability.

Another important property of Aluminum Paint is its high light and heat reflecting value. This is important on many surfaces such as oil storage tanks, gas holders, oil trucks, and various storage buildings which are exposed to sunlight, yet which must be kept as cool as possible. This avoids loss of contents by evaporation and dissipation.

Packages—Pittsburgh Metaleaf Aluminum Paint is packed in convenient two compartment cans, one for holding the liquid and the other the aluminum portion. Freshly mixed Aluminum Paint has a distinct advantage in leafing action over the same paint prepared in ready-mixed form and kept for considerable time before use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Add small quantities of liquid to paste in paste compartment, stirring thoroughly while doing so until about a quarter of the liquid is added, then pour back into remaining liquid and continue to stir until paste is well dispersed.

Exterior metal surfaces should be primed with Inhibitive Red Ironhide, Red Lead, or other suitable metal primer before receiving one or two finishing coats of Metaleaf Aluminum Paint.

Drying Time—When used as a wood primer or finishing coat on metal, allow 24 hours between coats.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Wood					
500	700	400	500	700	500
Metal					
700	700	600	600	700	600
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Paste Base				22-2	Quart Each



Pittsburgh Metaleaf Aluminum Paint (Ready-Mixed) 22-3



At times, because of certain conditions, there is need for an aluminum paint furnished in ready-mixed form. For such requirements, Pittsburgh Metaleaf Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint 22-3 will fill requirements.

This product is composed of the same durable, elastic liquid used in 22-2 Paste Base mixed with 1½ pounds of Standard Lining Aluminum Powder to each gallon. It will give excellent service for both interior and exterior use. The metallic aluminum stays well suspended

in the liquid, and thus satisfactory leafing is obtained.

Drying Time—May be handled in 4 to 6 hours, and dries hard in 16 to 24 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough		
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Wood					
500	700	400	500	700	500
Metal					
700	700	600	600	700	600
		5 Gal. Per Gal.		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Metaleaf Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint		22-3			

Pittsburgh Utility Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint 41-2



Pittsburgh Utility Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint is a good grade product, ready for use without thinning.

It is made so as to result in minimum discoloration of the aluminum, and has good leafing action. It is a product which enables us to meet the preference of those who desire a material ready for use, thus avoiding the mixing, stirring and thinning necessary when the liquid and aluminum portion are furnished in separate containers.

Drying Time—Sets to handle in 3 to 4 hours and dries hard in 16 to 24 hours.

Pittsburgh Utility Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint 41-2 — (Continued)

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough		
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Wood					
400	600	300	400	600	400
Metal					
600	600	500	500	600	500
		5 Gal. Per Gal.		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Utility Ready-Mixed Aluminum Paint		41-2			

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquids

For Inside or Outside Preservative or Decorative Painting
Brush or Spray Application

By using the specifications which follow, Aluminum Paints may be made that are suitable for ovens, bridges, gas holders, boilers, tank cars, machinery, tank trucks, light posts, wire fences, water tanks, wood priming, boiler fronts, heating pipes, furnace casings, heated surfaces, oil storage tanks, traffic signals, and for general industrial uses.

Pittsburgh Aluminum Bronze Powder and Paste

Since the type and quality of the Aluminum portion of paint is quite as important as the type and quality of liquid, care should be exercised in its selection when used in combination with the liquids herein described.

When using aluminum powder as the pigment base, gradually pour specified amounts of the powder into the liquid, stirring thoroughly to secure dispersion. When using aluminum paste as pigment base, add small quantities of liquid to paste in container, stirring thoroughly while doing so until about one-quarter of specified amount of liquid is added. Then pour back into remaining liquid and continue to stir until paste is well dispersed.

"Leafing" and Weather Wear—When mixed with the proper vehicle, a good percentage of the Aluminum portion rises to the surface when applied, "leaves" together and forms a solid metallic-like surface that resists the destructive action of light and moisture. The pigment is practically indestructible.

Aluminum Paints made with Pittsburgh Aluminum Liquids are so fundamentally different from many other aluminum coatings and so important for preserving and beautifying the surfaces for which they are particularly adapted, that every user should become familiar with their unusual properties.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Aluminum Bronze Powder and Paste — (Continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALUMINUM PAINT

1. Unusual durability.
2. Reflects light and heat.
3. One coat will hide solid.
4. Pleasing silver gray colors.
5. Diffuses light in dark rooms.
6. Possesses high moisture-proofing properties.
7. Resists fumes and oils.
8. Keeps interiors of tanks cooler and reduces loss caused by evaporation.
9. Excellent for decorative purposes on interiors where color is satisfactory.
10. Used as a primary coat on cypress and yellow pine, it increases durability of finishing paint.
11. One coat in most cases will seal against stain or bleeding colors.
12. The advantages of Aluminum Paint are very clearly dependent upon proper leafing. The liquids described here are designed to accomplish this.

Pittsburgh Aluminum Liquid 22-20



Exterior and Interior Use

This product is especially designed for work where maximum brilliance, great resistance to severe exposure, and a maximum freedom from dirt collection are demanded. It contains not less than 50%, by weight, of non-volatile oils and gums, and passes "the 75% Kauri Reduction Test." Two pounds of Aluminum Powder or Paste should be mixed with one gallon of liquid. Such a mixture will give satisfactory spreading without sags or runs.

While the foregoing specifications (set by the Aluminum Company of America) will succeed in eliminating a great many liquids of inferior qualities, our own laboratory tests reveal that there may be very substantial differences in any group of liquids which might pass the above requirements. Liquid 22-20 answers all of those requirements plus the fact that it produces a paint with a maximum degree of "leafing action," hard drying, toughness, long life, brilliancy, and resistance to dirt collection.

Drying Time—Sets to touch in not less than 2 hours or more than 6 hours, and dries hard in not more than 24 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
700	700	600	600	700	600
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Pittsburgh Exterior and Interior Aluminum Liquid 22-20

Pittsburgh Heat Resisting Aluminum Liquid 22-40

(For Any Type of Interior Heated Metal Surface)



Liquid 22-40 provides an extremely hard finish that is resistant to moisture, heat, and reactions of acids or fumes. Its use results in a brilliant luster.

Two pounds of Aluminum Powder or Paste when mixed with one gallon of Liquid 22-40 which has been reduced with one quart of Leptyne or turpentine, will produce the proper Aluminum Paint for this type of surface. This mixture will give satisfactory service on heated surfaces up to 500° F. For somewhat higher temperatures, use a mixture of equal volumes of 22-40 and naphtha, into which should be dispersed 2½ pounds of Aluminum Powder or Paste to the gallon. This mixture, if allowed to dry thoroughly before applying heat, will resist discoloration.

For temperatures approaching 1000°F., use Heat Resisting Gray Ironhide 8-10 or write for special recommendations.

Drying Time—Sets to touch in 1 hour and dries hard in 8 to 12 hours.

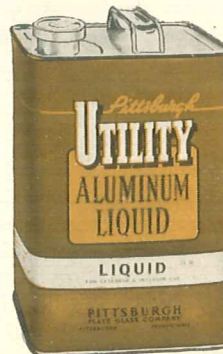
Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
700	700	600	600	700	600
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Heat Resisting Aluminum Paint Liquid 22-40

Pittsburgh Utility Aluminum Liquid 41-30

Interior and Exterior



While Utility Aluminum Liquid does not possess all of the desirable characteristics to the same degree as Aluminum Liquides 22-20 and 22-40 it is a very satisfactory material and may be used without any misgivings as to results.

It differs mainly from Liquid 22-20 in solid content and the extent to which it will withstand the Kauri Reduction Test. Liquid 41-30 contains 45% by weight of non-volatile liquids and gums and passes "the 60% Kauri Reduction Test".

Drying Time—Sets to touch in not more than 6 hours and dries hard in not more than 24 hours.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Utility Aluminum Liquid 41-30 —
(Continued)Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
550	600	400	450	600	450
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Utility Aluminum Liquid 41-30

Pittsburgh Utility Bronzing Liquid



This liquid is intended to be mixed with Bronze Powder and used for decorative purposes on engines, plumbing, furnaces, radiators, elevators, machinery, mouldings, fresco work, bric-a-brac, stove pipes and picture frames.

To make metallic paint, the bronze powder may be mixed with the liquid until creamy consistency is achieved.

To produce aluminum paint, the mixing ratio is two pounds Aluminum Powder to the gallon of Bronzing Liquid; for Gold Paint, the ratio is three pounds of Bronze Powder to the gallon of Bronzing Liquid.

	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each
Utility Bronzing Liquid . 41-10				

WALLHIDE PRODUCTS

Made with Vitolized Oil

WALLHIDE is the family name for a group of interior wall finishing products for use over every type of wall surface. The family consists of:

- WALLHIDE First Coater
- WALLHIDE Flat Wall Paint
- WALLHIDE Semi-Gloss Wall Paint
- WALLHIDE Gloss Wall Paint
- WALLHIDE PBX Wall Paint

This last item is designed specifically for Industrial and Institutional maintenance work withstands these rigorous requirements, and its formula differs therefore from the other products in the WALLHIDE family.

ONE COAT COVERS

The outstanding characteristic of WALLHIDE Flat, Semi-Gloss and Gloss is embodied in the phrase "One Coat Covers".

Wallhide Products — (Continued)

One Coat performance saves time because the greater hiding built into the product permits work to be done in one coat that normally requires a primer and a finish coat. The term "One Coat", however, requires clarification because depending on the product, it has several meanings. Obviously, if a surface such as a piece of metal, which has no suction, is to be painted, "One Coat" means the ability of the product to completely obscure or hide the metal in one coat and obtain a finished appearance. Unfortunately, on wall areas this ideal condition of no suction is not realized and depending on the condition of the surface it may be *very porous*, *slightly porous* or *non-porous*. The degree of porosity is vital to the performance of the finish coat because as porosity increases the tendency to lose the oil or binder portion of the paint is increased, and losses of oil from the film tend to cause film defects which are associated with spotting, color change, etc. Hence, the demand for a wall primer typified by WALLHIDE Interior First Coater 26-1. Due to technical achievement the vehicle of Wallhide Flat has been improved, and the Vitolized Oil used in this product consists of Polymers which have been made to change from many small molecules of oil to fewer larger molecules. These larger molecules resist penetration into the pores of the surface to be painted, and thus the need for a wall primer is decreased. The larger oil molecules of the vehicle "bridge" over the areas of unequal suction and permit One Coat of Wallhide Flat to do the work formerly accomplished with Wallhide First Coater (Wall Primer) followed by Wallhide Finishing Coat.

In addition to the technical advancement in the Wallhide Flat Vehicle, the product has been increased in hiding power to permit complete coverage of the old surface in one coat, unless the color change is abnormally great. Wallhide Flat now meets the specification that in one coat, a uniform appearing film is obtained on surfaces of variable porosity (plaster, composition boards, wallpapers, and multiple coats of old paint) equal to that produced with a conventional flat wall paint in two coats consisting of a primer (to seal the porous film) and a finish coat. The achievement is Pittsburgh "Controlled Penetration" carried several steps farther. Naturally, there is a limit to which porosity can be carried and still obtain perfectly uniform and acceptable work. Where conditions of porosity are known to be excessive, to obtain perfect results, the use of Wallhide First Coater is recommended, followed by Wallhide Flat and this is especially true when using very deep colors or on bare plaster.

"One Coat Covers" as applied to Wallhide Semi-Gloss and Wallhide Gloss refers to the ability of the product to completely cover or hide in *one coat* (for any reasonable color change), provided the old surface is not porous. It has not been possible to build the non-penetrating feature of the Flat into Semi-Gloss and Gloss without adversely affecting the brushing characteristics of these two products. Hence, "One Coat Covers", as applied to Wallhide Semi-Gloss and Gloss, is descriptive for repainting surfaces previously painted with Semi-Gloss or Gloss wall paints, and does not apply to old surfaces that are known to be porous. Where porous, the Wallhide two coat system should be used, consisting of Wallhide First Coat 26-1 followed by Wallhide Semi-Gloss or Wallhide Gloss of selected color.

**Wallhide First Coater**

WALLHIDE First Coater is designed primarily for plaster walls, for either new work or repainting, but is equally suitable for use on standing interior wood, brick, and cement surfaces under any type of oil or varnish base finishing material, flat, eggshell, or gloss. Because of the use of Vitolized Oil, WALLHIDE First Coater has properties distinctly different from other wall primers.

Uneven suction effects on poor walls may be generally counteracted by the use of varnish type priming coats—at the risk of cracking and peeling of later paint coats. A better looking job is often temporarily secured on non-uniform plaster through the use of varnish base primers, but the prospect of future failures is always great.

Therefore, painters, architects, chemists, and engineers agree that the use of varnish sealing coats is not the proper procedure in the painting of plaster walls.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has always recognized and maintained the correctness of the principle of oil base wall paints and oil base primers; realizing at the same time that oil in its regular condition does not always overcome the numerous objectionable features in present type surfaces, or assure satisfactory two-coat work.

The weaknesses in the majority of paints and primers were recognized and kept in mind during the many years of intensive development work. This elaborate study resulted in the perfection of "Vitolized Oil" and its adoption for use in WALLHIDE First Coater and Finishing Coats.

1. It has exceptional sealing properties. Even when applied to as porous a surface as a piece of 50-pound Kraft wrapping paper, it stands out and does not "wet through" to the back.
2. It remains elastic and flexible. After it has dried for months on a piece of paper or cloth, it will still adhere and remain pliable.
3. It will adhere better to damp walls with less possibility of peeling or blistering than other products.
4. It is very resistant to lime and alkali, making it much safer for use over plastered surfaces.
5. It can be safely recoated in four to six hours under favorable drying conditions.
6. It results in great economy.
 - a. Saves both material and labor. It must be reduced at the rate of one quart of thinner to each gallon of primer, thus producing one and one-quarter gallons of primer. Outstanding hold out permits less material to be used on highly absorbent surfaces, than with the ordinary oil base primer.

This also results in making application much easier and quicker. These advantages are not so pronounced when compared with the ordinary varnish base primers and

Wallhide First Coater — (Continued)

sizes, but a noticeable economy both in speed and ease of application should be experienced even when compared with products of this type. On a smooth, hard troweled, non-absorbent surface no large advantage in spread will be obtained, but a better finish will be secured.

b. Under many conditions it saves a cost of material without sacrificing quality of finish.

7. It may be used under any type of oil or varnish base finishing coat, flat, eggshell, or gloss, with improved results in overcoming suction spots and other surface difficulties.
8. With a WALLHIDE Finishing coat, a satisfactory two-coat job on new plaster work is assured. Because of its elasticity and adhesion a WALLHIDE job may be depended upon to be permanent.
9. It permits a speed heretofore unobtainable in finishing. Under normal surface and drying conditions, overnight drying is the maximum time required. In emergency work, it may be coated with a WALLHIDE Finishing Coat, or other oil or varnish base finishing paints four to six hours after application. Even though it has not become thoroughly dry, WALLHIDE First Coater has the property of holding out the finishing coat and of continuing to dry under the finishing coat at a slower rate, but just as effectively as though it were left exposed.

Wallhide First Coater (Gloss Type)

This product is a modification of 26-1 designed to deliver a higher sheen first coat, a type of surface many painters prefer.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—First Coater 26-1 and 26-30

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all calcimine, loose paint, grease and dirt. Fill cracks with a stiff paste made from WALLHIDE Interior First Coater and Plaster Paris. Touch up patch spots with WALLHIDE Interior First Coater.

New Work—For first coat reduce one gallon of WALLHIDE Interior First Coater with two pints of Leptyne or turpentine. Leptyne is the safest and most satisfactory thinner. To this first coat mixture add one quart WALLHIDE Flat or Gloss color selected for finish as the case may be or one half gallon of WALLHIDE Semi-Gloss color selected for the finishing coat. Oil colors may be used for tinting. For this purpose use the strongest possible colors, preferably Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors. Make sure that the surface receives complete coverage in the first coat. Over night drying should ordinarily be allowed before the application of the second coat. The First Coater at this time may not appear hard, but this is characteristic of the product which always remains elastic.

One Day System—A WALLHIDE two-coat job on old or new work may be completed in one day. For this system use Wallhide Interior First Coater, reduced and tinted as directed above. After five hours' drying apply WALLHIDE of selected color. WALLHIDE is furnished ready for use but may be thinned with Leptyne or Turpentine not to exceed one pint per gallon.



Wallhide First Coater (Gloss Type) — (Continued)

Do not add Linseed Oil or any other material except as directed to this Vitolized Oil Paint.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
First Coaters 26-1 and 26-30			
700	500		

Pittsburgh Wallhide Wall Paint



The One-Coat "Vitolized Oil" Paint for Interiors

For years, Pittsburgh Wallhide, the "Vitolized Oil" Wall Paint, has been outstanding for its ability to produce a satisfactory paint job under difficult conditions.

Now Pittsburgh Wallhide has been formulated to produce an oil base wall paint that will cover any surface — plaster, cement, wood, brick, metal, wallboard and wallpaper — with one-coat.* It is not

just as good — but far better than pre-war wall paints. A real professional finish designed for use in homes, public buildings, schools, hospitals, office buildings and stores. Possesses many unusual characteristics — the most outstanding of which are:

1. It's a real oil base paint.
2. Can be used on any interior surface—including wallpaper.
3. Ready to use.
4. Goes on easily, spreads uniformly, leaves no brush marks.
5. Hides any surface thoroughly.
6. Dries quickly — paint in morning, move in at night.
7. Cleans easily — can be washed repeatedly.
8. Can be painted over — with uniformly smooth results.
9. Gives walls a rich sheen to make rooms look brighter and more cheerful.
10. Comes in flat finish, 13 colors and White, semi-gloss 12 colors and White, gloss in 9 colors and White.
11. The only wall paint enriched with "Vitolized Oil" — preventing in controlled penetration. "Vitolized Oil" penetrates sufficiently to bond to the surface, but enough remains to keep it live, tough and elastic — and to long lasting protection.

While Pittsburgh Wallhide Wall Paint will cover any surface satisfactorily with one coat, Pittsburgh Wallhide First Coater is recommended for use on new work for flat, semi-gloss and gloss wall paints, and for jobs it should be used under semi-gloss and gloss if the old surface is properly sealed. More satisfactory work will be produced if Wallhide First Coater is used under deep shades like Sylvan Green, Wedgwood Blue, etc.

Pittsburgh Wallhide Wall Paint—(Cont'd)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—WALLHIDE FLAT

WALLHIDE Flat may be used without a primer on areas of metal, wood, composition board, concrete, brick, casein, calcimine, wallpaper, or painted surfaces. To obtain a perfect appearance, WALLHIDE First Coater 26-1 is recommended whenever excessive suction exists, especially under deep colors (Wedgwood Blue 26-60 and Sylvan Green 26-66) or on bare plaster. Finishing coats to be used as received or reduced up to one pint per gallon with Leptyne.

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with a stiff paste of patching plaster or whiting to which either finishing coat or WALLHIDE First Coater plus finish is added. Alternate method is to patch with patching plaster and when dry, prime with WALLHIDE First Coater according to directions. Shellac over patches MUST be avoided. Wallpaper MUST be tight.

New Work—On aged bare plaster, prime with WALLHIDE First Coater 26-1, according to directions. On metal, prime with Rust Inhibitive Red Ironhide 8-2. On a two-coat job, apply WALLHIDE First Coater 26-1 according to directions and follow with a coat of finish of the selected color.

Refinishing—Surfaces in good condition require only one coat of WALLHIDE Flat of selected color.

Important—Fluid Oil Colors may be used for tinting light shades only. Do not add linseed oil, varnish or flattening oils.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finish Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finish Coats
600	500	600	500

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE FLAT COLORS

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
First Coater	26-1			
First Coater, Gloss Type 26-30				
White	26-5			
Soft White	26-72			
Wedgwood Blue	26-60			
Horizon Blue	26-61			
French Beige	26-62			
Pastel Yellow	26-63			
Light Cream	26-64			
Light Ivory	26-65			
Sylvan Green	26-66			
Blue Green	26-67			
Pastel Green	26-68			
Maize Buff	26-69			
Dusky Rose	26-70			
Cameo Peach	26-71			

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.



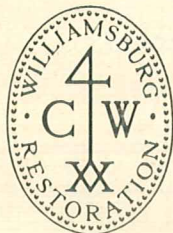
BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Wallhide in Colors Approved by Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

In the heart of the Virginia Tidewater lies the restored colonial city of Williamsburg, once the proud capital of the Royal Colony of Virginia, and a center of the social and cultural life of its time. Here many of the founders of America—George Wythe, Peyton Randolph, John Marshall—lived and went to school; here Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry came often during "Public Times" to take their places among the colonial legislators.



The restoration of colonial Williamsburg was undertaken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with the purpose of restoring accurately and preserving for all time the most significant portions of an historic city of America's colonial period. This restoration has been carried out not only on the buildings themselves but on their furnishings and decorations: one of the thrills of a visit to Williamsburg is in seeing the beautiful colors used by our ancestors and which are coming back now into a deserved popularity.

THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY has been chosen by Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, to manufacture and sell approved copies of these colors under the Wallhide Semi-Gloss label. From the many beautiful shades and tints used in the various buildings of the Restoration, twelve authentic colors have been chosen. They bear the hallmark of Williamsburg Restoration and the following identifying phrase—

"This paint, manufactured by modern methods and with the use of modern ingredients, is approved by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., as an exact match of a color used in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg."

"This paint, manufactured by modern methods and with the use of modern ingredients, is approved by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., as an exact match of a color used in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg."

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE SEMI-GLOSS



PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE SEMI-GLOSS Colonial Williamsburg colors and white have a soft mellow sheen and this property and the excellent washability makes them distinctive for use on walls and wood trim throughout the house. Other indicated use is in hospital rooms, corridors of public buildings, etc.

The hiding built into WALLHIDE Semi-Gloss is greatly increased and for any reasonable color change an excellent one-coat repaint job is possible, provided the old film is not porous. In all cases where the old film shows signs of suction, and for all new construction, WALLHIDE First Coater must be used. The form "One Coat Covers" as applied to WALLHIDE Semi-Gloss is descriptive only when used over surfaces previously painted with Semi-Gloss or Gloss wall paints and known to be non-porous.

Pittsburgh Wallhide in Colors Approved by Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated —(Continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—WALLHIDE SEMI-GLOSS

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with a stiff paste of patching plaster or whiting to which either finishing coat or WALLHIDE First Coater plus finish is added. Alternate method is to patch with patching plaster and when dry, prime with WALLHIDE First Coater according to directions. Shellac over patches MUST be avoided.

New Work—First Coat—Porous surfaces MUST be sealed to prevent spotting. To seal such surfaces reduce WALLHIDE First Coater 26-1 at rate of one quart of Leptyne to the gallon of First Coater, and after reduction add one-half gallon of WALLHIDE Semi-Gloss finish coat material. Flat Paint is not suitable as a Sealer.

Second Coat—Apply WALLHIDE One Coat Semi-Gloss as received in the package or reduced with Leptyne or mineral spirits up to one pint per gallon.

Old Work—A coat of WALLHIDE One Coat Semi-gloss is usually sufficient on surfaces previously painted with semi-gloss or gloss wall paints if the old paint is in good condition. For surfaces formerly painted with flat paints, repaired surfaces, or those surfaces known to be porous, follow directions for New Work.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Wallhide Semi-Gloss (27 Line)			
500	400	500	400

WALLHIDE SEMI-GLOSS COLORS

	Drums	5 Gal.	1 Gal.	Quart
	Per Gal.	Per Gal.	Each	Each
White	27-109			
Mellow Ivory	27-153			
Golden Buff	27-154			
Primrose Yellow	27-155			
Velvet Green	27-156			
Silver Green	27-157			
Aqua Green	27-158			
Light Rose	27-159			
Pastel Blue	27-160			
Colonial Blue	27-161			
Warm Beige	27-162	XX	XX	XX
Soft Pearl	27-163			
Dusky Rose	27-164	XX	XX	XX

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE GLOSS

For the busy rooms, where cooking and washing are the daily activity, and where children play, Pittsburgh WALLHIDE Gloss Wall Paint, the impervious, dirt resistant finish offers excellent service. Grease, ink and pencil marks are washed away with a minimum of effort. This washability makes it the practical material for use in baths and laundries,



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Wallhide Gloss — (Continued)

kitchens and in fact, wherever a durable interior washable finish is indicated.



The hiding built into this product is greatly increased and for any reasonable color change, an excellent one coat repaint job is possible, provided the old film is not porous. In all cases where the old film shows signs of suction, and for all new construction, WALLHIDE First Coater must be used. The term "One Coat Covers" as applied to WALLHIDE Gloss Wall Paint is descriptive only when used over surfaces previously painted with semi-gloss or gloss paints and known to be non-porous.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—WALLHIDE GLOSS

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with a stiff paste of patching plaster or whiting to which either finishing coat of WALLHIDE First Coater plus a finish is added. Alternate method is to patch with patching plaster and when dry, prime with WALLHIDE First Coater according to directions. Shellac over patches MUST be avoided.

New Work—First Coat—Porous surfaces MUST be sealed to prevent spotting. To seal such surfaces reduce WALLHIDE First Coater 26-1 at rate of one quart of Leptyne to the gallon of First Coater, and after reduction add one quart WALLHIDE Gloss Finish Color. Flat Paint is not suitable as a sealer.

Second Coat—Apply WALLHIDE One Coat Gloss as received in the package or reduced with Leptyne or mineral Spirits up to one pint per gallon.

Old Work—A coat of WALLHIDE One Coat Gloss is usually sufficient on surfaces previously painted with Semi-gloss or Gloss wall paints if the old paint is in good condition. For surfaces formerly painted with flat paints, repaired surfaces, or those known to be porous, follow directions for New Work.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
500	400	500	400

WALLHIDE GLOSS COLORS

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
White	28-210			
Soft White	28-270			
French Blue	28-262			
Rich Cream	28-263			
Peach Buff	28-264			
Chestnut Beige	28-265			
Twilight Rose	28-266			
Sunlit Yellow	28-267			
Spring Green	28-268			
True Ivory	28-269			

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh Wallhide PBX Wall Paint



Wallhide PBX Wall Paint was developed for use in painting according to principles of Color Dynamics. Its use produces a soft, light diffusing sheen slightly higher than regular Wallhide Flat, which contributes to uniform illumination and eliminates glare. Possesses excellent washing properties without streaks and spotting, and should be used wherever this characteristic is of importance, such as in schools, hospitals and public buildings.

Do Not Add Linseed Oil or Any Material Except as Directed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

New Work—Reduce Wallhide First Coater at rate of one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon. Leptyne is preferable. To this mixture add one quart of Wallhide PBX Wall Paint of the color selected for finishing coat. Small amounts of Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors may be used for tinting if desired. After overnight drying proceed with finish coat as received in the package or reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if desired.

Refinishing—If the surface is well sealed, the old paint in good condition and the new color is not too great in contrast to a former dark color, one coat of Wallhide PBX Wall Paint will be sufficient. When any one of these conditions is questionable, the system above for New Work is recommended.

Drying Time—Allow for overnight drying if possible. One Day System may be used if desired, requiring 5 hours drying between First Coater and Finishing Coat.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
550	450	550	450

COLOR DYNAMICS PRODUCTS
WALLHIDE PBX WALL PAINT

	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
White	24-6	
Cascade Blue	24-115	
Seafoam Green	24-116	
Sand	24-117	
Suntone	24-118	
Rose Tan	24-119	
Stratosphere Gray	24-120	
Eye Rest Green	24-121	
Stratosphere Blue	24-122	

**Pittsburgh Utility Primer Sealer**

Utility Primer Sealer is especially designed to fill two important needs:

1. A satisfactory primer for various types of wallboard.
2. A first coater for plaster in a lower price range than Wallhide, the use of which will result in an acceptable job under Utility Flat Wall Paint, or where the matter of price is the primary consideration.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Wallboard and Acoustical Board (Perforated Type)—It has been tested and approved by leading wallboard manufacturers. Its high sealing value over spongy, porous surfaces together with its easy brushing properties and ability to slip over the surfaces without raising the grain or fibre of wallboard, render it particularly suitable for this use.

Reduce one gallon of Utility Primer Sealer with not to exceed one quart of Leptyne or turpentine, brush on a uniform coat, allow overnight for drying and finish with one or two coats of suitable flat, eggshell, or gloss paint.

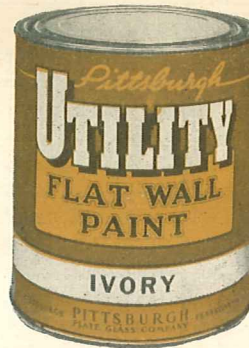
Plaster—While it produces an acceptable job on plaster, it does not possess the hiding advantages of Wallhide First Coater. Keep in mind that it is a companion material for Utility Flat Wall Paint and should be sold only on highly competitive operations where price is the important factor. Do not recommend it where Wallhide First Coater might be used in its place.

Thin 1 gallon of Utility Primer Sealer with $\frac{1}{8}$ gallon of Leptyne or turpentine and add $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of Wall Paint of color selected for finish coat. Oil colors may also be used for tinting. Allow for overnight drying and finish with Wall Paint.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
600	...	400	...	...	...

Utility Primer Sealer	12-10	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each

Pittsburgh Utility Flat Wall Paint

Pittsburgh Utility Flat Wall Paint was developed to meet the demand for a reliable product that must be sold at a lower price per gallon than Wallhide. As its name implies, it has sufficient hiding to satisfactorily cover previously painted surfaces in one coat unless the color change is too great. It may be used over metal, wood, casein, calcimine, composition board, brick, concrete, previously painted surfaces and wall paper without a primer. To obtain a perfect appearance, Utility Primer Sealer 12-10 is recommended wherever excessive suction exists and on bare plaster.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with stiff paste of patching plaster or whiting to which either finishing coat or Utility Primer Sealer plus finish is added. Alternate method is to patch with patching plaster and when dry, prime with Utility Primer Sealer according to directions. Shellac over patches MUST be avoided. Wallpaper MUST be tight.

New Work—On aged, bare plaster, prime with Utility Primer Sealer 12-10. On metal, prime with Rust Inhibitive Red Ironhide 8-2. On a two coat job, apply Utility Primer Sealer 12-10 according to directions, and follow with a coat of finish of selected color.

Refinishing—Surfaces in good condition require only one coat of selected color.

Drying Time—Overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats

Primer-Sealer 12-10					
600	...	400	...	...	...
Colors					
...	500	...	400	500	400

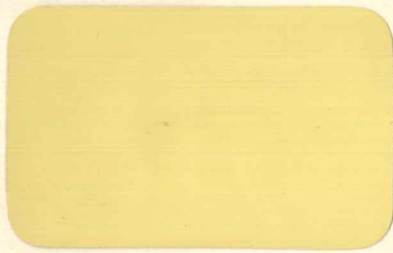
UTILITY FLAT WALL PAINT

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Primer-Sealer	12-10			
White	12-20			
Ivory	12-21			
Cream	12-22			
Buff	12-23			
Blue	12-24			
Yellow	12-25			
Green	12-26			
Peach	12-27			
Pink	12-28			

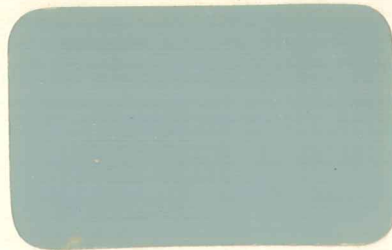
Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

SUN-PROOF

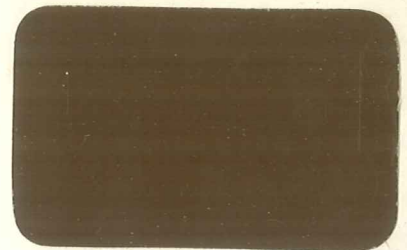
HOUSE PAINT



MILWAUKEE CREAM 1-83



PEARL GRAY 1-88



COPPER BROWN 1-306



JERSEY CREAM 1-84



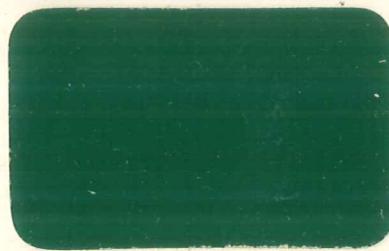
COPPER VERDE 1-341



SUNTAN 1-90



IVORY 1-85



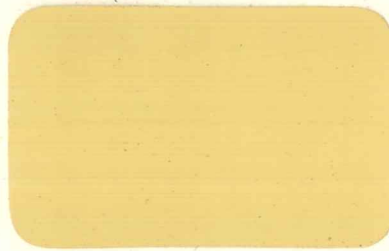
KENTUCKY GREEN 1-338



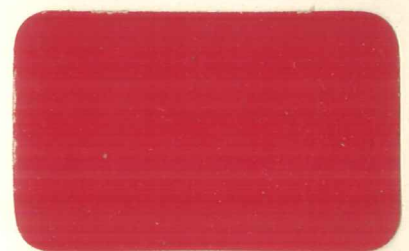
SPANISH BLUE 1-346



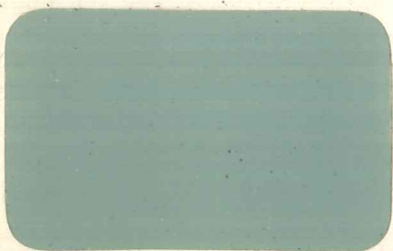
SLATE GRAY 1-86



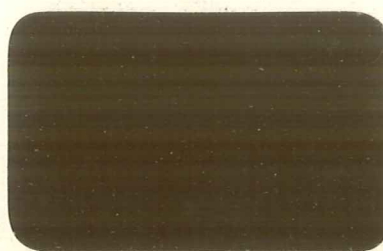
COLONIAL BUFF 1-89



CARNIVAL RED 1-345



FRENCH GRAY 1-87



SEAL BROWN 1-344



BRICK RED 1-337

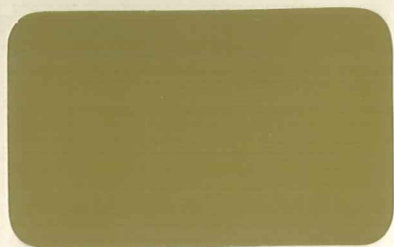
WHITE PRIMER 1-201, TITANIC OUTSIDE WHITE 1-54, TINTING WHITE 1-57, OUTSIDE WHITE FUME-PROOF 1-60, OUTSIDE WHITE FOR BRICK AND STUCCO 1-70, SASH AND TRIM BLACK 1-351.

FLORHIDE

FLOOR ENAMEL

SHINGLE

STAIN



FAWN

3-22



SMOKE GRAY

3-15



SILVER GRAY

5-368



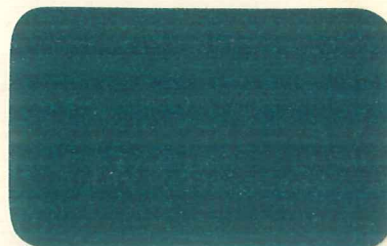
LIGHT OAK

3-25



DIXIE GRAY

3-17



SPANISH BLUE

5-370



DARK OAK

3-26



PEWTER GRAY

3-18



IVY GREEN

5-342



WALNUT

3-23



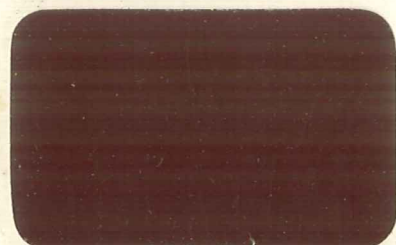
CRUISER GRAY

3-2



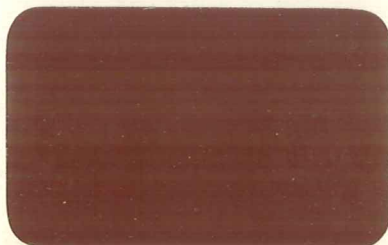
WALNUT BROWN

5-263



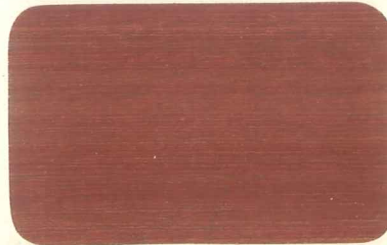
MAHOGANY

3-28



TILE RED

3-24



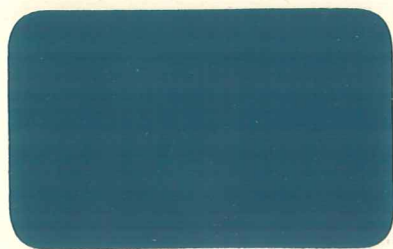
INDIAN RED

5-243

WHITE 3-13, BLACK 3-14.

COLONIAL WHITE 5-434.

WATERSPAR ENAMEL



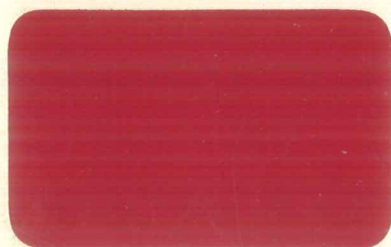
ROYAL BLUE 54-120



POWDER BLUE 54-121



FRENCH GRAY 54-122



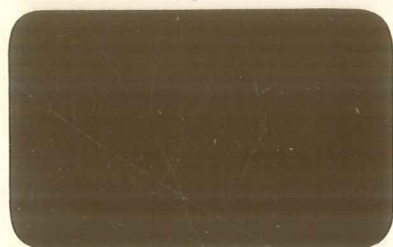
FIESTA RED 54-123



SUNSET ORANGE 54-124



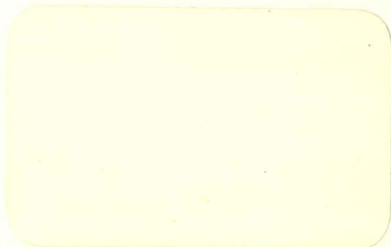
DUSKY ROSE 54-125



AUTUMN BROWN 54-126



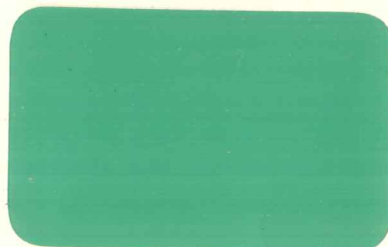
MOROCCO TAN 54-127



SOFT WHITE 54-128



LAWN GREEN 54-129



JADE GREEN 54-130



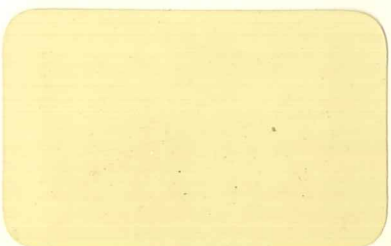
APPLE GREEN 54-131



JONQUIL YELLOW 54-132



COLONIAL CREAM 54-133

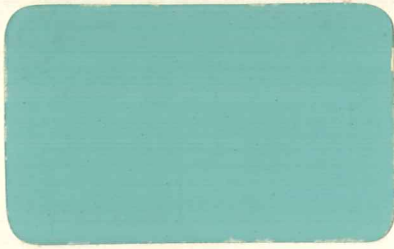


TRUE IVORY 54-134

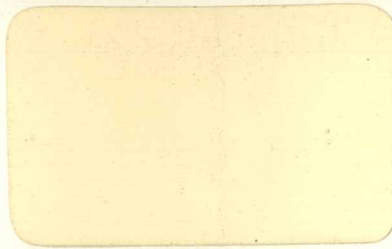
WHITE 54-71, WHITE FLAT UNDERCOATER 54-97, WHITE PRIMER-SURFACER 54-255, RED OXIDE PRIMER-SURFACER 54-256, GLOSS WHITE 54-171, EGGSHELL WHITE 54-175, BLACK 54-172, FLAT BLACK 54-198.

WALLHIDE

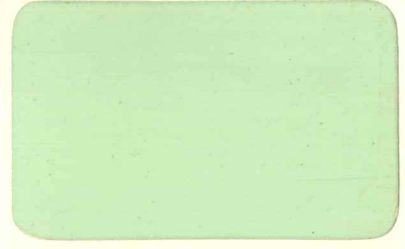
FLAT WALL PAINT



WEDGWOOD BLUE 26-60



LIGHT IVORY 26-65



PASTEL GREEN 26-68



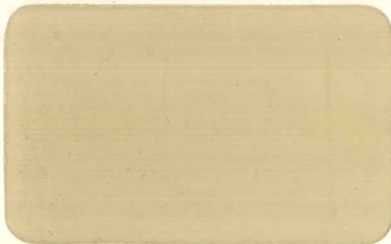
HORIZON BLUE 26-61



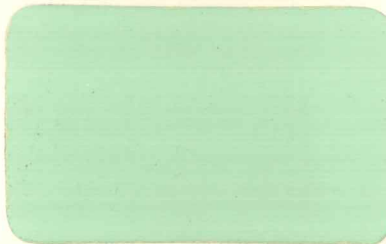
SYLVAN GREEN 26-66



MAIZE BUFF 26-69



FRENCH BEIGE 26-62



BLUE GREEN 26-67



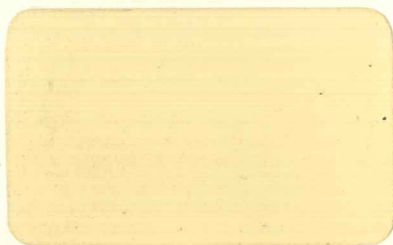
DUSKY ROSE 26-70



PASTEL YELLOW 26-63



CAMEO PEACH 26-71



LIGHT CREAM 26-64

FIRST COATER 26-1,
FIRST COATER 26-30,
(GLOSS TYPE)
WHITE 26-5.

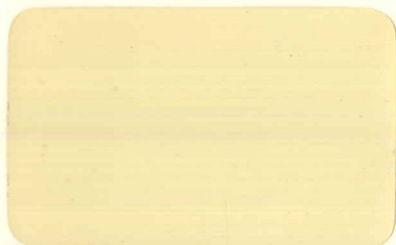


SOFT WHITE 26-72

WALLHIDE SEMI-GLOSS WALL PAINT



This paint, manufactured by modern methods and with the use of modern ingredients is approved by Williamsburg Restoration Incorporated, and each color is an exact match of a color used in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.



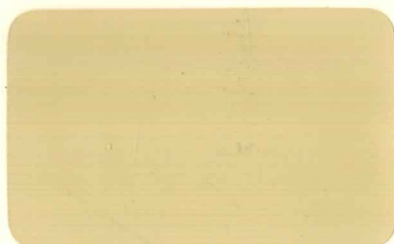
MELLOW IVORY 27-153



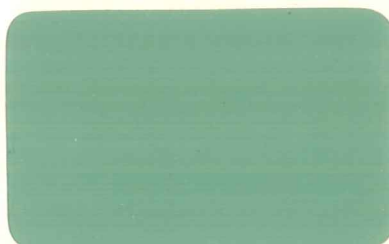
SILVER GREEN 27-157



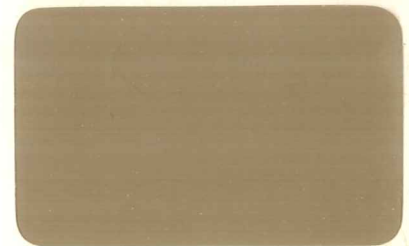
COLONIAL BLUE 27-161



GOLDEN BUFF 27-154



AQUA GREEN 27-158



WARM BEIGE 27-162



PRIMROSE YELLOW 27-155



LIGHT ROSE 27-159



SOFT PEARL 27-163



VELVET GREEN 27-156



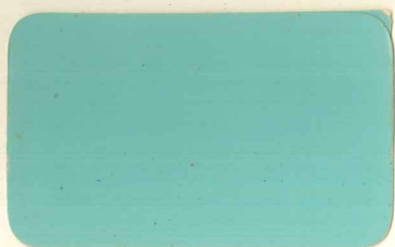
PASTEL BLUE 27-160



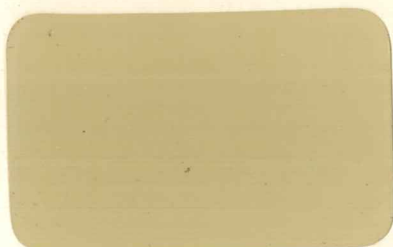
DUSKY RED 27-164

FIRST COATER 26-1, FIRST COATER (GLOSS TYPE) 26-30, WHITE 27-109.

WALLHIDE GLOSS WALL PAINT



FRENCH BLUE 28-262



CHESTNUT BEIGE 28-265



SPRING GREEN 28-268



RICH CREAM 28-263



TWILIGHT ROSE 28-266



TRUE IVORY 28-269



PEACH BUFF 28-264



SUNLIT YELLOW 28-267



SOFT WHITE 28-270

FIRST COATER 26-1, FIRST COATER (GLOSS TYPE) 26-30, WHITE 28-210.

WALLHIDE PBX WALL PAINT



CASCADE BLUE 24-115



SUNTONE 24-118



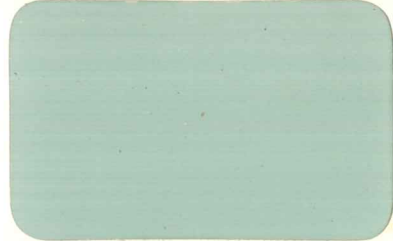
ROSE TAN 24-119



SEA FOAM GREEN 24-116



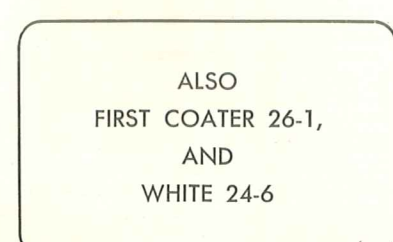
EYE REST GREEN 24-121



STRATOSPHERE GRAY 24-120



SAND 24-117



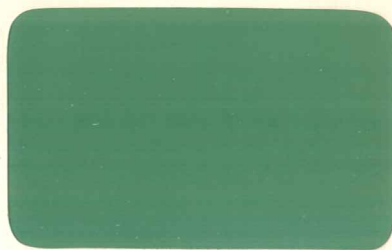
STRATOSPHERE BLUE 24-122

LAVAX MACHINERY ENAMEL



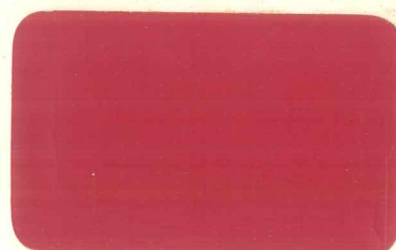
FOCAL IVORY

23-72



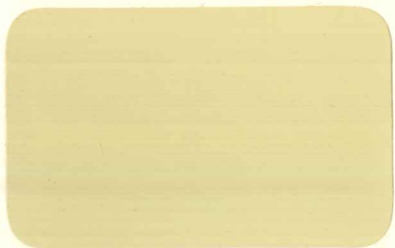
VISTA GREEN

23-76



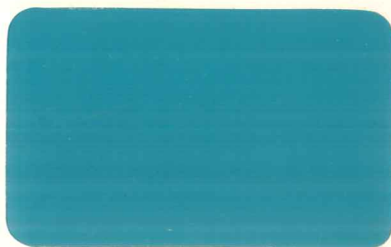
FOCAL RED

23-80



FOCAL BUFF

23-73



FOCAL BLUE

23-77



FOCAL ORANGE

23-81



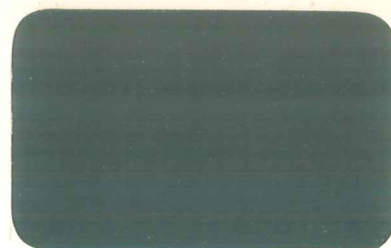
FOCAL GREEN

23-74



FOCAL YELLOW

23-78



FOCAL DARK GRAY

23-82



FOCAL LIGHT GRAY

23-75



FOCAL BEIGE

23-79



FOCAL DARK BLUE

23-87

FOCAL BLACK 23-84, FOCAL WHITE 23-83, UNDERCOATER 23-85, SLOW THINNER 23-86.

TRAFFIC & ZONE MARKING PAINT



WHITE

11-1



YELLOW

11-2

LAVAX PBX ENAMEL



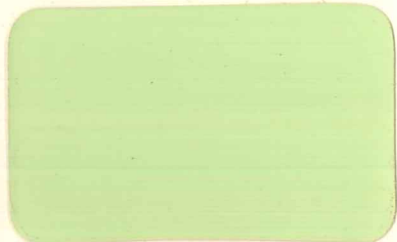
CASCADE BLUE

23-15



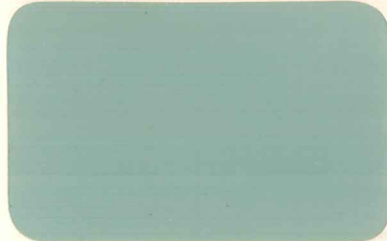
ROSE TAN

23-19



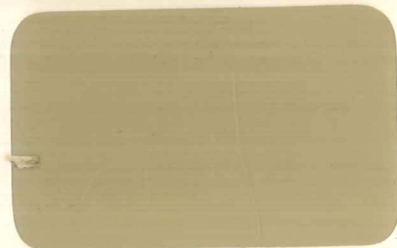
SEA FOAM GREEN

23-16



STRATOSPHERE GRAY

23-20



SAND

23-17



EYE REST GREEN

23-21



SUNTONE

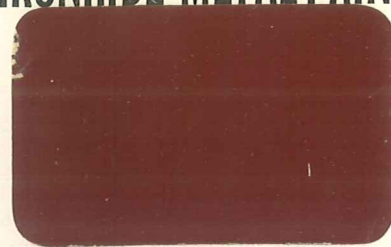
23-18



STRATOSPHERE BLUE

23-22

IRONHIDE METAL PAINT



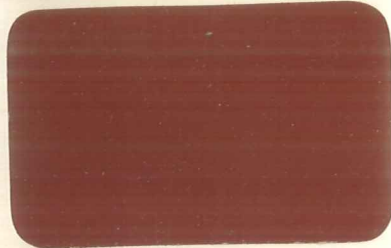
RED

8-2



LIGHT GRAY

8-5



RED METAL ROOF

8-21



GREEN METAL ROOF

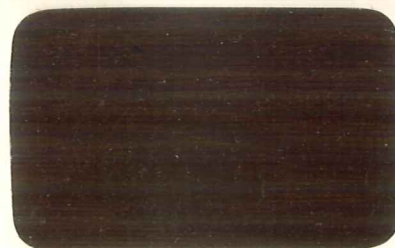
8-22

WATERSPAR COLORED VARNISH



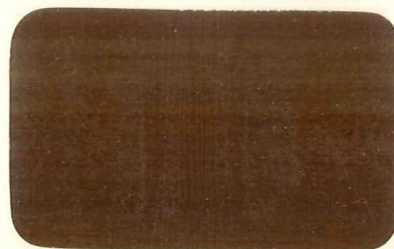
LIGHT OAK

83-101



WALNUT

83-106



DARK OAK

83-105



MAHOGANY

83-109

GROUND COLOR

83-108

TECHIDE FLAT WALL PAINT



IVORY

47-2



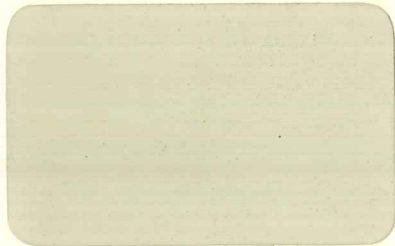
SOFT WHITE

47-11



LIGHT BUFF

47-6



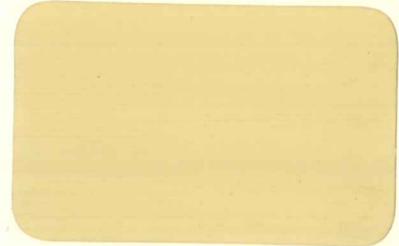
SILVER GRAY

47-3



DUSKY BLUE

47-10



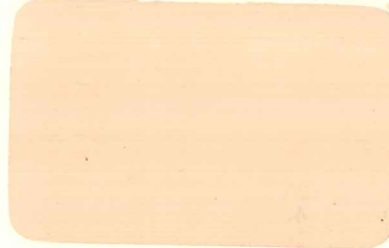
SUN TAN

47-8



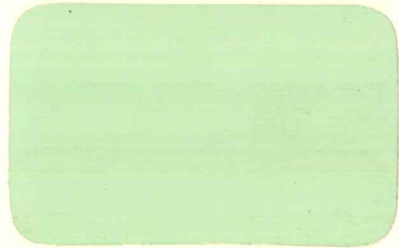
SUNNY YELLOW

47-4



DUSKY ROSE

47-5



COOL GREEN

47-9

WOOD STAIN



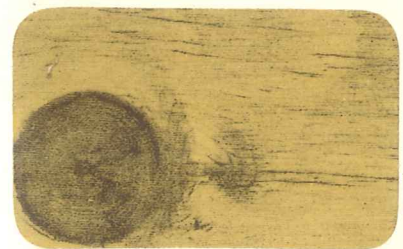
LIGHT OAK

74-11



MAHOGANY

74-10



KNOTTY PINE

74-23



DARK OAK

74-12



CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

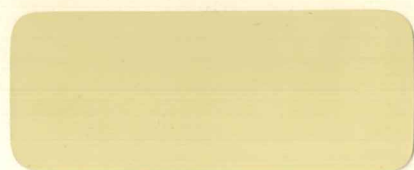
74-13



EXTRA LIGHT OAK

74-25

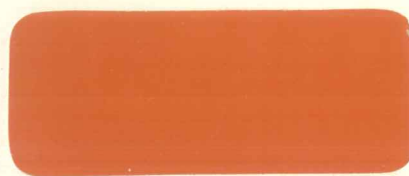
LAVAX AUTOMOTIVE FINISH



EARLHAM CREAM 29-28



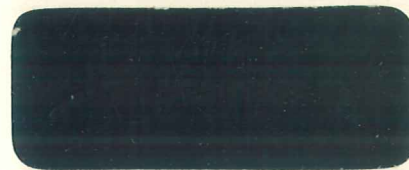
GOODYEAR BLUE 29-117



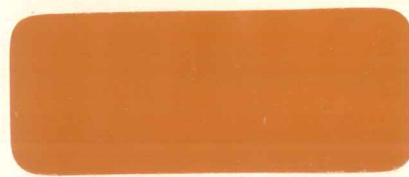
ORANGE YELLOW 29-205



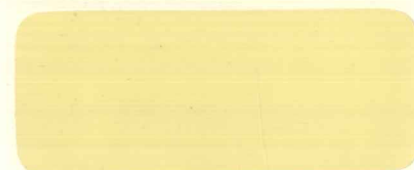
PERMANENT IVORY 29-29



BOATSWAIN BLUE 29-118



OMAHA ORANGE 29-206



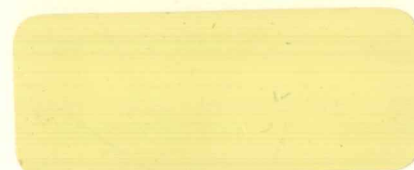
ENTERPRISE CREAM 29-30



WASHINGTON BLUE 29-119



TEAK RED 29-301



CROYDON CREAM 29-31



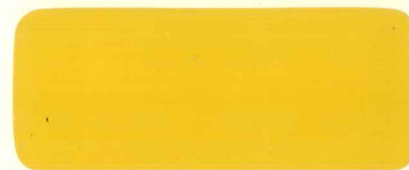
LEMON YELLOW 29-201



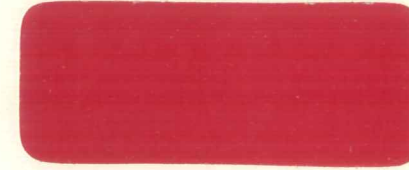
FRUEHAUF RED 29-302



LIGHT CREAM 29-12



DIAMOND YELLOW 29-202



COCA COLA RED 29-303



EXPORT BLUE 29-115



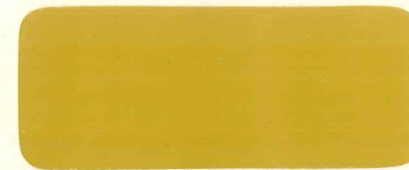
COCA COLA YELLOW 29-203



SWIFT RED 29-304



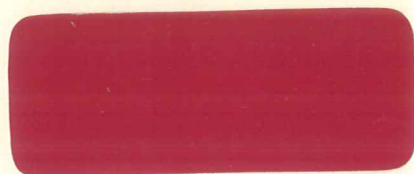
GREYHOUND BLUE 29-116



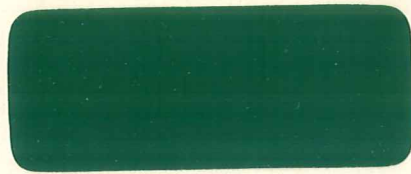
CATAPILLAR YELLOW 29-204

Gloss White 29-10, Gloss Black 29-11, Under-frame Black 29-40, Base Polychromatic 29-42, Zinc Chromate Primer 29-43, Non-Sanding Primer-Surfacer 29-44, Gray Primer-Surfacer 29-50, Regular Reducer 29-51, Clear 29-52.

LAVAX AUTOMOTIVE FINISH



HARVESTER RED 29-305



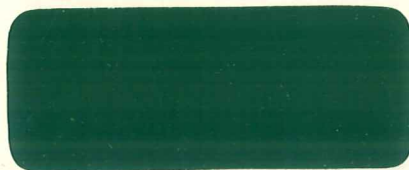
LIGHT GREEN 29-102



BREWSTER GREEN 29-109



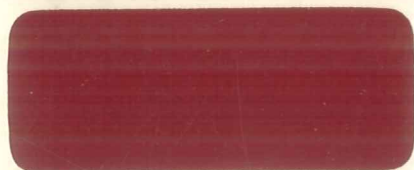
GRANBY RED 29-306



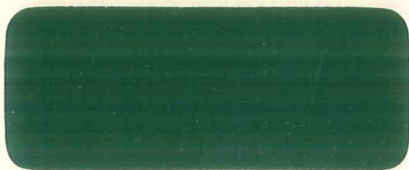
SILVER MINE GREEN 29-103



LIGHT BROWN 29-501



DIAMOND T RED 29-307



MORAT GREEN 29-104



SEA BUBBLE GRAY 29-63



INTER'L MAROON 29-401



ROCKY FORD GREEN 29-105



SUEDE 29-64



BURGUNDY MAROON 29-402



FRUEHAUF GREEN 29-106



SEALTEST GRAY 29-65



APPLE GREEN 29-101



INTER'L GREEN DK. 29-107



PICKETT GRAY 29-66

Wood Primer 29-54, Metal Primer 29-55, Putty Glaze 29-56, White Primer-Surfacer 29-57, Pink Primer-Surfacer 29-58, Yellow Primer-Surfacer 29-59, Fast Reducer 29-60 and Silver Chrome Enamel 29-84.



AMERICAN GREEN 29-108



GULL GRAY 29-67

PITTSBURGH FLUID OIL COLORS



C. P. CHROME YELLOW LT. 35-1



VAN DYKE BROWN 35-9



TUSCAN RED 35-28



C. P. CHROME YELLOW MED. 35-2



COBALT BLUE 35-13



CADMIUM YELLOW 35-29



C. P. CHROME YEL. ORANGE 35-3



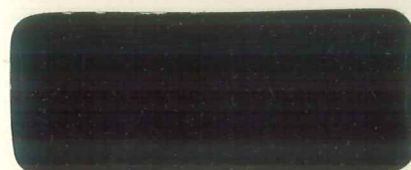
ULTRAMARINE BLUE 35-14



CHROMIUM OXIDE GREEN 35-30



WASHED OCHRE 35-4



PRUSSIAN BLUE 35-15



ORCHID TONER 35-31



RAW SIENNA 35-5



TOLUIDINE RED 35-20



C. P. CHROME GREEN LT. 35-44



BURNT SIENNA 35-6



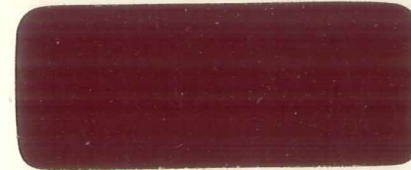
ENGLISH ROSE LAKE 35-25



C. P. CHROME GREEN MED. 35-45



RAW UMBER 35-7



TURKEY RED 35-26



C. P. CHROME GREEN DK. 35-46



BURNT UMBER 35-8



VENETIAN RED 35-27



PERMANENT BLUE 35-47

LAMP BLACK 35-10, DROP BLACK 35-11, PURE ZINC OXIDE 35-43.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Spray Flat White 17-9

A flat white paint designed especially for *spray* application. Not intended for brushing. High hiding with initial and permanent whiteness. Suitable for maintenance or industrial uses and other large operations.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

NEW WORK

Plaster: First Coat—Wallhide First Coater 26-1 thinned with one quart of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Finish Coat—Spray Flat White thinned with one quart of VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Brick or Concrete—First Coat—Use a mixture of one gallon of Snolite Undercoater 50-26, one pint of boiled linseed oil and one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha.

Finish Coat—Spray Flat White thinned with one quart VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Wood—First Coat—Snolite Undercoater 50-26 thinned with one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Finish Coat—Spray Flat White thinned with one quart of VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Metal—First Coat—Ironhide Inhibitive Red 8-2.

Second Coat—Snolite Undercoater 50-26 thinned with one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

Finish Coat—Spray Flat White thinned with one quart of VM&P naphtha to each gallon.

REFINISHING

On surfaces where old paint is in good condition without any bare areas and where porosity is not a factor, one coat of Spray Flat White thinned with one quart of VM&P naphtha is usually sufficient. If the old paint is in bad condition, follow directions for new work.

Drying Time—Dries overnight for recoating or use.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by spraying

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	600	...	500	600	500
				Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.

Spray Flat White 17-9

Pittsburgh Waterspar Enamel



For Exterior and Interior Use. An excellent durable synthetic enamel that is easy to apply, high in gloss, with good resistance to chalking and color fading. All products in the line are ready to use but may be thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine. Gloss White 54-171 is an intensely white enamel which will retain its color as a finish. It should also be used as the white for intermixing with other colors to produce pastel shades.

Pittsburgh Waterspar Enamel—(Cont'd)

Waterspar Enamel is resistant to marring and abrasion and may be easily cleaned. Its beautiful gleaming smoothness will greatly improve the appearance of any object on which it is used. The colors are modern and a wide choice is available.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

New Work—Wood or Metal—Apply proper Waterspar Primer-Surfacer using White Primer-Surfacer 54-255 under white or light colors and Red Oxide Primer-Surfacer 54-256 under darker colors. After overnight drying sand smooth and apply enamel of selected color. Flat White Undercoater 54-97 may be used for interior work if a varnish type undercoater is preferred.

Old Work—Wood or Metal—On surfaces not checked or cracked, sand smooth and touch up bare spots with enamel. If surface is checked or cracked, remove old finish with Paint and Varnish Remover and follow directions for new work.

Drying Time—The Enamels set dust free in 2 to 4 hours and dry hard overnight. Primer Surfacers dry for sanding overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats

Flat White Undercoater 54-97					
550	...	450	...	...	...
Primer-Surfacers 54-255 and 54-256					
550	...	450	...	...	...
Enamels					
...	550	...	450	550	450

PITTSBURGH WATERSPAR ENAMEL COLORS

		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each
White	54-171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft White	54-128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggshell White	54-175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flat Wh. Undercoater	54-97	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Primer Surfacer	54-255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Oxide Primer-Surfacer	54-256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black	54-172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flat Black	54-198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Blue	54-120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder Blue	54-121	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Gray	54-122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiesta Red	54-123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunset Orange	54-124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dusky Rose	54-125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Autumn Brown	54-126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco Tan	54-127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawn Green	54-129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jade Green	54-130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apple Green	54-131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonquil Yellow	54-132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonial Cream	54-133	.....	.....	.....	.....
True Ivory	54-134	.....	.....	.....	.....

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.



Pittsburgh Lavax PBX Enamel



Lavax PBX Enamel is a durable, quick drying finish suitable for wood, metal and other surfaces. It is for interior use only. Lavax PBX Enamel is a companion product of Wallhide PBX Wall Paint and developed for use in painting according to principles of Color Dynamics. Dries to an eggshell sheen which diffuses light and eliminates objectionable glare. Very appropriate for woodwork and interior finishing in general.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

New Work—The first coat should consist of a mixture of Lavax Undercoater 23-85 and the Enamel of the shade which will be used for the final coat, to be mixed at the rate of one pint of Enamel to one gallon of Undercoater. After overnight drying follow with one or two coats of Enamel of selected color, sanding lightly between coats.

Refinishing—Any bare spots should be touched up with first coat mixture described above and when dry, followed by a coat of selected color of Enamel. For any surface which is in poor condition or when using a light shade over dark color, the system specified for New Work is recommended.

Thinning—Undercoater and enamels may be reduced slightly for brushing if desired with Slow Thinner 23-86. For spray application add one pint of VM&P Naphtha.

Drying Time—The enamels dry dust free in 30 minutes, to touch in 4 to 5 hours, and hard overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
400		350		400	350

LAVAX PBX ENAMEL COLORS

Cascade Blue	23-15
Seafoam Green	23-16
Sand	23-17
Suntone	23-18
Rose Tan	23-19
Stratosphere Gray	23-20
Eye Rest Green	23-21
Stratosphere Blue	23-22

1 Gal.
EachQuart
Each

Pittsburgh Architectural Undercoater



These white enamels are furnished in gloss and rubbed effect finishes. They are intended for the finest interior work. They are intensely white and will retain this whiteness throughout their life. They brush easily and stay open a sufficient length of time to permit picking up sags or runs should they occur, yet set up fast enough to prevent the collection of dirt. Under normal conditions, they dry overnight. Hiding power is exceptional.

The Gloss enamel is smooth and brilliant, producing a durable, easy washing finish. The Rubbed Effect produces the appearance of a gloss enamel that has been hand rubbed without the added labor for that operation. It is most suitable where a subdued white is required. Both may be tinted to light shades with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors.

Pittsburgh Architectural Enamels



The Undercoater has unusual opacity, excellent filling properties, is easy to sand and provides the proper foundation to hold out enamel coats.

Enamels and Undercoater may be intermixed with each other to produce varying degrees of sheen when that is required.

Both Enamels and Undercoater are ready for use as received but may be thinned slightly with Lep-tyne or turpentine if necessary.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions, Enamels and Undercoater dry dust free in 4 hours and are ready for recoating overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
500		400		500	400

Undercoater 48-30

500

400

Enamels 48-31 and 48-32

500

400

500

400

Undercoater 48-30

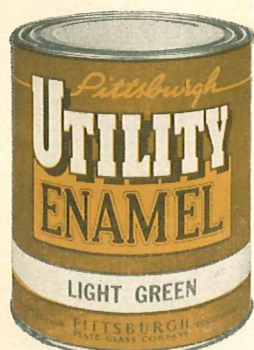
Rubbed Effect White Enamel 48-31

Gloss White Enamel 48-32

1 Gal.
EachQuart
Each



Pittsburgh Utility Enamels



This is a popular priced line of finishes in a lower price range than Waterspar Enamel which will be found to serve a valuable need where moderate prices are essential. While the combination of desirable properties is naturally not equal to Waterspar Enamel in all respects, this line produces a finish that will give good satisfaction and may be recommended without fear of results.

Utility Enamels are suitable for finishing or refinishing many articles about the home, farm or shop. They produce a high gloss, durable finish, affording excellent protection from moisture or oil. They may be used on any type of interior surface.

If enamel is too heavy for easy application, it may be reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine for one-coat work or finishing coat.

One coat as it comes in the can is generally sufficient except on new work which should receive a coat of Flat White Undercoater 19-30. Bare spots on old work should be given a priming coat of Undercoater or Utility Enamel reduced with $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon of Leptyne or turpentine per gallon.

Drying Time—Pittsburgh Utility Enamels dry dust-free in 1 to 2 hours and hard enough for recoating in 4 to 6 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats

Flat White Undercoater 19-30			
450	350		
Enamels			
450	400	450	400

PITTSBURGH UTILITY ENAMEL COLORS

		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Each
White	19-1			
Flat White Undercoater	19-30			
Black	19-2			
Red	19-3			
Cream	19-5			
Gray	19-7			
Blue	19-9			
Green	19-13			
Yellow	19-14			
Orange	19-15			
Ivory	19-17			
Light Green	19-27			
Brown	19-29			

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh White Spirit Enamel 17-7

Intended for use on surfaces where foodstuffs are stored or displayed, such as refrigerators and showcases, and where the usual type of enamel would contaminate the products with residual odors. Also used to prevent bleeding of mahogany and walnut stained or varnished wood. Ready for brushing as received. May be thinned only with alcohol.

Preparation of Surface—Surface to be finished must be dry and free from dirt, wax or grease. Use naphtha for removing wax or grease. Sand surface smooth and dust thoroughly before finishing.

Drying Time—Dries hard in 15 to 30 minutes.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
150	200	200	150
		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each

White Spirit Enamel 17-7

Pittsburgh Snolite Finishes

Snolite products have been specifically designed to meet the special requirements of the Painter and Maintenance engineer. The entire line of interior finishing materials are white and are designed to most economically provide a maximum utilization of available natural and artificial light. They convert *raw* light into *useful* light through the medium of *proper distribution* known as *diffusion* and therefore provide *more light* and *better lighting* for the *maximum ease of seeing*.

Much thought has been given to these requirements and the painter and maintenance engineer will find each product designed to meet the specific requirements unique to his profession.

Snolite Flat Wall Paint White 50-2



Produces a beautiful full flat finish. Especially designed to utilize to the maximum all available natural and artificial light.

A smooth finish of enduring whiteness. It is washable and resistant to dirt collection. Is free flowing . . . of full body . . . easy to apply and possesses excellent hiding, spreading and drying qualities.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Snolite Flat Wall Paint 50-2 — (Continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease, or dirt. Fill cracks with patching plaster before applying Wallhide First Coater.

New Work—First Coat—Apply Wallhide First Coater reduced with one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon.

Finish Coat—Apply Snolite Flat Wall Paint as furnished or thinned with Leptyne or turpentine up to one pint to the gallon for brushing. Thin up to one pint to the gallon with VM&P naphtha for spraying.

Old Work—One coat of Snolite Flat Wall Paint is generally sufficient over old paint when there are no serious breaks in the film. When it is to be applied over a dark surface or when previous coating is not intact, the directions for new work are recommended.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions it will dry overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	600	...	500
		600	500
		Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.
			1 Gal. Each

Snolite Flat Wall Paint 50-2 ...

Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint 50-4 and Semi-Gloss Wall Paint 50-6



A Combination of Qualities
Frequent Washings at Low Cost PLUS Maximum Distribution of Light!

Industrial, Commercial and Institutional requirements involve many surfaces wherein established maintenance routine necessitates frequent washing. Very often these problems are further complicated by the necessity for high quality lighting and the strict avoidance of glare.

Snolite Eggshell or Semi-Gloss Wall Paint combines the need for a washable surface with minimum glare. The sheen of Semi-Gloss Wall Paint is slightly higher than the Eggshell.

Regularly furnished in white only but may be tinted to light shades with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors. Darker tints should be made at our factory and may be secured in lots of 50 gallons or over.

Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint 50-4 and Semi-Gloss Wall Paint 50-6 — (Cont'd)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF EGGSHELL WALL PAINT 50-4

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with patching plaster before applying Wallhide First Coater.

New Work—First Coat—Reduce Wallhide First Coater with one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon. To this mixture add one quart of Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint. Allow to dry overnight.

Finish Coat—Apply Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint as furnished or reduced with Leptyne or turpentine up to one pint to the gallon for brushing. Thin up to one pint to the gallon with VM&P naphtha for spraying.

Old Work—One coat of Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint is generally sufficient over old well sealed surfaces when there are no serious breaks in the old paint film. When it is to be applied over a dark surface or when the previous coating is old and porosity is questionable, the directions for new work are recommended.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions it will dry overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	550	...	450
		550	450
		Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.
			1 Gal. Each

Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint 50-4 ...

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF SEMI-GLOSS WALL PAINT 50-6

Preparation of Surface—Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with patching plaster before applying Wallhide First Coater.

New Work—First Coat—Reduce Wallhide First Coater with one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon. To this mixture add one half gallon of Snolite Semi-Gloss Wall Paint. Allow to dry overnight.

Finish Coat—Apply Snolite Semi-Gloss Wall Paint as furnished or reduced with Leptyne or turpentine up to one pint to the gallon for brushing. Thin up to one pint to the gallon with VM&P naphtha for spraying.

Old Work—One coat of Snolite Semi-Gloss Wall Paint is generally sufficient over old well sealed surfaces when there are no serious breaks in the old paint film. When it is to be applied over a dark surface or when the previous coating is not intact and porosity is questionable, the directions for new work are recommended.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions it will dry overnight.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint 50-4 and Semi-Gloss Wall Paint 50-6 — (Cont'd)

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	500	...	400	500	400
		Drums Per Gal.		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Snolite Semi-Gloss Wall Paint 50-6

Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16



Designed especially to meet the performance characteristics demanded by both painter and maintenance accounts. An excellent Mill White for general use wherever high gloss, initial and permanent whiteness and good durability are required of a white interior finish. Ready for use but may be thinned with up to one pint of Leptyne or mineral spirits to the gallon for *brushing*, and with from one pint to one quart of VM&P naphtha for *spraying*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

New Work

Plaster: First Coat—Wallhide First Coater 26-1 according to directions. Finish Coat—Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16.

Brick: First Coat—Snolite White Undercoater 50-26 according to directions for this surface. Finish Coat—Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16.

Wood: First Coat—Snolite White Undercoater 50-26. Finish Coat—Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16.

Metal: First Coat—Ironhide Inhibitive Red 8-2. Second Coat—Snolite White Undercoater 50-26. Finish Coat—Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16.

Refinishing

On surfaces where old paint is in good condition without any bare areas. One coat of Snolite Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16 is usually sufficient. If old paint is in bad condition, follow directions for new work.

Drying Time—Sets dust free within 2 hours and dries overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	500	...	400	500	400
		Drums Per Gal.		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Quick Drying Gloss Wall Paint 50-16

Snolite Dead Flat White 50-20 (For Ceilings)



Designed especially for ceilings where indirect lighting fixtures are installed to throw the light directly on the ceiling from where it is diffused throughout the room. Results in a dead flat finish with diffuse reflection and without glare.

Preparation of Surface — Wash or scrape off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with patching plaster.

New Work — First Coat — Reduce Wallhide First Coater with one

quart of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon. Allow to dry overnight.

Finish Coat—Apply Snolite Dead Flat White as furnished for BRUSH application or thinned with up to one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to the gallon. For SPRAY application it should be thinned with up to one quart of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha to the gallon.

Old Work—One coat of Snolite Dead Flat is generally sufficient over old paint when there are no serious breaks in the old paint film. When it is to be applied over a dark surface or when the previous coating is not intact, the directions for new work are recommended.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions it will dry overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	500	...	400	500	400
		Drums Per Gal.		5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Snolite Dead Flat White 50-20

Snolite Stipple White 50-25



A heavy bodied flat paint which may be manipulated to produce various types of stippled, textured, swirl and other decorative effects. High hiding, easy working and uniform. Dries to a velvet like sheen.

Preparation of Surface — Wash or scrap off all loose paint, grease or dirt. Fill cracks with patching plaster.

On surfaces which are well sealed, one coat is usually sufficient. When porosity is involved, a foundation

coat of Wallhide First Coater 26-1 reduced with one quart of Leptyne or turpentine to each gallon is recommended.

Snolite Stipple White 50-25 — (Continued)

For HEAVY type of stipple, use Stipple White as received. For LIGHTER type of stipple thin as required with Leptyne or turpentine.

Spreading Rate—Dependent entirely on the effect desired. Not possible to estimate to any reasonable degree.

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Snolite Flat Stipple White 50-25	...	...	...

Snolite White Undercoater 50-26



An undercoater with maximum hiding, good filling properties, fine texture and easy to sand. Brushes freely and flows out well to a smooth opaque foundation for enamels.

Preparation of Surface — Surface must be dry and free from dirt, wax, grease or rust. Use turpentine or naphtha for removing wax or grease. Work over entire surface with sandpaper, removing all loose particles. Dust thoroughly.

New Work—On new work and over porous surface such as brick and concrete or over old paint in poor condition where breaks in the film or bare spots are present, use a mixture of one gallon of Undercoater and one pint of boiled linseed oil for BRUSH application. Reduce this mixture further with one pint of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha for SPRAY application.

Old Work—When old paint is in fair condition with no bad breaks in the film, apply Undercoater as furnished or thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine for brush application. It should be reduced with from one pint to one quart of Leptyne or VM&P naphtha to each gallon for SPRAY application.

Tinting—When necessary, tint Undercoater to approximate shade of finish coat with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors.

Drying Time—Dries overnight for sanding.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
550		450			
			Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Snolite White Undercoater 50-26	100
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Snolite One Coat Enamel 50-30



A gloss white enamel of heavy body which requires little or no thinning. Easy working, sag resistant and covers in one coat except on new work or when surface conditions are poor. *Especially designed for large rental maintenance.*

Preparation of Surface — Surface must be dry and free from dirt, wax, grease and rust. Use turpentine or naphtha for removing wax or grease. Work over entire surface with sandpaper removing all rust and loose particles.

New Work—On NEW PLASTER or when an old paint film shows breaks and where porosity is questionable or when the old paint is too dark to secure complete hiding, Wallhide First Coater 26-1 is recommended as the first coat. On NEW WOOD when the same conditions as above exist, Snolite White Undercoater 50-26 is recommended as the first coat.

Old Work—If old surface is well sealed and the previous coating is not too dark, apply one coat of Snolite One Coat Enamel as furnished or reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine.

Tinting—Snolite One Coat Enamel may be tinted with Pittsburgh Fluid Oil Colors if desired.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions it will dry overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat,
by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	500	...	400	500	400
			Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Snolite One Coat Enamel 50-30

Pittsburgh Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish



This product is a clear interior finish of the fast drying type. It is a durable, high gloss finish for furniture, floors, refrigerators, bathrooms, linoleum and all interior surfaces that are exposed to moisture, alkalies or extreme wear. It has easy working properties which make it simple to apply. Does not soften under body heat and high humidity and for this reason is especially suited as a church pew and seat varnish.



Pittsburgh Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish — (Continued)

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in 1 to 2 hours and may be recoated in 8 to 12 hours depending on drying conditions. May be rubbed to a beautiful dull finish in 24 to 36 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough			Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
500	650	...	...	650	...
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each ½ Pt. Each

Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish 83-100

Pittsburgh Waterspar Interior Trim Varnish



A general purpose varnish for interior use, which dries quickly, brushes easily and produces a hard film with good gloss.

Drying Time—Sets dust free in 1 to 2 hours and may be recoated in from 8 to 12 hours under normal drying conditions. May be rubbed in from 24 to 36 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough			Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
500	650	...	...	650	...
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each ½ Pt. Each

Waterspar Interior Trim Varnish 83-120

Pittsburgh Waterspar Floor Seal



Floor Seal is intended for use on floors of gymnasiums, basketball courts, public buildings, schools and various other places where floors are subjected to unusual scuffing and abrasion. Its use produces a tough, durable, high gloss finish that is resistant to the alkali in ordinary soaps and cleaning preparations, as well as water.

Rubber burns and ordinary shoe stains may be easily removed with naphtha or benzene without harm to the finish. Waterspar Floor Seal possesses good adhesion and elasticity.

Drying Time—Sets dust free in 1 hour and hard enough for use or recoating in from 6 to 8 hours.

Pittsburgh Waterspar Floor Seal—(Cont'd)

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough			Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
400	600	...	...	600	...
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each

Waterspar Floor Seal 83-130

Pittsburgh Waterspar Dull Finish and Satin Finish Varnish



This varnish is suitable for interior use on floors, cabinet work, woodwork and furniture where a dull finish or one with a subdued gloss is desired. Both products produce a finish resembling that secured by rubbing, without the expense and inconvenience. They differ only in degree of sheen, and where a slight luster is desired Satin Finish should be used.

These products are designed for final finishing coat only. Where more depth of finish is required, a good grade of gloss varnish should be used for preceding coats; for floors, Waterspar Floor Varnish 83-400, and for upright surfaces, Waterspar Varnish 83-100 or 120 will give excellent results as foundation coats under Dull or Satin Finish.

The sheen of both products may be increased by the addition of either of the gloss varnishes mentioned.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in from 2 to 3 hours, ready for service on upright surfaces in 6 to 8 hours, and on floors in from 16 to 24 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough			Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
...	600	...	...	600	...
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each

Satin Finish 83-150

Dull Finish 83-160

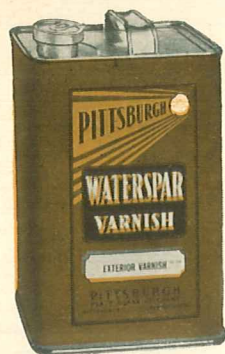


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Waterspar Exterior Varnish



This product is designed to give complete satisfaction as a durable exterior varnish for use on wood, metal or over various finished surfaces. It is pale in color, and dries to a hard, high gloss with exceptional depth.

Suitable for marine work of all types, hulls, decks and superstructures.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free within 2 hours and dries hard overnight. Ready to recoat in 16 to 24 hours. May be rubbed in from 48 to 72 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
600	750	750	1 Gal. Each
			Quart Each
			½ Pt. Each

Exterior Varnish 83-210

Pittsburgh Waterspar Linoleum Varnish

Waterspar Linoleum Varnish is a durable, clear finish, resistant to water, alkali and alcohol, will not discolor delicate designs and is simple to apply. It keeps the dirt on the surface, where it may be easily wiped up with a mop or damp cloth.

Drying is rapid and positive. A floor can be varnished at night, and the film is ready for service the next morning.

The gloss is high and uniform; possesses an excellent depth of finish. It is extremely pale in color, producing a clear, transparent coating which shows a minimum tendency to change in service. The pale color of this product is especially important on white and light colors which are so popular in linoleum patterns.



Its use provides a hard, tough film which is waterproof and flexible; provides excellent protection against scrubbing and abrasion, and seals the linoleum effectively, preventing penetration of the dirt and grime into the floor covering itself.

May be used over either printed or inlaid linoleum, and felt base rugs.

One coat of Waterspar Linoleum Varnish is all that is usually required, and a quart is sufficient for the average kitchen. Two coats may be needed

on extremely porous or inlaid linoleum.

Waterspar Linoleum Varnish, unlike some competitive linoleum varnishes, is not affected by gas fumes. This is a very important factor because this type of varnish is generally used in kitchens where such fumes are most prevalent.

DIRECTIONS

The surface must be clean, dry and free from dirt, wax or grease. It is important that all wax and grease be removed with turpentine or naphtha. After washing the linoleum with soap and water, rinse with clear water to remove all traces of

Pittsburgh Waterspar Linoleum Varnish — (Continued)

soap. This must be emphasized because many patterns of linoleum are waxed at the factory, and floor coverings that have been in use have either been waxed, or have accumulated grease, which must be removed before a satisfactory finish can be obtained.

This product is ready for use as received, but may be reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if necessary.

Apply a smooth, thin, even coating which should be renewed as often as necessary to keep the surface in good condition.

All cans should be kept tightly sealed when not in use.

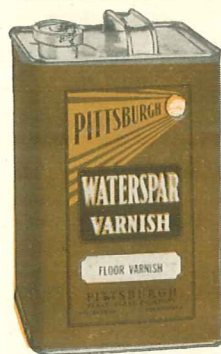
Drying Time—Sets dust-free within 2 hours and may be recoated or used in 8 to 12 hours, depending on drying conditions.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
550	750	750	1 Gal. Each
			Quart Each
			½ Pt. Each

Waterspar Linoleum Varnish 83-300

Pittsburgh Waterspar Floor Varnish



This is a durable quick drying varnish designed especially for use on interior floors. The film is hard and tough and will withstand extreme wear from foot traffic and abrasion. Produces a pale high gloss finish that is resistant to moisture, soap and alkali, has good brushing and leveling qualities and will give the utmost satisfaction wherever a high grade floor varnish is required. Possesses excellent resistance to alcohol.

Due to its easy working qualities, it may be used with every assurance of producing satisfactory results. It embodies all the necessary characteristics of an ideal varnish for the purpose and is far superior to the generally accepted standards. May be used on upright surfaces if desired.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in 1 hour and, if drying conditions are normal, may be recoated in 4 to 6 hours. May be waxed or rubbed and polished in 24 to 36 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
600	750	750	1 Gal. Each
			Quart Each
			½ Pt. Each

Waterspar Floor Varnish 83-400



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Waterspar Colored Varnish



For Interior Use

This line consists of four quick drying colored varnishes, enabling users to imitate popular and high grade woods, and a buff colored solid covering ground color.

Pittsburgh Waterspar Colored Varnishes are semi-transparent, designed to stain and varnish in one operation, thus saving time and labor. All products produce a durable finish with high gloss which resists moisture and wear.

They are intended for general interior use and are very suitable for renewing old surfaces without requiring the removal of the previous finish.

They are recommended for floors, woodwork, furniture, window sills, show cases, fixtures and various household objects.

Drying Time—Waterspar Colored Varnishes set dust-free in 1 to 2 hours and are ready for use or recoating in 8 to 12 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
Colored Varnishes			
500	650	650	...
Ground Color 83-108			
500	450	...	...

PITTSBURGH WATERSPAR COLORED VARNISH COLORS

	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each
Light Oak	83-101		
Dark Oak	83-105		
Walnut	83-106		
Mahogany	83-109		
Ground Color	83-108		

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh Waterspar Drier

Waterspar Drier in sealed, trade-marked, and labeled packages protect users against unknown, inferior, low quality materials often offered for this purpose. An economical product for use in accelerating the drying of paint, enamels and oils. Because of its strength only small quantities are necessary. It mixes well, and is uniform.

Directions—Care should be taken never to use too much drier. For enamel or varnish from 1/8 pint to 1/4 pint to a gallon is sufficient, and for paint up to 1/2 pint to a gallon. Quantities should depend upon general drying conditions.

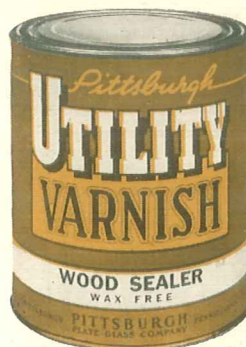
	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each
Waterspar Drier 83-140	...	...	...

Pittsburgh Utility Varnishes

This line consists of two clear varnishes, two wood sealers of different types, and a black asphaltum. They are second in quality to the Waterspar Line of varnishes, but have unusual merit for a line of finishes selling at moderate prices. On large operations where competition is severe, or in certain communities where the price of the highest quality varnishes would be a handicap, the Utility Line of varnishes will fill an important need. Like all Pittsburgh Products, this line receives careful attention in the selection of raw materials, choice and control of manufacturing methods. It is at least equal and superior to many competitive lines in its field. A brief description of each product follows.

UTILITY WOOD SEALERS

Wax Free 71-5 and Wax Type 71-6

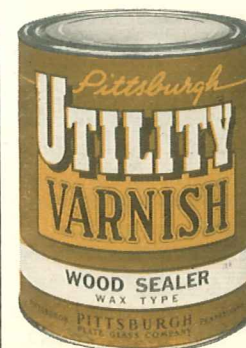


These Sealers permit Painting Contractors to produce lasting finishes at low cost which are easily and economically maintained. While they are varnish-like in appearance, they possess distinctly different characteristics.

There are two types available—71-5 is wax free while 71-6 is of a wax type. 71-5 is designed for use where it may be desirable to refinish the surface in varnish or enamel at a later date. 71-6 is for use where this type of finish becomes permanent.

Both products penetrate deeply into the wood fibers, leaving little or no film on the surface. This penetration results in a toughening action and seemingly, the finish becomes an actual part of the wood. There is no surface film to wear away, and the wood is sealed against moisture and dirt. They increase resistance to foot traffic and abrasion.

They produce a clear finish. 71-5 Sealer dries to a dull finish and may be left in that state or waxed and polished to a luster with Pittsburgh Waterspar Wax. 71-6 Sealer (Wax Type) produces a complete finish of sealer and wax with one material.



They enhance the natural beauty of the wood grain, producing the mellowed appearance of the old time rubbed and polished system without the time and labor.

Suitable for floors, woodwork and paneling and are particularly adaptable for use in public buildings, offices, gymnasiums and ballrooms.

Utility Wood Sealers are intended for use on new wood or wood not previously finished or on wood from which the old finish has been completely removed by mechanical sanding and scraping. *They should not be used over any paint, varnish or enamel finish.*



UTILITY WOOD SEALERS—(Cont'd)

Wax Free 71-5 and Wax Type 71-6—
(Continued)

Complete finishing directions appear on each package.

Drying Time—Both Sealers are ready for burnishing or waxing in from 18 to 24 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth		Rough		Smooth		Rough	
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats		
300	500	...	...	500	...		
				5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each		

Utility Wood Sealer (Wax Free) ... 71-5

Utility Wood Sealer (Wax Type) ... 71-6

Pittsburgh Utility Floor and Trim Varnish



This is a moisture resistant, flexible all-purpose varnish with good brushing properties. It is suitable for general interior finishing, and its use results in a high gloss.

It is ready for use as received, but may be reduced slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if necessary.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in 1 to 2 hours, dries hard to recoat in 12 to 18 hours, and may be rubbed in 48 hours. Should be sanded lightly between coats.

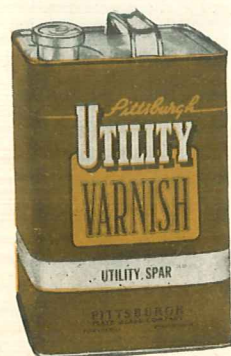
Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth		Rough		Smooth		Rough	
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats		
500	650	...	...	650	...		
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each	

Utility Floor and Trim Varnish

... 71-11

Pittsburgh Utility Spar



This is exceptional value where a moderately priced interior varnish for all purposes is required. It has high luster, is water resistant, flexible and possesses excellent working properties. It is especially suitable for application to upright surfaces on which it can be used without danger of sagging or running.

This product is recommended for general use on floors, woodwork, and furniture.

Pittsburgh Utility Spar—(Continued)

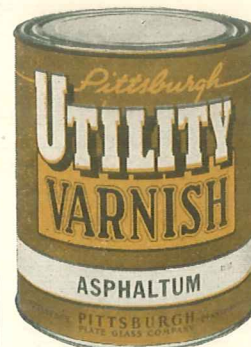
Drying Time—Sets dust-free in from 1 to 2 hours, dries hard to recoat in from 18 to 24 hours, and may be rubbed in 48 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth		Rough		Smooth		Rough	
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats		
500	650	...	...	650	...		
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each	

Utility Spar ... 71-19

Pittsburgh Utility Asphaltum



This is a Black Asphaltum selling at a low price, for use around manufacturing plants for miscellaneous work, such as boiler fronts, stove and water pipes and various other metal surfaces. Acid resistant.

Drying Time—Sets dust free in about an hour and dries hard overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces			
Smooth		Rough		Smooth		Rough	
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats		
400	500	350	400	500	400		
				1 Gal. Each	Quart Each		

Utility Asphaltum ... 71-12

Pittsburgh Wood Stains

Equally Effective on Hard or Soft Woods

Pittsburgh Wood Stains are for use in staining wood, tinting fillers, and coloring varnishes for interior use.

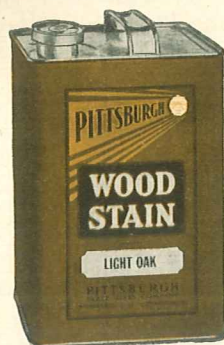
Pittsburgh Wood Stains are designed to penetrate open or closed grain woods without raising the grain.

These products are of the oil base type and the penetration is sufficient to color the wood fibres, bring out and develop



Pittsburgh Wood Stains — (Continued)

the highlights and enhance the natural beauty of the wood grain, leaving a deep, transparent effect which can then be protected by subsequent coats of clear varnish or wax.



Pittsburgh Wood Stains may be used on thin veneers without danger of warping. They set slowly enough to permit ample time for wiping off surplus without showing laps. They mix readily with varnishes and fillers and will produce these unusual and beautiful effects with the minimum amount of time and labor.

Directions for Interior Finishing—Different results will be obtained with the same stain over different types of woods or different grades of the same species of wood. Lighter shades may be produced by reducing with Leptyne or naphtha before applying or by wiping the stain with a soft cloth before it has set.

Pittsburgh Wood Stains should be applied evenly with a brush. Uniform effects and proper drying are obtainable on plain surfaces without wiping. The setting time of Pittsburgh Wood Stains is controlled so that panel work or moulding may be wiped when desired. Pittsburgh Wood Stains should be followed by a thin coat of shellac to prevent bleeding of color into finishing coats. (Knotty Pine and Extra Light Oak Stains are of a pigmented type and may be used without the shellac sealing coat.) Mission effects may be obtained by applying Waterspar Dull Finish or Satin Finish over the stained and sealed surface. Gloss or polished finishes may be produced by applying gloss varnishes in the usual manner.

Soft spots in the wood absorb more stain and should be rubbed harder when wiping. If color in such places is too strong, it can be made lighter by wiping with rag moistened with naphtha.

The cost of stain used on an average building is exceedingly small as compared to the cost of application and the cost of the entire job, yet the stain produces the color harmony desired. Therefore, it is most desirable to use highest quality for producing all desirable effects.

Drying Time—Under normal conditions of drying and application, Pittsburgh Stains will be ready for a coat of shellac within 4 hours.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
1000	800		

Mahogany Stain

The light fastness of Mahogany Stain 74-10 can be improved by the application of a coat of Waterspar Mahogany Colored Varnish 83-109 after it has been properly sealed with shellac. The clear finish coat can then be applied in the usual manner.

Pittsburgh Wood Stains — (Continued)

PITTSBURGH WOOD STAIN COLORS

		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each
Mahogany	74-10			
Light Oak	74-11			
Dark Oak	74-12			
Circassian Walnut	74-13			
Knotty Pine	74-23			
Extra Light Oak	74-25			

Follow Package Directions—Directions for use are at times subject to change. For best results, read carefully and follow exactly the detailed directions for proper application which appear on each package.

Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler

Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler is made in heavy paste form in Natural Light only.

Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler is intended for filling all open grained woods; oak, ash, chestnut, mahogany, walnut, etc.

It enters the pores of the wood, filling them completely, making it possible to get a smooth, even finish with subsequent coats of varnish and wax.



The basic pigment is an extremely fine, water floated silica, practically transparent. The little particles are crystalline in nature and inert or unchanging. They lie close together and their fineness insures filling even the finest grain and smallest imperfections in wood.

This product will not shrink, loosen or rub out. It should be reduced with Leptyne or naphtha to brushing consistency, thinners to be added in small quantities and stirred to a uniform consistency after each addition. The filler will usually take about 1 gallon of thinner to each gallon of paste.

Apply with flat bristle brush, work across grain of wood and allow it to stand until it "flats", which is usually about 20 minutes, then remove the surplus filler from the surface by rubbing across the grain, using coarse cloth, cotton waste or burlap.

After thinning the filler may be tinted to desired shade with the stain being used in the finishing operation or with Fluid Oil Colors.

Drying Time—Allow the surface to dry overnight, sand smooth with fine paper and apply finishing material.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
1300	1000		

Paste Wood Filler, 17-2

1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Decorators' Ground Coat 17-5



A buff colored, high hiding ground coat for use in obliterating old finishes prior to refinishing or as a background over which to do graining or other decorative and design work.

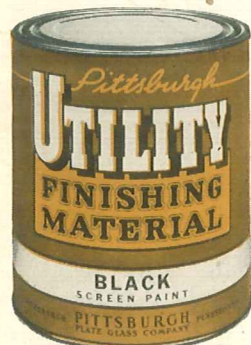
Drying Time—Ready for sanding after overnight drying.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
550	450	550	450

Decorators' Ground Coat 17-5

Pittsburgh Utility Black Screen Paint



This is used principally on screens. It dries sufficiently hard overnight to permit use of screens next day. It is well to paint all window screens and screen doors once each season to prevent corrosion and rust.

For frame work, use Utility Screen Black as it comes in the can.

For wire mesh, care must be exercised so as not to fill the mesh of the screen. This can be avoided by keeping the brush free from excess Enamel and brushing thoroughly.

ly. Reduce slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if necessary.

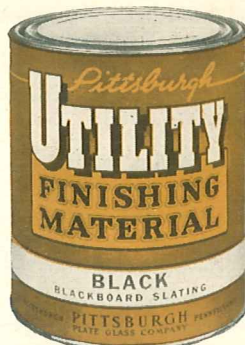
Drying Time—Pittsburgh Utility Screen Paint dries overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
550	550	550	550

Utility Black Screen Paint 49-1

Pittsburgh Utility Blackboard Black



Its use results in a surface that can be written on with chalk or crayon and which will not rub glossy by repeated erasing. It is intended for use on a smooth hard surface.

Apply two thin coats allowing overnight drying between coats. Blackboard Black appears to be of heavy consistency but it brushes easily thus permitting a thin coat to be applied without reduction. If brushing test indicates additional thinning is necessary, add turpentine sparingly.

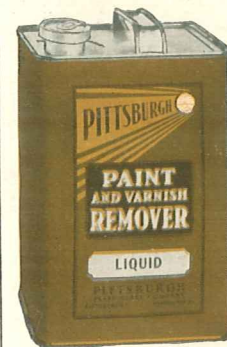
Drying Time—Utility Blackboard Black dries for recoating or use overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces		Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth	Rough	Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats
500	500	500	500

Utility Blackboard Black 49-2

Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Remover



Double-Quick, Double-Power For Removing Wax, Gums, Paint, Enamel, Varnish, Shellac

A Great Work and Time Saver

Pittsburgh Remover will penetrate and soften several coats of old paint, varnish, enamel, shellac, wax or gums so that they may easily be removed from the surface with scrapers or with a benzine rag. You do not have to hurry. When properly applied, Pittsburgh Remover keeps old paint soft until you are ready to take it off.

When cleaned, the surface will be ready for refinishing.

Pittsburgh Remover contains no strong acids likely to injure the hands.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

When applying Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Remover, do not brush it on and attempt to spread it over as large a surface as possible, the way you apply paint. Use a good brush—Pittsburgh Remover will not harm the bristles—and apply the Remover freely to the surface, brushing over once and in one direction.

If the brush is worked back and forth over the surface, the cutting qualities will be largely, if not altogether, sacrificed.

If there are many coats of old paint or varnish on the surface, and if the first application of Remover does not dissolve them, apply a second coat of Remover directly over the first, brushing it once over in one direction, before attempting to clean the surface.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Remover—
(Continued)

The second application will usually do the work. Put on plenty of Remover, as much as the surface will take without running off. If the finish is an old automobile body that has been repainted several times, it may be necessary to apply the Remover even a third time, in which event it should be put on freely and directly over the second application without attempting to clean the surface or take off that portion of the old paint or varnish that has been partially dissolved.

When a second or third application of Remover has been applied, the surface will usually remain wet for several hours or overnight. As long as the surface remains wet, the Remover is working on the old paint or varnish film and unless it has been completely dissolved, should not be disturbed.

Sometimes Remover is condemned as not being efficient, when in reality it is not the Remover that is at fault, but the methods employed in doing the job.

Use a fine steel wire brush for cleaning the Remover from carvings and curved surfaces.

For removing the filler on open grained woods, use a fine steel wire brush, brushing with the grain of the wood.

75-2 is a Semi-Paste Remover, which is considerably heavier than 75-1. Unlike Liquid Remover, it is adapted for use on standing surfaces or for use in extremely hot weather.

		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	½ Pt. Each
Liquid Remover	75-1	....	....	....
Semi-Paste Remover	75-2	....	....	....

Pittsburgh Tector



Canvas and Burlap Undercoater

Tector possesses sealing characteristics which make it especially useful for sealing unusually porous surfaces such as canvas, burlap, composition wallboards and pipe covering. It is very suitable as a foundation coat on canvas boat decks and as a waterproofing medium for tarpaulins and the like. On canvas roofs and boat decks, a coat of Tector applied to the underside of the canvas will improve results.

Pittsburgh Tector — (Continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Thin Tector to easy brushing consistency with Leptyne or turpentine. Add from one quart up to one-half gallon of thinner, increasing the amount according to the degree of porosity. When sanding is required, use "0" sandpaper to remove any nibs after allowing overnight drying. Tector may also be rubbed with burlap instead of sanding as it remains soft and will pack down instead of dusting from the surface. When a finishing coat is to be applied over Tector, allow overnight drying.

Drying Time—Depends upon thinning and surface to which applied. Tector can be sanded or rubbed after 12 to 16 hours or after overnight drying.

Spreading Rate—Depends on the amount of thinner added and the porosity of the surface. No estimates can be given because of these variables.

	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Tector	17-1	....	....

Pittsburgh Glare-Proof Blue 17-8

This product is available primarily for coating glass such as the interior of factory windows to reduce the glare of sun-light. Produces a semi-transparent light blue effect. Furnished ready for application by brush or spray but may be thinned slightly with Leptyne or turpentine if desired. When applied by brush, it is recommended that it be stippled or pounced with a rag or dauber. This treatment will eliminate any brush marks.

Preparation of Surface—Surface to be finished must be dry and free from dirt, wax or grease. Use naphtha for removing wax or grease.

Drying Time—May be stippled immediately after application and dries overnight.

Spreading Rate—Average—Sq. ft. per gallon, one coat, by brushing

Unsealed Surfaces				Sealed Surfaces	
Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
....				700	500
Glare-Proof Blue				17-8	1 Gal. Each



PITTSBURGH PAINTS

Paint Protects—Color Cheers



LAVAX AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS

Lavax Finishes represent a system of Enamel finishing that has behind it a remarkable record of satisfactory performance.

Lavax Finishes dry to a high gloss with deep lustre, and the Lavax System is ideal for re-finishing trucks, passenger cars, farm equipment, park and amusement equipment, tractors, and anything made of metal or wood requiring a tough durable finish. Its use will result in adequate surface protection, and a wide range of colors make it possible to produce combinations of great beauty. Lavax Finishes are designed for spray application unless otherwise noted.

The Undercoats, Special Primers, and the several colors of Primer-Surfacer, insure speed and proper adhesion.

Top Coat materials are also designed for beauty and durability. The range of colors will satisfy the most discriminating buyer.

The Lavax System of finishing was developed to satisfy all types of buyers and users; the requirements of the consumer receiving first consideration.

Lavax Finishes are used and endorsed by many large accounts interested in having their equipment the most attractive in the field. Lavax performance has been field tested for many years and has met every requirement. Pittsburgh technical research and product development engineers are determined to maintain the quality which has made this outstanding record possible.

PRIMERS

Zinc Chromate Primer 29-43

A fast drying Primer with good adhesion, recommended for aluminum and steel. Will dry to touch in 10 minutes, dry to handle in 30 minutes and may be recoated in 1 hour. Lacquer can be applied as a top coat without danger of lifting.

Zinc Dust Primer 29-55

Coated metals such as Galvanized or Galvannealed irons and processed metal boards of the type in common use for quality truck panel work, require a Primer which not only has initial elasticity but one which will retain indefinitely a great degree of flexibility.

Zinc Dust Primer 29-55 is such a product and its use results in exceptional adhesion.

Its neutral gray color makes it acceptable under any shade of Surfacer or Enamel.

Important—For best results all coated metals (galvanized, galvanneal, matte finish, etc.) should be treated with a wash of copper sulphate solution (1 pound of copper sulphate crystals to 1 gallon of water) before Zinc Dust Primer 29-55 is applied. The remaining black or sludgy deposit should be washed off with clear water.

Thinning—Zinc Dust Primer is furnished in a two compartment container. The zinc dust powder in the top part should be thoroughly mixed with the liquid in the lower compartment. It is better to add the liquid slowly to the powder while stirring. The mixture should then be reduced

for spray at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ gallon of Lavax Reducer to 1 gallon of primer (8 to 1).

Drying Time—Four to six hours is sufficient time before light sanding or subsequent coats.

Putty Glaze 29-56

This product for the filling of deep wood or metal imperfections should be applied after Primer and/or Primer-Surfacer. Supplied as white.

Thinning—Supplied in average knifing consistency—however it may be thinned with turpentine.

Drying Time—Two to four hours is sufficient prior to sanding.

Wood Primer 29-54

Designed for priming of clean, dry and properly seasoned wood.

One heavy coat is sufficient applied either by brush or spray.

Specially treated oils in this product result in continued flexibility so desirable in wood primers.

Its white color makes it acceptable under any shade of Surfacer or Enamel.

Thinning—For brush application reduce at the rate of one pint of Leptyne or turpentine to one gallon of Primer (8 to 1). For spray, reduce at the rate of one quart of Leptyne to one gallon of Primer (4 to 1).

Drying Time—Dries sufficiently hard overnight to permit application of succeeding coats of Surfacer or Enamel.

**PRIMER-SURFACERS**

White Primer-Surfacer	29-57
Gray Primer-Surfacer	29-50
Pink Primer-Surfacer	29-58
Yellow Primer-Surfacer	29-59
Non-Sanding Gray Primer-Surfacer ..	29-44

These modern Synthetic Undercoats meet the present day need of speed and economy, and are ideal for the Priming and Surfacing of any clean metal used in truck construction (except: GALVANIZED IRON, GALVANNEALED METALS AND ANY TYPICAL PROCESSED METAL PANELING WHERE 29-55 MUST BE USED).

Have unusual adhesion and elasticity.

The exceptionally fine grind results in good flow and smooth surface, so that little, if any, sanding need be done.

Sand dry with No. 280 paper when only a short drying interval of half to one hour is permitted. Wet or dry sand after one hour drying.

Thinning—Reduce at the rate of one quart of Lavax Reducer to one gallon Primer-Surfacer (4 to 1).

Drying Time—Ten to fifteen minutes between coats. Half to one hour before light dry sanding. One to two hours prior to wet or dry sanding.

Solid covering results in economy as only minimum amounts of enamel are required.

Brushing Black 29-9

Especially suitable for Fender and Hood finishing. The free flowing properties of this product make it ideal for Brush work.

Masking work is eliminated between colored bodies and Black fenders when brushing this product; results in a saving of time and expense.

Its jet black color and perfect flow make it acceptable for the highest quality custom work.

Thinning—Ready for brushing as received. May be thinned additionally with Leptyne or turpentine.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in two to four hours. Dries hard for service in six to eight hours.

Regular Gloss White 29-10

True White.

Dairy Gloss White 29-32

Blue-White.

Underframe Black 29-40

This product is quickly distinguished from ordinary chassis Blacks because:

1. Jet Black Color.
2. One coat solid hiding.
3. Excellent adhesion to clean surfaces.
4. Quick drying.

Thinning—Ready for use as received. May be thinned additionally with Reducer or turpentine.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in 30 to 60 minutes and sufficiently hard for service in 3 to 4 hours.

Fast Reducer 29-60

Lavax Fast Reducer should be used for thinning Gloss Lavax Enamels whenever the drying conditions are lower than normal shop temperatures. Its use insures a quicker initial set of the Enamel or Undercoat.

Regular Reducer 29-51

Lavax Regular Reducer is the product to use in reducing Gloss Lavax Enamels and Undercoats for all work done under ordinary conditions. For extraordinary conditions use either Lavax Fast Reducer 29-60 or Lavax Slow Reducer 29-62.

Lavax Regular Reducer is ideal for cleaning spray equipment used in applying Lavax.

Slow Reducer 29-62

Lavax Slow Reducer should be used for thinning Gloss Lavax Enamels when shop temperatures are high and drying is very rapid. It has the effect of slowing down the initial set of the Enamel and thus insures good flow and a minimum of orange peel.

Clear Finishing 29-52

Wherever a high grade, durable, and pale clear finish is desired, Clear Lavax 29-52 is the product to use.

Particularly recommended for protecting lettering and decals.

If desired it may be used as a final coating over Gloss Lavax Enamel. It is most adaptable for spray application but may be brushed satisfactorily if flowed on and leveled out promptly over small sections.

Thinning—Ready for spray as it comes in the container. May be thinned additionally if desired with Lavax Reducer.

When applied by brush a slight addition of turpentine will be helpful.

Drying Time—Sets dust-free in one to two hours. Dries hard overnight.

Lavax Silver Chrome Enamel 29-84

A brilliant finish coat material over which Clear 29-52 is not necessary or recommended.

STANDARD LAVAX SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEHICLE PAINTING

NOTE—In the following specifications no attempt is made to outline the complete application instructions for each individual product specified. Such information will be found on the container labels.

New Work—Metal Bodies or Combination Wood & Metal.

1. PREPARATION OF METAL

Of vital importance to a good job is the care and thoroughness given the cleaning operation.

As a rule, all metal should be thoroughly sanded, and treated with a rust remover solution, (Phosphoric Acid type) if available except "Bonderited" metal, which is coated with mixed iron phosphates as proof against rusting and does not require treatment. Such a treatment produces four results:

1. Removes Rust.
2. Etches Metal.
3. Improves Rust Resistance.
4. Cleans Metal Chemically.

Specifications for use on various types of metal follow:

1. UNCOATED BODY STEEL

- (a) Sand thoroughly and treat with a rust remover before priming.
- (b) Prime at once with Lavax Zinc Chromate Primer, or Lavax Primer Surfacer of selected color. (Do not let metal stand without priming, as rusting starts immediately, and will affect adhesion).



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

2. PAINTGRIP

This is a "Bonderited" zinc coated metal.

- (a) Thoroughly clean the surface with liquid cleaner such as Mimax Surface Cleaner so as to remove grease, dirt, acid and other foreign matter.
- (b) Prime with Lavax Zinc Dust Primer or Lavax Primer-Surfacer of selected color.

3. SPANGLED GALVANIZED METAL

- (a) Wash thoroughly with Cleaner's Naphtha, then wipe off surface with Mimax Surface Cleaner so as to remove any trace of grease that may be in the naphtha.
- (b) Prime with a light coat of Galvanized Iron Zinc Dust Primer 29-55, and allow at least 24 hours for drying. Follow with Lavax Primer-Surfacer of selected color. Due to the roughness of the metal itself, make sure enough Primer-Surfacer is applied to fill out all indentations.

4. STAINLESS STEEL

- (a) Dry sand thoroughly with 280 paper and wipe clean with Mimax Surface Cleaner.
- (b) Prime with Lavax Zinc Chromate Primer; follow with Lavax Primer-Surfacer of selected color.

5. ALUMINUM — SURFACE PREPARATION AND PRIMING

The simplest effective form of surface preparation employs a dilute aqueous solution of phosphoric acid of which there are a variety of commercial ready-to-use products. They form a thin film of aluminum phosphate on the surface which is quite inert resulting in protection of the aluminum and adhesion of the paint film.

Inhibitive alkaline solutions of the sodium phosphate type are likewise used where only simple cleaning of the aluminum is required.

NOTE—In building truck bodies of Aluminum, it has been found better service will result if a thin coat of Lavax Zinc Chromate Primer is applied to the inside of the Aluminum body so as to prevent corrosion.

6. "BONDERITED" METAL

- (a) Do not sand. Wash thoroughly with Cleaner's Naphtha and wipe clean with Mimax Surface Cleaner.
- (b) Prime with Lavax Primer Surfacer of selected color.

7. NON-SPANGLED GALVANIZED METAL

- (a) Sand thoroughly with Cleaner's Naphtha and 150 paper and wash clean with Mimax Surface Cleaner before priming.
- (b) Prime with a thin coat of Lavax Zinc Chromate Primer — allow plenty of drying time, and follow with Lavax Primer-Surfacer of selected color.

8. WOOD — (Oak and other open grain woods)

- (a) After sanding spray a thin coat of Lavax Clear (reduce 50-50 with Reducer), allow to dry for 20 minutes and wipe off excess with rag wet with Re-

ducer. The purpose of this operation is to satisfy the natural suction of a porous material. After allowing 30 minutes for drying, apply two or more coats of Lavax Primer-Surfacer of selected color.

Nail holes, screw heads and other rough surfaces should be filled with Lavax Putty Glaze, after the Primer-Surfacer has dried for two hours. After the Putty has dried both Putty and Primer-Surfacer may be sanded in one operation. For stake bodies, such as cattle trailers, when the finish appearance is not so important, prime with Lavax Wood Primer, followed with Lavax Primer-Surfacer.

9. CANVAS TOPS

New canvas tops should be brush coated with TECTOR; after drying overnight, prime with Lavax Wood Primer or Lavax Primer-Surfacer.

FINISH COATS

Spray two coats of Lavax Finish in selected color. The light coat should be followed by a full flow coat. If a third coat is desired, allow the second coat to dry overnight.

Thinning—For spray application Gloss Lavax Enamels should be reduced with Lavax Reducer at the rate of one or two quarts of reducer to one gallon of enamel (4-1 or 2-1). Maximum reduction for the first coat is important. Reduce material flow regulator on the gun to insure thin first coat.

Drying Time—15 to 30 minutes between coats. Sets dust-free in 15 to 30 minutes. Hard for service in 8 hours to overnight under normal drying conditions.

When adding thinner to Lavax Finish Coat materials consider the weather conditions.

In hot humid weather or on cold, damp days add more thinner than usual and apply lighter coats so as to avoid the possibility of wrinkling or slow drying.

DECALCOMANIA APPLICATION

Decals may be applied after Lavax has dried overnight. The surface over which the decals are to be applied should be scuffed lightly with 400 paper, and if a complete coat of Clear is to be applied, sand the entire body lightly with 400 paper.

For small decals use a quick gold size. For larger decals use regular Lavax Clear as a size. Allow the decals to set overnight before penciling the edges with Lavax Clear, or applying a coat of Lavax Clear over the entire body. Read the instructions of the decal manufacturer carefully.

INTERIOR BODY

If the interior of a wood body is to be finished, it should be primed with Lavax Wood Primer before applying color coat. Many owners use Aluminum or Chrome Finish Lavax for the interior, others a quick drying interior body Gray.

LETTERING

Lettering may be done after the color coat has dried overnight.

REFINISH JOB

Clean up the entire surface with Mimax Surface Cleaner and sand thoroughly. Rust spots should be rubbed bright.



with sand paper and edges feathered. Clean again with Mimax Surface Cleaner before applying primer or color coats.

Touch up bare spots with Lavax Primer Surfacer and spray one or two coats of Lavax Primer-Surfacer over the entire body. Follow regular directions for color coats and Clears.

Some operators use a Spot Lacquer Base Primer-Surfacer for repair spots in order to gain speed in the refinishing schedule. When the practice is followed use Mimax Primer-Surfacer.

RECOATING OLD JOBS WITH CLEAR

If the job was originally finished with Clear, thoroughly clean with Mimax Surface Cleaner and sand with 400 paper being careful when sanding over decals so as to not cut through and spoil the design. Wipe clean with Mimax Surface Cleaner and spray two coats or brush one coat of Lavax Clear.

SELECTION OF PROPER FINISHING MATERIALS

IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

It is of greatest importance not only that the finishing materials be of the best quality, but that they be of the type best suited for the particular requirements. It is, therefore, urged that careful attention be given to the details of finishing, so that a material is selected which will fit into the individual finishing schedule and offer the simplest finishing method, lowest cost, optimum durability and most desirable appearance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FINISHING MATERIALS

Following is a brief summary of the more important characteristics of the three main classes of finishing materials. It is understood, of course that materials within each class will differ considerably in properties, and each must be judged individually on its merits.

Lacquers

Lacquers have been widely used in finishing, because of the combination of speed and quality finish which they make possible. They dry simply by the evaporation of the solvent present, and do not require further oxidation to produce a film. Lacquers have been found particularly useful for refinishing automobiles and trucks, refinishing furniture, aircraft and many other objects where speed is necessary and the use of force drying is inconvenient or undesirable.

Synthetics

Synthetic enamels and varnishes, while they do not dry as rapidly as lacquers, usually contain more non-volatile or film forming material. One coat of synthetic is generally equivalent to two coats of a lacquer, which usually means lower finishing costs. Synthetics can be force dried, or dried with infra-red lamps within a comparatively short time, so that if these methods are available they can usually be fitted into a finishing schedule very satisfactorily. The film, when dry, is unusually hard and durable and gives very satisfactory service.

Oil Base Products

Oil base enamels and varnishes are usually much slower drying than synthetics. In addition, the film is not as hard nor as durable. For this reason where high output is required, these materials do not usually fit into the schedule as well. However, where the quality and time of drying are not so important, and cost is a large factor, the oil base products are indicated.

Oil base products dry largely by oxidation which is a relatively slow process, and this explains the greater time to harden.

PROPER PAINTING PRACTICES INVOLVING THE USE OF LACQUERS AND SYNTHETICS

This chapter is prepared for those interested in the use of Lacquers and Synthetics in their painting operations.

The many changes in production methods taking place in American industry, further complicated by frequent changes in personnel, make an authoritative guide for use of Lacquers and Synthetics essential.

The method and systems recommended herein are based on practical experience, checked during actual use, and may be depended upon to produce results of great durability and lasting beauty. They are based on the use of Pittsburgh Mimax Lacquers and Lavax Synthetics, products which rate high in the opinion of professional painters.

For convenient reference, the general information on Proper Painting Practices has been arranged as follows:

APPLICATION OF FINISHING MATERIALS

Equipment for the Finishing Shop.
Application Methods and Techniques.
Variety of Surfaces.
Precautions.
Common Failures.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE FINISHING SHOP

Following, you will find a brief outline of what is considered adequate shop equipment, together with hints for satisfactory operation thereof. This will guide inexperienced opera-

tors in this type of work and enable them to master the art of spray gun application with a minimum of waste in time and materials. Practical experience, of course, is the best teacher.

The equipment of the Paint Shop, its proper installation and care is of utmost importance. The basic equipment necessary includes:

1. A suitable Air Compressor.
2. Air Storage Tank.
3. One or more spray guns.
4. Air conditioning unit and regulator.
5. Hose of sufficient length to reach all parts of the job.
6. Spray booth with exhaust fan.

The compressor should be capable of supplying 12 cubic feet of air per minute at the required pressure, which will range from 40 to 80 pounds, depending upon the type of material and the skill of the operator.

The spray guns must atomize the Lacquer or Enamel and distribute it in a film of even thickness over the surfaces. Only standard makes of guns that have been tested over a period of years should be considered. All good spray guns are equipped with interchangeable heads which will permit the operator to select the proper head, fluid cap, and needle for each particular job. The air hose should be from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside diameter which will insure the proper air pressure.



To insure good paint jobs, the spray gun must be kept clean and in perfect working order. When a gun "spits," look for dried out packing around the material needle valve. Remedy this by backing up the knurled nut and placing two drops of machine oil in packing. Dirt collected in fluid nozzle or a loosely installed fluid nozzle will also make the gun spit. A defective swivel nut on syphon cap or material hose can cause spitting. Proper cleaning and tightening will remedy these defects. When the gun is in proper adjustment, the pattern of the spray is an elongated ellipse, resulting in a uniform distribution of materials over the entire area. If the pressure is too low, the spray pattern looks like a bowling pin or pepper shaker — big at the bottom and small at the top. When the air pressure is too high, the pattern takes the shape of a "dumbbell" — big at each end and small in the center. A tear drop shape — heavy and wider at the top or bottom — indicates dry material deposits around the fluid nozzle at the center of the spray head.

Dry material in a wing part restricts air passage and will cause the pattern to be half moon in shape. Cleaning will overcome most of these pattern troubles.

While many shops operate a spray gun with inadequate ventilation, it is highly desirable to have a spray booth with an adequate exhaust fan. This reduces the fire hazard in the shop very greatly and makes it possible to do much better work.

Other auxiliary equipment which will be necessary in the well equipped finishing shop will include:

1. Paint strainers
2. Measuring equipment
3. Clean-up tank
4. Sandpaper, several grades
5. Putty knife
6. Brushes — striping, lettering
7. Clean rags

The use of these items is more or less self-explanatory.

APPLICATION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

In spray painting, as with any other job, careful preparation is essential to satisfactory results. We give you some suggestions for proper painting procedure, with special reference to spray painting.

Probably 75% of spray paint troubles could be traced to dirty surfaces, such as wax or grease which was not removed, rust spots passed up in sanding, failure to dry surface thoroughly, dust in cracks and crevices, redeposit of dirt through wiping with a dirty rag. To eliminate these causes of failure, take every precaution to prepare the surface properly and have it absolutely clean.

On refinish jobs, remove all the old finish if adhesion is poor.

In finishing metal, be sure to sand rust spots, using a satisfactory rust remover during sanding operation. Make this an all over treatment so as not to overlook small deposits of rust in obscure places.

Use air to clean all cracks and crevices. Pay particular attention to weld seams.

Finish the cleaning operation with a surface cleaner or wax and grease remover.

Use clean rags in all operations.

Paint promptly after cleaning, do not let bare metal stand several days before painting.

Always neutralize acid solder with ammonia.

Avoid the use of gasoline as a cleaner. It is a poor wax and grease remover, and is apt to contain mineral oil which will injure a clean surface, or lead tetraethyl, which is toxic.

In using surface cleaners or wax and grease removers, confine the operation to small sections and wipe each section with clean rags while it is still wet.

In removing an old finish from metal, use Paint and Varnish Remover of the semi-paste type. Allow the remover time to work. In some cases more than one application is necessary to remove the old finish. Be careful to clean up such surfaces with surface cleaner, removing all traces of wax resulting from use of remover before starting the painting operation.

When you use Paint and Varnish Remover on wood surfaces, be particularly careful to remove all traces of wax as it has a tendency to soak into the wood and cause trouble.

When sanding a surface which is to be refinished, especially when old finish is not being totally removed, do not use paper that is too coarse or you will scratch through the film into the metal, and scratches show up in the finished job. Old finishes should not be sanded with anything coarser than 280 paper.

In feather sanding of repair spots, some painters use rubbing compound in place of 400 paper. Be sure to clean the spots with surface cleaner before painting, thus removing grease and soap deposits resulting from use of compound.

Just because a surface looks clean after sanding, do not fail to take this precaution: Wipe the surface with a clean rag damp with surface cleaner, before painting.

Spraying Lacquer

In applying lacquers by spray, be sure that they are properly thinned, according to directions, with a thinner designed for use with the lacquer. Where considerable volumes are being used, it will pay to run the viscosity on a Ford Cup or Zahn Cup and maintain the viscosity within narrow limits; otherwise, the lacquer and thinner may be measured into a suitable container and mixed. The flow and leveling on the job will be greatly dependent on proper reduction.

In spraying lacquers, keep the gun 6 to 8 inches from the surface, use an air pressure of 50 to 75 pounds, and apply thin to medium coats. The adjustment of the gun, type of nozzle and other factors will depend upon the type of material being sprayed and the reduction. Apply the lacquer in even strokes with a good overlap. When double coating, it is frequently desirable to spray one coat horizontally and cross the second coat, spraying it vertically. When spraying small areas reduce the spray pattern to a cone shape and coordinate the flow of paint with the motion of the gun by varying the touch on the trigger.

Spraying Synthetic Enamel

Spraying Synthetic Enamel differs from Lacquers in several ways. Enamels do not dry as fast as Lacquers and can be sprayed at higher pressure without dusting. A special nozzle suitable for applying Enamels is available for most spray guns and should be used if best results are desired. A minimum of 60 pounds of air pressure is essential and 70 pounds is preferable. Hold the gun 8 to 12 inches from the work and spray on a light tack coat. Follow with a full coat, but do not



apply too heavily or sagging troubles will develop. When spraying Polychromatics, reverse the procedure, applying a full coat and follow with a mist coat immediately. Do not apply Enamel in heavy coats. One coat of Enamel is equivalent in film thickness to two coats of lacquer. Always follow thinning directions to insure proper flow of material.

PRECAUTIONS

Cleaning Equipment: Lavax Reducers will not soften Lavax that has dried in brushes or equipment. Clean with Mimax Kleen-Up liquid 90-101. Brushes should be cleaned immediately to prevent them from becoming "lousy."

Drums: Static is sometimes built up when thinner is drawn from the drum. Use a wire to connect the drum with the container during this operation. This avoids a spark which may jump from the drum to the container and ignite the thinner.

Thinning: When adding thinners and reducers to lacquers and synthetics, stir them in slowly. Do not "drown" with excessive thinners.

Sanding: It is usually desirable to sand surfaces before applying finishing materials, as it improves adhesion and removes dirt and nibs and so makes a smooth finish. Metal should be sanded before priming. Undercoaters should be sanded before applying finishing coats. In sanding fabric surfaces in Aircraft work, be careful not to "sand cut" the fabric over spars and other structural reinforcing members.

Soldering: Where soldering flux has been used, be sure the flux is neutralized before applying lacquers or enamels.

Straining: All pigmented Automotive and Aircraft materials should be strained before using.

Stirring: Stir all pigmented products thoroughly. If the pigment has settled badly, pour off the liquid and break up the pigment. Add the liquid back in small "doses" and stir well into the paste.

Color Matching: Many operators attempt to match colors by dipping a paddle into the color or by pouring over a panel. Since many colors are made by combining several pigments, some colors contain pigment that is inclined to float. To eliminate this and to insure perfect color matching, spray out panels for color matching as the dried film is what you are matching.

Wiping: Do not attempt to wipe a surface clean with the palm of the hand, as it will leave perspiration or grease on the surface. Use a tack rag, or blow it off.

COMMON FAILURES

This section tells about the more common troubles encountered in spray painting and suggests remedies for their cure.

Blushing

Blushing, resulting in a white blemish appearing on the lacquer film, may be caused by the use of a fast evaporating thinner, especially during hot humid weather. Under such conditions, the rapid evaporation causes moisture to be absorbed into the film, producing an unsightly condition. Slower drying thinners, or retarder added to the thinner, will generally eliminate this trouble. It is always best to use the brand of thinner recommended by the manufacturer whose lacquer is being used.

Dull or Sweating Out

This is due to the Lacquer being polished before all the thinner has evaporated. Wait at least one hour after application before polishing.

Heavy Orange Peel

This is caused by low air pressure resulting in materials being applied insufficiently atomized. Also, improper thinners, insufficient reduction and application to a surface that is too hot will cause "orange peel."

Dusting or Dry Film

If the air pressure is too high, dusting or dry film will be encountered. Both types of finish are very hard to polish out. The remedy is a careful check to insure proper air pressure.

Mottling of Polychromatic Lacquers

To overcome this apply one double wet coat, using the method recommended for regular colors, then follow with three dry coats. For dry coat work, hold the gun about 12" back from the surface.

Pinholing

If the thinner used is too fast or too lean, and heavy coats are applied, small bubbles are forced into the film and these seal over before they have a chance to break. The result is that when the finish is sanded pinholes appear wherever a bubble was trapped.

Sagging

Due to the application of too heavy coats, or the use of slow thinners.

Lifting

Lifting may be caused by spraying enamels overthinned with Lacquer Thinner, over an old enameled finish. Spraying a full wet coat of Lacquer over an enameled finish or over old wax or grease left on the surface will also cause lifting. To remedy, be sure the correct Thinner is used. In applying Lacquer Primer-Surfacer over an enameled surface, spray light uniform coats instead of heavy flow coats. Be sure the surface is clean and free of wax and grease before painting.

Wrinkling

The primary cause of wrinkling is a heavy top coat. Abnormal drying conditions will also cause wrinkling, such as moving the vehicle out into the sun before the top coat is dry. This may cause the surface to dry and upon complete drying the film may wrinkle due to contraction. Improper Thinners and improper thinning will also cause wrinkling. Lacquer Thinners are sometimes used in enamels, the operator being of the opinion that the use of Lacquer Thinner in Enamels speeds final drying. Such practices decreases flow, promotes orange peel and reduces gloss. The final drying time is not changed — perhaps the initial set is speeded up a trifle. The best remedy is to thin the material properly — with the correct reducer — apply uniform coats and make no attempt to hasten surface drying.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

LAVAX PRODUCTS

Color Name	Code	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each
Gloss Black Brushing	29-9	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Gloss White	29-10	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Gloss Black	29-11	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Light Cream	29-12	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Cadet Cream	29-27	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Earlham Cream	29-28	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Permanent Ivory	29-29	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Enterprise Cream	29-30	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Croydon Cream	29-31	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Dairy White	29-32	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Dove Gray	29-33	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Cloud Mist Gray	29-34	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Palisade Gray	29-35	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Gunmetal	29-36	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Touquet Beige	29-37	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Airwing Gray	29-38	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Underframe Black	29-40	XX	....	....	....	XX
Polychrome Base	29-42	XX	XX	XX	....	XX
Zinc Chromate Primer	29-43	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Non-Sanding Primer-Surfacer	29-44	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Gray Primer-Surfacer	29-50	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Regular Reducer	29-51	....	....	....	....	XX
Clear	29-52	XX	XX	....	....	....
Wood Primer	29-54	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Metal Primer	29-55	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Putty Glaze	29-56	XX	XX	....	....	....
White Primer-Surfacer	29-57	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Pink Primer-Surfacer	29-58	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Yellow Primer-Surfacer	29-59	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Fast Reducer	29-60	....	....	....	....	XX
Slow Reducer	29-62	....	....	....	....	XX
Sea Bubble Gray	29-63	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Suede	29-64	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Sealtest Gray	29-65	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Pickett Gray	29-66	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Gull Gray	29-67	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Silver Chrome	29-84	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Apple Green	29-101	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Light Green	29-102	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Silver Mine Green	29-103	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Morat Green	29-104	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Rocky Ford Green	29-105	XX	XX	....	....	XX



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

LAVAX PRODUCTS — (Continued)

Color Name	Code	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each	Plnt Each
Fruehauf Green	29-106	XX	XX	....	....	XX
International Green-Dark No. 10	29-107	XX	XX	....	....	XX
American Green	29-108	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Brewster Green	29-109	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Ridge Green — Polychromatic	29-110	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Ludington Green	29-111	XX	XX	....	....	XX
English Green	29-112	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Niles Blue Green	29-113	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Colorado Spruce	29-114	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Export Blue	29-115	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Greyhound Blue	29-116	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Goodyear Blue	29-117	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Boatswain Blue	29-118	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Washington Blue	29-119	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Florentine Blue	29-120	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Bell Green	29-121	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Fathom Blue	29-122	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Bell Blue-Gray	29-123	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Neutral Blue	29-124	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Ranier Blue	29-125	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Constitution Blue — Polychromatic	29-126	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Lemon Yellow	29-201	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Diamond Yellow	29-202	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Coca Cola Yellow	29-203	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Caterpillar Yellow	29-204	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Orange Yellow	29-205	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Omaha Orange	29-206	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Pittsburgh Yellow	29-207	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Teak Red	29-301	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Fruehauf Red	29-302	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Coca Cola Red	29-303	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Swift Red	29-304	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Harvester Red	29-305	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Granby Red	29-306	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Diamond T Red	29-307	XX	XX	....	....	XX
International Maroon	29-401	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Burgundy Maroon	29-402	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Ruby Maroon — Polychromatic	29-403	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Mayfair Maroon	29-404	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Regal Maroon	29-405	XX	XX	....	....	XX
Light Brown	29-501	XX	XX	....	....	XX



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

PITTSBURGH CLEAN-UP AIDS**Pittsburgh Streakless Paint Cleaner**

Clean painted surfaces the "easy way." Just brush on Pittsburgh Streakless Paint Cleaner; sponge it off. Then step back and admire the streakless, spic and span surface. Works equally well on exterior and interior painted (varnished and enameled) surfaces. Package contains complete directions for use under varying conditions. Follow these and you will find that Pittsburgh Cleaner performs its work easily and efficiently.

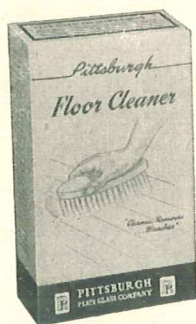
Caution—Do not permit cleaner to dry on any surface being cleaned.

104-1 STREAKLESS PAINT CLEANER

1 1/4 lb. Package, each	.....
5 lb. Bag, each	.....
25 lb. Bag, each	.....

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

1 1/4 lb. (24 to case)	.....	33 lbs.
5 lb. (10 to case)	.....	55 lbs.
25 lb. (2 to case)	.....	55 lbs.

Pittsburgh Floor Cleaner

Pittsburgh Floor Cleaner is a special item for use on floors, preparatory to their being refinished. Its use results in the removal of the old finish of wax, shellac or varnish. At the same time it bleaches the wood, hard or soft, making surface bright and clear. The amount of Floor Cleaner required in solution depends on the job to be done. Four ounces to a gallon removes wax, grease, dirt, while shellac or varnish may take as much as a pound to a gallon. Follow directions on package.

Caution—Do not permit cleaner to dry on any surface being cleaned.

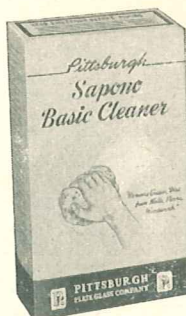
Surface conditions and requirements make it advisable to use judgement when preparing solutions. Apply cold or warm solutions with cloth or sponge and hot with a mop or brush.

104-3 FLOOR CLEANER

6 oz. Package, each	.....
1 lb. Package, each	.....

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

6 oz. (144 to case)	.....	60 lbs.
1 lb. (48 to case)	.....	53 lbs.

Pittsburgh Sapono Basic Cleaner

Pittsburgh Sapono Basic Cleaner is a concentrated powder cleanser which is added to water in varying amounts. It instantly softens the hardest water, saponifies grease and softens dirt, making these easily removable. Particularly useful for floor cleaning. Use Sapono where you have heretofore encountered stubborn resistance. Suggested directions on package.

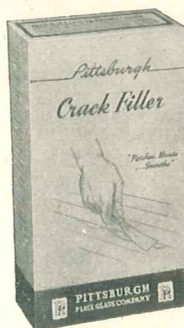
Caution—Do not permit solutions of Sapono Cleaner to dry on any surface being cleaned.

104-2 SAPONO BASIC CLEANER

12 oz. Package, each	.....
2 lb. Package, each	.....
140 lb. Barrel (per barrel)	.....

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

12 oz. (48 to case)	.....	40 lbs.
2 lb. (24 to case)	.....	53 lbs.
140 lb. Barrel	.....	154 lbs.

Pittsburgh Crack Filler**Patches—Mends—Smooths**

With Pittsburgh Crack Filler you can prepare surface to be finished so that when your job is done, it will be smooth as glass. It patches, mends, smooths. Use for filling nail holes, improperly mitered wood joints, cracks, crevices, gouges, chipped or broken corners on wood or cement surfaces. Very useful for filling in around pipes and wire outlets, covering up countersunk screws and evening up rough surfaces of all kinds.

Directions—Nail down loose boards. Clean places with a stiff brush. Remove grease and wax with Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner or naphtha. Moisten sides of places to be filled. Mix with water to consistency of dough. Apply like putty and press down firmly. When dry, sand to a smooth surface, dust off well and finish.

104-4 CRACK FILLER

4 oz. Package, each	.....
1 lb. Package, each	.....

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

4 oz. (144 to case)	.....	40 lbs.
1 lb. (48 to case)	.....	53 lbs.



PITTSBURGH CLEAN-UP AIDS — (Continued)

Pittsburgh Patching Plaster



Pittsburgh Patching Plaster is especially made for repairing plastered walls. It is made from materials which expand slightly when setting, making it non-shrinking, and assuring the absence of hair lines around the edges of patched area. No lime is used in its making, therefore, patched surface is ready for paint, calcimine or wallpaper as soon as it is dry. No danger of discoloration to finished coats is encountered. Pittsburgh Patching Plaster sets in one hour, works freely under a trowel, smooths down easily and dries out very white.

104-6 PATCHING PLASTER

Price	2 1/2 Lb. Pkg. Each	5 Lb. Pkg. Each	15 Lb. Bags Each	100 Lb. Bags Each
	Shipping Weight (Full Case)			
	2 1/2 lb. Package (24 to case)			66 lbs.
	5 lb. Package (12 to case)			66 lbs.
	15 lb. Bag (4 to case)			66 lbs.
	100 lb. Bag			105 lbs.

Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner—Powder



Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner is made for the cleaning and renewing of paint, varnish, enamel and shellac brushes when the bristles have become hard and useless. Just soak the hard bristles in the Brush Cleaner solution for five or ten minutes. Then wash with soap and warm water.

Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner can also be used for removing wax, grease, dirt, as a window or window shade cleaner, for cleaning silverware and as a flush for auto radiators. Full directions on every package.

104-5 BRUSH CLEANER

4 oz. Package, each	
Shipping Weight (Full Case)	
4 oz. (144 to case)	40 lbs.

Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner—Liquid



An excellent brush cleaner which is earning wide favor with painting contractors. It is ready for use and will not harm the bristles. It penetrates down into the heel of the brush so that stubborn caked paint is easily loosened. It will remove old dried out paint, enamel or varnish from neglected brushes, softening them and putting new life into the bristles.

It will permit the salvaging of many brushes which is so necessary at present when they are very scarce and expensive.

Pittsburgh Brush Cleaner	17-4	1 Gal. Each	1/4 Gal. Each
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Mimax Cleaner and Polish



The use of this product reveals a quick and effective way to keep your car clean and shining. Removes all dirt, grease and heavy road film which cannot be cleaned off with soap and water and does so without injury to the finish.

Directions—Wipe car free of dirt and wash with plain water. Shake can thoroughly and pour a small quantity at a time into a shallow pan. Rub on surface with a soft rag and allow to dry, then polish with a soft, clean, dry cloth. If

surface film is extremely heavy, two applications may be necessary.

Frequent use of this polish will prevent dirt and grease from reaching polished film and occasional wiping is all that is required to maintain a high luster.

At times wiping rags may show some color on them. This is caused by worn paint film and does not mean finish is injured. It is better to remove this chalking color as it occurs.

In freezing weather set can in hot water before shaking. Do not use polish in direct sunlight or on heated surfaces.

Suitable for many other cleaning and polishing uses, such as on furniture and woodwork.

	1 Gal. Each	Pint Each
Mimax Cleaner and Polish		
Shipping Weight (Full Case)		
Pint (24 to case)		36 lbs.
Gallon (6 to case)		63 lbs.

Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax



Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax dries with a gloss, eliminating the labor and inconvenience of rubbing and polishing. It is easily applied and dries in about 15 minutes under normal conditions. While the final finish is not as deep as the type of waxes that require polishing, it produces a high, pleasing luster without effort. Recommended for use on linoleum, rubber tile, mastic, asphalt, terrazzo and composition floors. It has the following important properties.

Does not make floors slippery, endangering walking.

When luster becomes dull may be restored quickly by buffing.

Can be cleaned with cold water without impairing luster. No special equipment necessary for application.

Non-inflammable, non-explosive.

Seals pores of surfaces over which applied, keeping dirt on surface.

Can be cleaned with dry mop.

Because Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax contains no naphtha it is the only wax suitable for use on rubber tile.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

PITTSBURGH CLEAN-UP AIDS — (Continued)**Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax — (Con'd)**

Directions—Scrub floors with soap and water and allow to dry completely before applying wax. Apply with clean, soft cloth or wool mop. Spread on thin uniform coat, covering small areas at a time, and *do not rub in*. Allow to dry thoroughly before applying succeeding coats.

At times, because of rapid drying, a slight cloudiness may appear. This can be quickly removed by wiping with a clean, dry cloth. Dirt may be cleaned from floors polished with Self-Polishing Wax by wiping up with cold water. Successive coats may be applied without removing previous coating.

	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax 46-3			
Shipping Weight (Full Case)			
Quart (12 to case).....			25 lbs.
Gallon (6 to case).....			49 lbs.
5 Gal. Can (1 to case).....			

Waterspar Paste Wax

Is a wax in paste form that produces a thin, hard drying, transparent film. It imparts a pleasing, rich, deep luster to surfaces on which applied, and protects them against scratches, heel marks, moisture and wear in general. Dust and dirt will not readily adhere to it and surfaces treated with it may be easily cleaned. Beautiful floors may be maintained indefinitely by giving

them regular attention with Waterspar Paste Polishing Wax. Recommended for use in homes, hotels, offices, hospitals, sales-rooms and institutions on all types of floors such as wood, tile, cork, linoleum, terrazzo and various composition, and on such surfaces as woodwork, furniture, metal, leather, varnish, paint or enamel and automobiles.

Directions—Surface to be waxed must be clean and dry. Apply a thin coat of wax with a soft cloth. Allow 20 minutes to dry and polish with a dry woolen cloth and weighted brush or polishing machine. To obtain a higher polish apply a second thin coat of wax and polish.

Caution—Waterspar Paste Wax is not recommended for rubber tile because it contains Naphtha, which is a solvent for rubber. Only Waterspar Self-Polishing Wax is suitable for use on rubber tile.

	30 Lb.	6 Lb.	2 Lb.	1 Lb.
Waterspar Polishing Wax 46-1				
Packed full cases—1 lb. (36 to case), 2 lb. (18 to case), 6 lb. (4 to case), 30 lb. (1 to case).				

Shipping Weight 40 lbs.

Waxoff

For Removing Wax and Polish from Floors and Woodwork before Rewaxing or Revarnishing.



72 10c size, packed in 6 attractive Display Baskets to case, each containing 12 3-oz. packages.

List per case	.....
36 9-oz. packages.	
List per case	.....

Soilax Cleaner

More and more housewives are discovering the wonderful way Soilax cleans painted walls and woodwork, dishes, sinks, and bathtubs, detarnishes silver, softens laundry water! In fact, they find Soilax perfect for every housecleaning use.

1½ lb. Package	 each
5 lb. Package	 each

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

1½ lb. Package (24 to carton)	 36 lbs.
5 lb. Package (10 to carton)	 36 lbs.

Skin Protector

A new discovery which has been long needed to protect the skin from grease, paint, ink, lacquer, tar, etc. A disappearing cream which may be spread over hands and rubbed well into skin, especially under and around finger nails before starting work. Skin protector, dries quickly and is not sticky. After work wash hands with soap

and water. Remains effective for hours and if job lasts all day, wash off and apply again after lunch. Skin Protector may be used to protect hands from dirt in the home, factory, office and garage.

8 oz. jars, each	.....
64 oz. (½ gal.) jars, each	.....

Pittsburgh Waterless Cleaner

Is a snow-white paste—absolutely non-abrasive — cannot scratch. It softens and removes dirt without rubbing and cuts grease. Excellent for cleaning any surface not harmed by ordinary soap and water.

Fine for walls, woodwork, sinks, bathtubs, linoleum, tile, etc. The perfect cleaner for venetian blinds.

Makes an effective rug shampoo.

Also a good hand cleaner.

Removes the dirt without harsh abrasive action.

2 lbs. Net	 each
Shipping Weight (Full Case)	
2 lbs. Net (12 to case)	 36½ lbs.

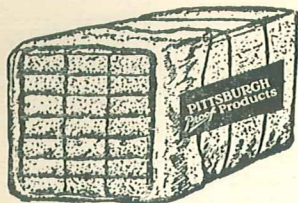


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

GENUINE BALED SPONGES



Genuine Industrial Sponges compressed in original Bales, typical sample and lowest current market prices will be submitted promptly upon receipt of requests as to kind, grade, size and quantity desired.

A "form" is a Sponge in its natural shape, no matter what that shape may be, just as it grows in the sea.

A "cut" is a Sponge which was either too large to be used whole, or large Sponges which have been torn in gathering, and are so shaped to provide maximum working surface.

The measurements shown are diameter when Sponge is wet. Sponges should always be wet when offering to buyer for selection and size, because they are never used except when wet.

PACKING

Approximate No. Sponges Per Lb.	Diameter When Wet	Average Peri. Measure	No. Sponges per Full Bale Weight 52 to 65 Lbs.	No. Sponges per Half Bale Weight 25 to 28 Lbs.	No. Sponges per Small Bale Weight 10 to 35 Lbs.
3/4	8 "	42"	175	90	35
4/6	7 1/2 "	38"	250	125	50
6/8	7 "	35"	350	175	70
8/10	6 1/2 "	34"	450	225	90
10/12	6 "	32"	550	275	110
12/16	5 1/2 "	30"	700	350	140

Rock Island Sheepswool Sponge



It is the most durable genuine sponge obtainable. It is recommended for heavy duty work, such as auto washing, sand finished plastered walls and other heavy duty purposes.

Qualities Available:

No. 1 Forms, No. B Forms, Spec. Forms, No. 1 Cuts, Spec. Cuts.

Price—Market

Florida Grass Sponge



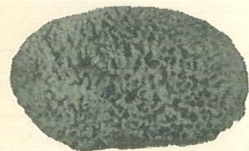
This is a sponge of good texture and shape which may be used for all general purposes but has shorter life than the other qualities listed.

Qualities Available:

No. 1 Cuts, Special Cuts, Regular No. 2.

Price—Market

Cuban Sheepswool Sponge



Is the next best quality sheepswool obtainable and is suitable for use of decorators and maintenance where soft texture and durability are desired with minimum danger of abrasion on painted, varnished or enameled interior surfaces.

It possesses maximum water holding capacity, enabling more rapid progress in cleaning large areas when surface is not to be redecorated.

It will be found suitable for auto washing and other general purposes.

Qualities Available:

No. 1 Cuts or Forms, Special Cuts and Forms, No. 2 Cuts and Forms, No. 3 Cuts and Forms.

Price—Market

Du Pont Cellulose Sponge



This sponge is uniform in size and quality, and is soft and pliable when wet. It floats and does not pick up dirt from the bottom of pail. Can be sterilized by boiling. Holds lots of water, and the square corners reach all cracks and corners. Contains no grit to scratch fine surfaces and sensitive skins.

The Cellulose Sponge has scores of uses because it cleans quickly and does not scratch. Excellent for dish washing and for washing walls and windows. Its pleasant texture makes it popular for bathing. Car owners like it for car washing—painters for washing walls and ceilings. Made in several convenient sizes, one for every cleaning need.

No. 4—	3 1/8 x 4 7/8 x 1 1/4 in.	.....
No. 6—	3 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 1 3/8 in.	.....
No. 8—	3 7/8 x 6 1/4 x 2 in.	.....
No. 10—	4 3/8 x 6 1/2 x 2 1/2 in.	.....

Turtleback Sponge



Designed for quicker and easier car washing, but can also be used for cleaning walls and other large surfaces. *Extra ruggedness* has been built into sponge to give it lasting durability. Covers large areas quickly and its tapering ends reach narrow spaces under door handles, etc., without difficulty. Like all Du Pont Cellulose Sponges, it floats, holds lots of water, is free from grit, and is amazingly soft when wet. Popular with car washers everywhere.

No. 9T—	4 3/4 x 7 1/2 x 2 1/4 in.	
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BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

NAPOLEON BRAND

Heavy Duty Chamois



SKIN SHAPE

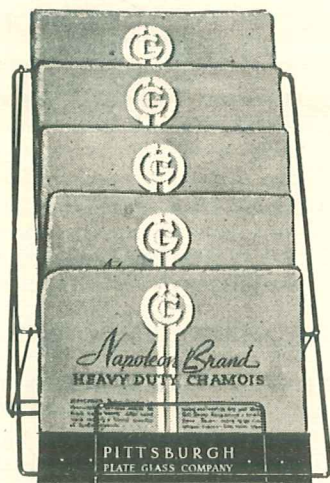
Are packed in attractive cellophane envelopes, one dozen in counter display carton.

They are made in the oldest tanneries in the United States, hand finished after the skins have been aged in the best quality oil, which produces uniform quality and beautiful golden color.

The brand is guaranteed washable and not to become slimy, thus providing best service and longest wear.

Skin Shape

No.	Size	Per Kip 30 Pieces	Per Dozen	Each
N-150FP	21x13 inches			
N-200FP	24x14 inches			
N-250FP	25x16 inches			
N-300FP	29x17 inches			
N-350FP	31x20 inches			
N-425FP	36x24 inches			



**Napoleon
Assortment
No. 1**

DISPLAY STAND
FREE

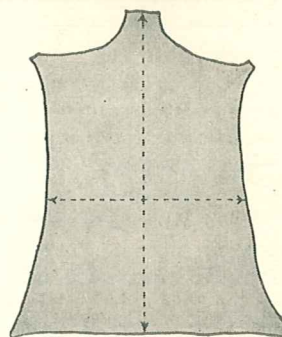
No.	Retail Each	Value Total
N-200FP—2 each		
N-250FP—3 each		
N-300FP—2 each		

Total Retail Value

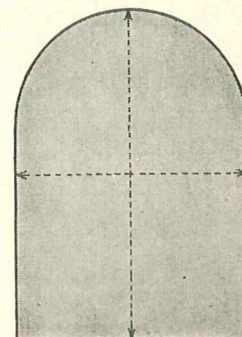
All above numbers carried in open stock for refills.

NEPTUNE BRAND

Domestic Chamois



SKIN SHAPE



POCKET SHAPE

Highest Quality—100% Oil Tanned

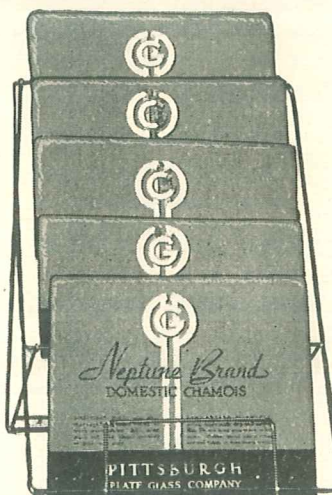
These skins are guaranteed washable, lintless and not to become slimy when wet. Directions for care will be found on envelope.

They are the best quality domestic skins available, each skin cut and trimmed to size listed, packed in attractive cellophane envelopes. Order them in 1 dozen counter display cartons.

Be sure your order specifies stock number.

Pocket Shape

No.	Size	Per Kip 30 Pieces	Per Dozen	Each
NB- 50	14x12 inches			
NB- 75	16x13 inches			
NB-100	18x14 inches			
NB-125	21x16 inches			
NB-150	24x18 inches			
NB-200	26x20 inches			



**Neptune
Assortment
No. 2**

DISPLAY STAND
FREE

No.	Retail Each	Value Total
NB- 50—4 each		
NB- 75—4 each		
NB-100—3 each		
NB-150—2 each		
NB-200—2 each		

Total Retail Value

All above numbers carried in open stock for refills.

**Fibre-Tite Wood-Forming Plastic***Works Like Putty—Hardens Like Wood*

Fibre-Tite Wood Plastic is a fibre composition in putty like form which hardens on being exposed to the air. When hard it has all the characteristics of real wood, except grain. Holds nails and screws without splitting, and can be sawed, whittled, drilled, tooled, and sandpapered. Can be painted, varnished, or lacquered. Does not crack, crumble, or splinter. Is weather and waterproof. Furnished in the following colors—Natural, Walnut, Oak, Cedar, Light Mahogany, Dark Mahogany, Gumwood, White and Ebony.

Unless otherwise specified Natural color will be supplied.

Size	No. Pkd. to Carton	Each	Carton
1/4 lb.	12		
1/2 lb.	12		
1 lb.	12		
4 lbs.	6		
8 lbs.	2		
25 lbs.	1		



Packed One Dozen Packages in
"Self-Selling" Counter Display Carton

Wood-Forming Plastic Solvent*Softens Hardened Wood-Forming Plastic*

Restores Plastic to its original moist condition when it hardens from frequent opening of the package. Also used to clean hands or tools after working with Plastic.

Size	No. Pkd. to Carton	Each	Carton
4 oz. Can	12		
8 oz. Can	12		

Uses:

Repairing furniture, filling holes and cracks in floors, baseboards, door panels, etc. Resetting loose casters, tool handles, loose bathroom fixtures and drawer pulls. Fills old screw and nail holes, patches holes in boats, stock tanks, and auto tops. Replaces rotten wood. Used in model and puppet making, and many other uses.

Adheres to wood, metal, glass or tile. Can be used either for inside or outside work.

Absorene Wallpaper Cleaner

Absorene Wallpaper Cleaner is a pink putty-like substance that cleans and brightens wallpaper, window shades, drapes, rugs, water colors, flat paints, tapestry, canvas goods, ivory, wicker furniture and leather.

The hermetically sealed can contains enough for the average room.

Does not stick to surfaces and is generally crumbly-proof.

Packaged in:

12 oz. sizes	each
10 lb. packed in pails	each

Shipping Weight

Over 12 oz. (36 to case)	34 lbs.
10 lb. (6 to case)	65 lbs.

Signet Metal Polish

Here's a polish that not only holds its lustre longer but it also preserves the metal. Quickly puts a shine on brass, copper, aluminum and other metals.

It has been tested and passed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as non-inflammable.

No.	Packed	Weight Per Case	Price Per Dozen
201 Half Pints	2 Dozen	20 lbs.	
202 Pints	1 Dozen	18 lbs.	
203 Quarts	1 Dozen	34 lbs.	
205 Gallons	1/2 Dozen	70 lbs.	



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Plaster-Stik



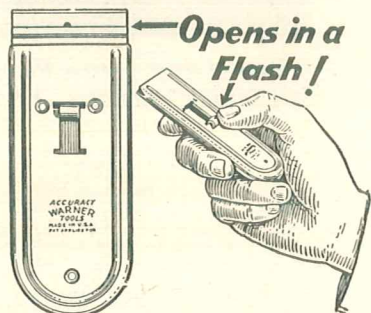
Fills Unsightly Cracks in Plaster.
No Mixing—No Waste

Unsurpassed for filling "hair-line" or other small cracks or holes in plaster, wood, plastic, etc. Entire length of PLASTER-STIK may be used. Fills flush to surface and hardens permanently. A "must" before papering or painting. Packed one dozen to box.

Price per dozen

The Warner Safety Scraper

The WARNER "SAFETY" RAZOR-BLADE SCRAPER

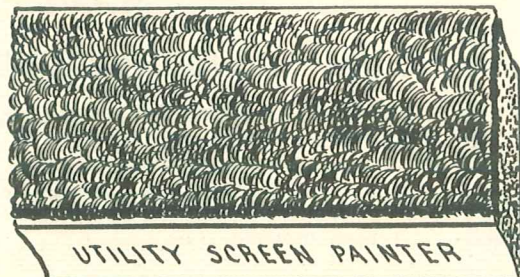


A PUSH OF THE THUMB

The blade may be exposed or concealed in a split second. When the blade is needed a light push with the thumb instantly unlocks and puts the blade in working position. No screws or nuts to loosen or tighten and no need to touch the blade. The blade may be replaced safely in a second by sliding it endwise out of the holder. Carry the Warner Safety Scraper in your pocket without danger of injury. Always handy, safe, and ready for use as either a scraper or knife.

No. 107 per dozen

No. 666 Screen Painter



The handiest method yet devised for painting fly screens. Consists of good quality wood back properly grooved on sides to fit the hand. Bottom side is covered with finest quality Wilton type carpet securely attached to block. Merely dip carpet in paint and rub or daub on screen.

Packed 2 dozen per box.

Shipping weight 4 lbs. per dozen.

No. 666—Screen Paintereach

Setfast Canvas Paint



Renews, Beautifies, Preserves, and assures flexibility of: Awnings, Fiber Rugs, Canvas Covered Chairs, Porch Furniture, Auto Convertible Tops, Tarpaulins and other Industrial Canvas.

Drying Time: 24 Hours.

Spreading Rate: 200 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat.

Made in ten attractive colors, an overcoating and clear.

Blue	Bright Red	Dk. Green	Lt. Tan
Lt. Green	Brown	Yellow	Black
Burgundy	Orange	Red	White
(Clear Preservative) Overcoating			Aluminum
Packed:	4—1's	6— $\frac{1}{4}$'s	12— $\frac{1}{8}$'s to carton
Weight	45 lbs.	18 lbs.	19 lbs.

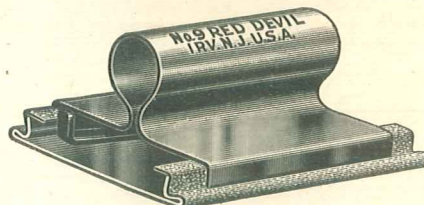
Fibre-Tite Liquid Porcelene



Repairs — Chipped Bath Tubs, Sinks, Refrigerators, Stoves, Porcelain, Enamelware, etc. Will not chip or crack —Water-proof.

Size	No. in Carton	Wt. Lbs.	Size	No. in Carton	Wt. Lbs.
1 oz.	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pt.	12	16
4 oz.	12	5	1 qt.	6	15
8 oz.	12	9			

No. 9 Red Devil Sand Paper Holder



This sturdy tool holds new handy pack size or $\frac{1}{4}$ standard sheet of sandpaper, emery paper, etc. Has quick trigger control and novel locking device. It

is made from steel and heavily plated finish. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. No. 9—1 dozen in display, 1 gross in case, weight 75 lbs. each

Hill's Fabric Cement



Liquid-Waterspar. Repairs Awnings, Grain Bags, Burlap Bags, Tents, Binders, Canvas, Window Shades, Cotton Material, Harness, Handbags, Luggage, Belts, Overshoes, Footballs, Shoes, Auto Upholstery, other items.

Size	No. in Carton	Wt. Lbs.	Size	No. in Carton	Wt. Lbs.
2 oz.	12	3	32 oz.—1 qt.	12	26
4 oz.	12	4	1 gal.	6	48
8 oz.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	12	7	5 gal.	1	40
16 oz.—1 pt.	12	14			

**Tiger Grip Linoleum Paste**

A well balanced Linoleum Cement with Quality given first consideration.

Ideal for laying linoleum on wood floors, or pasting linoleum on sink tops and drain boards. Spread a thin coat on the surface, using a scrap of linoleum as a spreader.

1/2 pt. bottles, 24 in case	.....
Pint bottles, 24 in case	.....
Quart bottles, 12 in case	.....
Gallon cans, 4 in case	.....

Pittsburgh Bonding Cement Primer

This is a new product, developed to prime or first coat painted masonry surfaces before applying Bonding Cement Paint.

Before Bonding Cement Primer was developed Bonding Cement Paint could be applied only to unpainted surfaces. This new Primer prepares surfaces to permit application to any masonry surface, porous or non-porous; painted or unpainted. Complies with Government Specification TT-P-21 Type 1—Class A.

Spreading Rate: 40 to 70 square feet to the pound.

Packed: In 100 lb. drums, 25 lb. bags and 5 lb. cans. Made in White Only.

	5 Lb. Cans Each	25 Lb. Bag Per Lb.	100 Lb. Drum Per Lb.
Bonding Cement Primer			
Shipping Weight			
5 lb. Cans (10 to case)		54	lbs.
25 lb. Bags		28 1/2	lbs.
100 lb. Drums		111	lbs.

Pittsburgh Waterproof Bonding Cement Paint

This product is based on the cement principle, White Portland Cement being the principal ingredient. It is the ideal basic material for protective coating that will bond with the surface on which it is applied.

It is an ideal product for painting concrete, cement, stucco, brick, stone and other unpainted porous masonry wall surfaces (all types of buildings).

Meets Government Specifications: U. S. Treasury Dept. D-49-9 Cement Paint. Resettlement Administration Cement Paint, Water Type Federal Emergency Administration Public Works Formula 10-A, Cement Water Paint, H. O. L. C. Paragraph 1311 and 1312 Stucco and Brick Surfaces Water Paint. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Cement Water Paint.

Pittsburgh Waterproof Bonding Cement Paint — (Continued)

Made in White and eight attractive shades.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 25 to 40 square feet to the pound.

Packed: In 100 pound drums, 25 pound bags and 5 pound friction top canisters.

	5 Lb. Cans Each	25 Lb. Bag Per Lb.	100 Lb. Drum Per Lb.
White			
400—Ivory			
401—Buff			
402—Fawn			
403—Blue			
404—Light Gray			
405—Gray			
406—Green			
407—Red			

Shipping Weight

5 lb. Cans (10 to case)	.....	54	lbs.
25 lb. Bags	.....	28 1/2	lbs.
100 lb. Drums	.....	111	lbs.

Bondex Primer

BONDEX-Primer is recommended for one specific use only—to CONDITION non-porous and previously painted surfaces for the application of BONDEX Waterproof Cement Paint. It forms a perfect bonding base for BONDEX and is suggested for use on metal, vibrated or dense concrete, hard burned brick and other non-porous or previously painted surfaces.

Made in White only.

Spreading Rate: 20 to 40 square feet per pound.

Bondex Primer	.....		
Shipping Weight			
5 lb. Packages (10 to case)	.....	54	lbs.
25 lb. Drums	.....	27 1/2	lbs.
100 lb. Drums	.....	105	lbs.

Bondex Waterproof Cement Paint

Weatherproofs Stucco Homes, and Waterproofs Leaky Basements. BONDEX is known throughout the world as the perfect finish for stucco, concrete, brick, stone, hollow tile, cement and cinder block. In one treatment it waterproofs, beautifies and preserves. Because it bonds with the surface it will not chip, crack, rub or flake off.



CALCIMINE, COLD WATER & RESIN EMULSION PAINTS — (Continued)

Bondex Waterproof Cement Paint — (Continued)

100—Old Spanish White	110—Ivory
101—Cream	112—Blue
103—Spanish Buff	114—Light Green
109—Stone Gray	118—Dutch White
Spreading Rate: From 20 to 25 square feet per pound.	
	5 Lb. (10 to Case) Each 25 Lb. Drums Per Lb. 100 Lb. Drums Per Lb.
White	.....
Colors	.....
Shipping Weight	
5 lb. Packages (10 to case)	54 lbs.
25 lb. Drums	26½ lbs.
100 lb. Drums	105 lbs.

Spackling Compound



Is a practical product for general surfacing treatment before painting and decorating. A material to fill up any indentations, holes or cracks in the surface to be painted. Ready for use when mixed with water.

This Spackling Compound when mixed with Spar Varnish or White Lead, will make an excellent Swedish Putty used by many painters.

Spreading Rate: Depends on number and size of cracks.

Packed: In 5 pound and 1 pound packages.

	1 Lb. Pkg.	5 Lb. Pkg.	25 Lb. Bag	300 Lb. Barrel
Price per Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipping Weight (Full Cases)				
1 lb. Pkges. (50 to case)	.....	.....	.....	54 lbs.
5 lb. Pkges. (10 to case)	.....	.....	.....	54 lbs.
25 lb. Bags	.....	.....	.....	28 lbs.
300 lb. Bbls.	.....	.....	.....	324 lbs.

Pittsburgh Techide Flat Wall Paint

Mixes with Water—Easy to Apply—Quick to Dry



Its use results in "A Magic Transformation" — makes possible finished walls in three hours.

Pittsburgh's Techide Flat Wall Paint is a resin emulsion paint, made from finest synthetic resins, oils and highest quality pigments. It is easily applied over old paint, plaster, wall-board, cement, brick, wallpaper and Casein painted surfaces.

It mixes with water; no turpentine or solvents are needed. Usual reduction is one-half gallon of Water to gallon of Techide, though less thinning is advisable when applying over a well sealed surface.

tion is one-half gallon of Water to gallon of Techide, though less thinning is advisable when applying over a well sealed surface.

Pittsburgh Techide Flat Wall Paint—(Continued)

Because Pittsburgh Techide dries with a perfect flat finish, slight defects in workmanship are not readily discernible. It should be applied with a wide brush, preferably of the calcimine type, resulting in application at amazing speed. Brushes are easily cleaned by washing in water.

The quick drying feature of Techide enables users to finish a room in several hours. Techide dries in one hour and when second coat is needed, it can be applied three hours later. Thus a room can be completely renovated and reoccupied the same day.

Pittsburgh Techide is ideal for "painting over" wallpaper. Most patterns can be hidden in one coat which enables home owners to achieve "a magic transformation" quickly and at minimum cost.

Pittsburgh Techide is made in eight attractive colors and a true White. These have been carefully chosen and represent the current color preferences of home owners.

Techide will measure up to Pittsburgh quality standards in all respects, upholding the reputation for satisfactory results characteristic of all Pittsburgh Paint Products.

DIRECTIONS

Surface Preparation—Surface must be free from dirt or grease. Wash off calcimine or glue size with cleansing powder such as Saponi Basic Cleaner. Remove oil or grease with naphtha. Fill cracks with Pittsburgh Patching Plaster. Metals that rust, such as nail heads or mouldings, should be primed with a rust-inhibitive paint. Unpainted wood should be first coated with an oil paint to prevent grain raising.

Mixing—Use separate container of suitable size and add water gradually until of proper painting consistency. For average surfaces, 4 pints of water to the gallon is generally sufficient. For well sealed or glossy surfaces, 3 pints to the gallon is recommended. It is best not to prepare more paint than is to be used the same day.

Application—Use a clean calcimine or large paint brush. Keep brush well wet with paint and flow on a smooth even coat. Brush paint from unpainted area into the area wet with paint. Use tip of brush for leveling, with as little brushing as possible. One coat is usually sufficient over most surfaces. When desired, a second coat may be applied in two or three hours except on unpainted plaster, which will generally require overnight drying between coats. When wallpaper patterns show staining through, a second coat after several days usually corrects it. If persistent, apply a thin wash coat of shellac and follow with a final coat of paint. Colors may be intermixed with each other, but water colors or oil colors should not be used.

Washing—The painted surface is washable with mild soap and warm water. Keep from freezing but if it does occur, let paint return to normal room temperature before using.

Cleaning Brushes—It is *Important* to clean all brushes immediately after use and before paint dries, by a thorough washing with soap and warm water. Rinse thoroughly, remove excess water, and hang bristles downward while drying.

Drying Time—Dries in 1 hour and may be recoated, if necessary, 3 hours after drying.

Spreading Rate—400 to 1,000 square feet per gallon, one coat, depending on the porosity of the surface.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

CALCIMINE, COLD WATER & RESIN EMULSION PAINTS — (Continued)

Pittsburgh Techide Flat Wall Paint —
(Continued)

PITTSBURGH TECHIDE COLORS

		1 Gal. Each	Quart Each
Ivory	47-2		
Silver Gray	47-3		
Sunny Yellow	47-4		
Dusky Rose	47-5		
Light Buff	47-6		
Sun Tan	47-8		
Cool Green	47-9		
Dusky Blue	47-10		
Soft White	47-11		

Interior Casein Paste Paint



This is a paste water paint, self sizing, economical and efficient for interior painting, which does not peel, check or rub off. A gallon of paste mixes with a half gallon of water to give a paint that brushes easily and usually covers uniform surfaces in one coat. Can be applied on new plaster, wood, previous paint coats, masonry, concrete and plasterboard. It dries in 40 minutes to a flat, highlight diffusing finish, is free from painty

odor, is limeproof and non-yellowing. A surface painted with casein can be cleansed 30 days after application and need not be removed to apply oil paint. It is not a kalsomine but a new type of paint. Do not apply over glue size or kalsomine.

This Casein Paste Paint is made in White and 8 attractive shades.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 600 to 750 square feet per paste gallon on sealed surfaces.

Packed: 1 gallon and 1/4 gallon containers.

	1/4 Gal. Each	1 Gal. Each	5 Gal. Each
White			
801—Ivory			
802—Light Cream			
803—Deep Cream			
804—Light Buff			
805—Tan			
806—Peach			
807—Blue			
808—Green			

Quality as we now supply it is superior in all working properties to Casein Paint made according to Government Specifications. We can supply you with Casein Paint made according to the following Government Specifications at the same price as listed in the above:

National Bureau of Standards Fed. TT-P-23A, Type 2.

U. S. Treasury Dept. D-49-10 Paste Type Washable Water Paint.

Techide Deep Colors

(Resin Emulsion Type)



This paint is very economical for use direct in show-card, poster work and scenic painting, as well as for modern interior decorating of theatres, play-rooms, tap-rooms, etc. It is designed primarily for use on interior walls and ceilings, provides a finish that is both washable and durable. It is also suitable for the painting of exterior masonry where maximum durability is not required.

TINTING: Deep Colors may also be used for tinting the pastel shades of Resin Emulsion Paint and Casein Paste Paint to deeper tones to match any desired color scheme. Simply bring each color to painting consistency first, and then intermix with each other.

	1 Gal. Each	1/2 Pt. Each
820—Medium Yellow		
815—Crimson		
817—Deep Buff		
818—Deep Brown		
812—Bright Red		
819—Orange		
813—Ultra Blue		
816—Dark Green		
821—Black		
Sizes:		
1's		
1/16's		

Interior Dry Powder Casein Paint



This is a Casein Paint in powder form, ready for use when mixed with ordinary clean, cold water. It possesses remarkable spreading and hiding qualities, dries quickly and is self sizing; gives an acceptable job in one coat and is washable.

Manufactured in White and 10 attractive shades, all of which may be intermixed.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 50 to 80 square feet to the pound.

Packed: In 350 pound barrels, 25 pound bags and attractive 5 pound packages.

	5 Lb. Pkgs. Each	25 Lb. Bags Per Lb.	350 Lb. Barrels Per Lb.
White			
301—Ivory			
302—Light Cream			
303—Deep Cream			
304—Light Buff			
305—Tan			
306—Peach			
307—Blue			
308—Green			



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

CALCIMINE, COLD WATER & RESIN EMULSION PAINTS — (Continued)**Interior Dry Powder Casein Paint — (Continued)**

Shipping Weight

5 lb. Packages (10 to case)	54 lbs.
25 lb. Bags	28 lbs.
350 lb. Barrels	374 lbs.

Quality as we now supply it is superior in all working properties to Casein Paint made according to Government Specifications. We can supply you with Casein Paint made according to the following Government Specifications at the same price as listed in the above:

National Bureau of Standards TT-P-23A, Type 1.
U. S. Treasury Dept. D-49-10 Washable Water Paint Type.
Resettlement Administration Casein Cold Water Paint.
Veterans Administration Washable Cold Water Paint Powder Type.

Exterior Resin Masonry Paint

A durable one-coat finish with good weather-resisting qualities making it especially suitable for the economical painting of outside brick, stucco and masonry of all types, including sealed surfaces which have been previously painted or water-proofed.

When used *indoors*, it can be applied to any kind of interior surface except wood, and its beautiful, flat finish, combined with its high degree of washability after hardening a few days, makes it a very practical finish for interiors.

It works equally well over both painted and unpainted surfaces, can be applied directly over new plaster with excellent results being obtained usually with one coat.

This finish should not be applied over wet surfaces, on glazed or hard-finished tile, nor on mortar, *until the mortar has dried out for a reasonable period.*

Sizes:

55 Gallon Drum.	
5's	
1's	
1/4's	

Kalkomo Wall Finish

Is manufactured from Imported English Chalk Whiting and the best grade, hide stock glue that money can buy; recognized for quality for many years.

Kalkomo is easy to mix and easy to apply and is ready for immediate use when mixed with cold water (hot water may be used if desired).

Kalkomo is made in White and 8 beautiful tints (see Kalkomo color card).

Kalkomo Wall Finish — (Continued)

Kalkomo is the ideal wall coating for all interior decoration where a cold water paint is specified.

Spreading Rate: 60 to 90 square feet to the pound.

Packed: In 350 pound barrels, 25 pound bags and attractive 5 pound packages.

	5 Lb. Pkgs. Each	25 Lb. Bags Per Lb.	350 Lb. Barrels Per Lb.
White			
69—Medium Cream			
101—Rich Cream			
104—Light Green			
120—Blue			
121—Tan			
132—Pink			
134—Golden Yellow			
213—Cream			

Kalkomo Wall Size

(Hot Water Type)



For many years this Wall Size has been recognized as the only safe and sane sizing material manufactured; its use results in an ideal surface on plaster, wood, burlap or canvas preparatory to application of Calcimine, Flat Wall Paint or Paper. This size retards suction, neutralizes lime and kills wall stains and saltpeter. A one pound package, when mixed with the proper amount of water, will make one and one-half gallons of sizing material.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 1,000 square feet to the pound.

Packed: Twelve 1-lb. tightly sealed cartons to the case.
1 lb. package

Shipping Weight (Full Cases)

1 lb. Package (12 to case) 15 lbs.

Pittsburgh Paperhangers Wall Size

Is a High Quality Dry Wall Size That Mixes Quickly in Cold Water and Is Ready for Immediate Use

Its use involves no waiting, no disagreeable odor; it spreads easily and evenly, seals perfectly. Makes a strong, flexible foundation that will not chip, crack or peel.

Indicates "hot spots."

Economical because one pound will make 5½ quarts of size for average use.

1 lb. Packages
Shipping Weight (Full Cases): 2 dozen 29 lbs.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

CALCIMINE, COLD WATER & RESIN EMULSION PAINTS — (Continued)

Exterior White Cold Water Paint



Is made in dry powder form, easily mixed with cold water; an ideal inexpensive paint for any dry, porous surfaces. It is composed of the most durable and lasting compounds to produce a weather-proof, fire-resisting, semi-permanent exterior finish for jobs on which the primary cost is the deciding factor and on which oil paints are too expensive.

May also be used on rough, porous interior surfaces where greater durability is desired than can be secured through the use of Interior Mill White or Kalkomo.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 40 to 60 square feet to the pound.

	5 Lb. Pkgs. Each	25 Lb. Bags Per Lb.	350 Lb. Barrels Per Lb.
Price			

Shipping Weight

5 lb. Packages (10 to case)	54 lbs.
25 lb. Bags	28 lbs.
350 lb. Barrels	374 lbs.

Interior Cold Water Paint



Mill White

This dry powder water paint supplied in white only to provide a low cost coating for interior surfaces in factories, mills, warehouses, garages and other commercial or industrial buildings. It is ideal for use with sprayer.

Possesses good hiding and spreading, light reflection and fire retardant qualities.

Meets Government Specification: U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps 3-63.

Spreading Rate: Approximately 40 to 60 square feet to the pound.

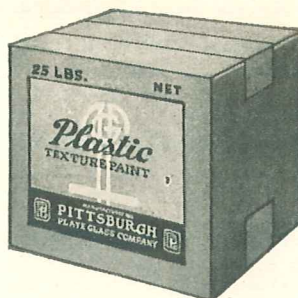
Packed: In 350 pound barrels, and 25 pound bags.

	25 Lb. Bags	350 Lb. Barrels
Price, per pound		

Shipping Weight

25 lb. Bags (2 to case)	54 lbs.
350 lb. Barrels	374 lbs.

Plastic Texture Paint



Plastic Texture Paint, when mixed and applied according to the simple directions on all packages, will lend itself to any desirable texture, i.e., plain stipple, travertine, sponge stipple or brush and trowel stipple. It is made in dry powder form, to be mixed with sufficient water to secure the consistency that will produce the texture effect desired.

Plastic Texture Paint can be applied to almost any solid, dry surface such as smooth plaster, rough plaster, wallboard, wood, etc. Made in White only.

Spreading Rate: Depends on how thickly applied—varying from 6 to 12 square feet to the pound.

Packed: In 25 pound bags.

	25 Lb. Bags
White, per pound	

Shipping Weight

25 lb. Bags	28 lbs.
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Venostone Primer



A Primer, Sealer, Neutralizing and Damp-proofing Coating for use on cement floor and masonry wall surfaces under Paint, Varnish or Enamel. Prevents alkali and moisture from attacking finish coating. A PRIMER, not a paint.

- For Cement Floors.
- For Concrete, Stucco and Brick Walls, Interior and Exterior.
- Comes in Dry Powder Form Ready for mixing with Cold Water.
- Convenient—Economical.
- Meets Federal Specifications.

Spreading Rate: From 40 to 60 square feet per pound. Two coats are required.

	5 Lb. Pkgs. (10 to Case) Each	25 Lb. Pails Per Lb.	100 Lb. Drums Per Lb.
White			
Colors (Buff, Stone Gray, Tile Red)			

Shipping Weight

5 lb. Pkgs. (10 to case)	54 lbs.
25 lb. Pails	28 lbs.
100 lb. Drums	105 lbs.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

CALCIMINE, COLD WATER & RESIN EMULSION PAINTS — (Continued)

Pittsburgh Wheat Flour Paste
For Paperhanging

The ideal paste for the master mechanic.
Made from pure wheat, milled light and fluffy, which means easy, quick mixing.
It is pure white in color.

This paste has a high natural absorption of water (12 to 13 pints per pound) which makes it extremely economical.

Possesses a smoothness and slide which can only be found in Wheat Paste.

100 Lb.
Bags
Each5 Lb.
Bags
Each2 Lb.
Bags
Each1 Lb.
Bags
Each

Shipping Weight (Full Cases)

100 lb. Bulk Bags	101 lbs.
5 lb. Bags (10 to case)	55 lbs.
2 lb. Bags (25 to case)	55 lbs.
1 lb. Bags (50 to case)	55 lbs.

Pittpaste Paperhangers Paste



Is a high quality corn flour paste.

It absorbs 9 to 10 pints of water per pound, is economical to use and pure white in color.

Mixes easily into a smooth, creamy paste with good slip and slide for properly matching patterns.

Unvarying quality of this paste assures satisfaction.

100 Lb.
Bags
Each5 Lb.
Bags
Each2 Lb.
Bags
Each1 Lb.
Bags
Each

Shipping Weight (Full Cases)

100 lb. Bulk Bags	101 lbs.
5 lb. Bags (10 to case)	55 lbs.
2 lb. Bags (25 to case)	55 lbs.
1 lb. Bags (50 to case)	55 lbs.

Blue Jacket Glare-proof Paint



This new paint for window glass is especially designed to provide more pleasant working conditions by alleviating the discomfort resulting from the hot glare of direct sunlight striking windows of offices, factories, and industrial establishments.

The use of this paint on windows does not appreciably reduce light. Applied to glass, it forms a perfectly smooth, even, light blue film which is not opaque, but translucent. This film

does not exclude light rays, but breaks them up and diffuses them widely, thus cutting down distracting glare without

Blue Jacket Glare-proof Paint — (Cont'd)

materially reducing light. This paint is washable, yet it can be removed easily when desired.

Sizes:

5's

1's

1/4's

DRY COLORS — LAMP BLACK — GLUES

Dry Colors, Fillers, etc.

	Weight Full Barrel	Barrel Price Per Lb.	100 Lb. Bags Price Per Lb.	50 Lb. Bags Per Lb.	Bulk Per Lb.
Venetian Red					
American Venetian Red	350 lbs.				
Derby Venetian Red, Lt.	336 lbs.				
Red Metallics					
No. 518 Red Metallic	300 lbs.				
Brown Metallics					
Princess Metallic	350 lbs.				
Van Dyke Brown	350 lbs.				
Domestic Yellow Ochres					
No. 1101 Yellow Ochre	350 lbs.				
French Ochres					
GSM No. 1-S French Ochre	Bags only				
Domestic Siennas					
Std. Raw Sienna	400 lbs.				
Std. Burnt Sienna	500 lbs.				
Italian Siennas					
Raw Italian Sienna	350 lbs.				
Burnt Italian Sienna	350 lbs.				
Domestic Umbers					
Std. Raw Umber	375 lbs.				
Std. Burnt Umber	400 lbs.				
Turkey Umbers					
Raw Turkey Umber	300 lbs.				
Burnt Turkey Umber	200 lbs.				
Chrome Greens					
K. K. Chrome Green, Lt., Med., Drk.	400 lbs.				
Alfalfa Green, Lt., Med., Drk.	400 lbs.				
Chrome Yellows					
K. K. Chrome Yellow, Lt., Med., Drk.	500 lbs.				
C. P. Chrome Yellow, Lt., Med., Drk.	500 lbs.				
Vermilion Reds					
American Vermilion	450 lbs.				
Gobbler Vermilion	450 lbs.				
Blues					
Ultramarine Blue	225 lbs.				
Cobalt Blue, Lt., Med., Drk.	200 lbs.				
K. K. Prussian Blue	225 lbs.				
Whitings					
Spanish Whiting	400 lbs.				
Ex-Gliders Bolted Whiting	400 lbs.				
Sno-Float Whiting	400 lbs.				
Silica					
No. 1 Water Floated Silica	Bags only				
Plasters					
Dental Plaster Paris	230 lbs.				
Graphite					
Black Air Floated Graphite	500 lbs.				
Pumice Stone					
FFF, FF, F	400 lbs.				
0, 1/2, 1	400 lbs.				
Rotten Stone					
Fine Powder	400 lbs.				

Prices on Dry Colors, Fillers or Chemicals not listed.
furnished on request.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

RED WING PURE LINSEED OIL



CLEAR AS AMBER

RED WING PURE LINSEED OIL is used in the manufacture of our paints requiring highest standards of quality.

We urge dealers who desire the best to standardize on RED WING. Furnished in Raw and Boiled. We sell $7\frac{3}{4}$ lb. constituting one gallon.

RED WING LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled, is now available in convenient and attractive factory filled and sealed packages. They range from the quart size to the drum which has been standardized at 420 lbs. net weight (about 460 lbs. gross.)

Factory filling supplies standard weight and assures customer of uniform high quality Linseed Oil free from contamination of any kind.

As Linseed Oil constitutes a relatively small but important part of the total of any painting requirement, it is therefore economy to purchase the best quality oil even at a slight premium in order to obtain the best painting results.

Insist upon RED WING LINSEED OIL.

PACKED

Drums	420 lb. net
5 gal. containers	$38\frac{3}{4}$ lb. net
1 gal. containers	7.75 lbs.
1 qt. containers	1 lb. 15 oz.

Distributors of RED WING LINSEED OIL are advised of market changes.

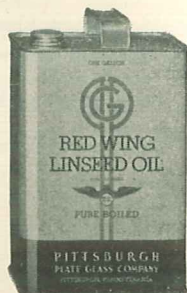
Linseed Oil Conversion Table

The following table is submitted for your convenience in establishing the cost per gallon on RED WING LINSEED OIL when quoted per pound. A unit or gallon is computed as weighing 7.75 lbs. U. S. Standard Measure.

Per Lb.	Per Gal.	Per Lb.	Per Gal.	Per Lb.	Per Gal.
8.	.6200	12.1	.9377	16.1	1.2478
8.1	.6277	12.2	.9455	16.2	1.2555
8.2	.6355	12.3	.9532	16.3	1.2633
8.3	.6432	12.4	.9610	16.4	1.2710
8.4	.6510	12.5	.9687	16.5	1.2788
8.5	.6587	12.6	.9765	16.6	1.2865
8.6	.6665	12.7	.9842	16.7	1.2943
8.7	.6742	12.8	.9920	16.8	1.3020
8.8	.6820	12.9	.9997	16.9	1.3098
8.9	.6897	13.	1.0075	17.	1.3175
9.	.6975	13.1	1.0152	17.1	1.3253
9.1	.7052	13.2	1.0230	17.2	1.3330
9.2	.7130	13.3	1.0307	17.3	1.3408
9.3	.7207	13.4	1.0385	17.4	1.3485
9.4	.7285	13.5	1.0462	17.5	1.3563
9.5	.7362	13.6	1.0540	17.6	1.3640
9.6	.7440	13.7	1.0617	17.7	1.3718
9.7	.7527	13.8	1.0695	17.8	1.3795
9.8	.7595	13.9	1.0772	17.9	1.3873
9.9	.7672	14.	1.0850	18.	1.3950
10.	.7775	14.1	1.0927	18.1	1.4028
10.1	.7827	14.2	1.1005	18.2	1.4105
10.2	.7905	14.3	1.1082	18.3	1.4183
10.3	.7982	14.4	1.1160	18.4	1.4260
10.4	.8060	14.5	1.1237	18.5	1.4338
10.5	.8137	14.6	1.1315	18.6	1.4415
10.6	.8215	14.7	1.1392	18.7	1.4493
10.7	.8292	14.8	1.1470	18.8	1.4570
10.8	.8370	14.9	1.1547	18.9	1.4648
10.9	.8447	15.	1.1625	19.	1.4725
11.	.8525	15.1	1.1703	19.1	1.4803
11.1	.8602	15.2	1.1780	19.2	1.4880
11.2	.8680	15.3	1.1858	19.3	1.4958
11.3	.8757	15.4	1.1935	19.4	1.5035
11.4	.8835	15.5	1.2013	19.5	1.5113
11.5	.8912	15.6	1.2090	19.6	1.5190
11.6	.8990	15.7	1.2168	19.7	1.5268
11.7	.9067	15.8	1.2245	19.8	1.5345
11.8	.9145	15.9	1.2323	19.9	1.5423
11.9	.9222	16.	1.2400	20.	1.5500
12.	.9300				



1 QUART



1 GALLON



5 GALLON LITHO CAN



5 GALLON DRUM



50 GALLON STEEL DRUM



**VITOLOIL****The Revolutionary Paint Oil**

VITOLOIL, used in the manufacture of our outstanding exterior paints, is now available for your use in improving the appearance, service and economy of exterior paints.

Use Instead of Linseed Oil

VITOLOIL may be added to exterior paste or liquid paints in exactly the same quantity as specified in the directions for the addition of Raw Linseed Oil.

A Specially Processed Vegetable Oil

VITOLOIL is a specially processed vegetable oil and should not be classed with a considerable number of clear products that are being marketed for addition to paint. In many cases these products contain varnishes that are likely to become prematurely brittle on exterior exposure and will result in cracking or peeling. VITOLOIL contains no varnish, gums or resins.

Adds Life to Paint

VITOLOIL adds life to paints, as well as improving their appearance.

Reduces Color Fading

VITOLOIL, when used in colored paint, provides longer color retention and freedom from fading. Due to the proper degree of sealing and the increased binding and elasticity that VITOLOIL imparts, the pigments are strengthened to function properly and fading of colors is definitely retarded. This is especially noticeable on light grays, ivories and buffs, which very often are troublesome from a fading standpoint.

Eliminates Sharp Brush Marks

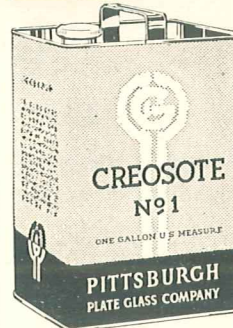
VITOLOIL used in exterior paints eliminates sharp brush marks and increases the uniformity of the finish coat of paint.

Ordinary linseed oil paints do not level out as well as they should. They leave hills and valleys along the track of the brush marks. In these sharp valleys, or depressions, the film is decidedly thinner and it is at this point the breakdown of film occurs. The addition of VITOLOIL to paints improves their flowing and leveling properties and these sharp brush marks do not occur. Whatever brush marks are left in the film are the rounded type, with depressions decreased to a minimum, and the result is a very much more uniform coating.

Factory filling supplies standard quality free from contamination of any kind.

Packed: 5 gal. drums, 1 gal.

Distributors of VITOLOIL are advised of market changes.

No. 1**CREOSOTE**

Used for spraying and general wood preservation, and to repel termites, ants, wood-borers and other insects which attack wood. Dark amber shade.

Will meet the following present U. S. Government specifications:

TT-W-556 — (Federal Specifications for wood preservatives — coal tar creosote oil for ties and structural timbers.)

TT-W-561A — (Federal Specification wood preservative — creosote for brush and spray treatment.)

Meets American Wood Preserver Association Specification No. 1 for Coal Tar Creosote Oil.

Drums (approx. 55 gal.)	per gallon	....
5 gallon	per gallon	....
1 gallon	per gallon	....
1/4 gallon	each	....

No. 2

This black oil is of very heavy consistency and is used as preservative under ground and under water.

Drums (approx. 55 gal.)	per gallon	....
5 gallon	per gallon	....
1 gallon	per gallon	....
1/4 gallon	each	....

Creosote Shingle Stain Oil

Designed for the manufacture of Shingle Stain.

All tar acids have been extracted. It is very light in color and does not affect the shade when added to the pigment in the making or thinning of Shingle Stain.

Drums (approx. 55 gal.)	per gal.	....
5 gallon	per gal.	....
1 gallon	per gal.	....
1/4 gallon	each	....



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

PUTTY and GLAZING COMPOUND

Elastic Glazing Compound



(For Wood and Metal Sash)

Is a modern glazing compound that remains elastic, allowing for normal contraction or expansion.

Elastic Glazing Compound, because of its superior quality and performance, is steadily gaining in popularity over regular putties.

It adheres to all glazing surfaces, forming a permanent watertight bond between the glass and sash.

Natural Color.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Standard Steel Sash Putty



This product is specially made of carefully selected materials to produce a watertight job.

It is easy to handle, never slides, and dries quickly after application. It will set firm and adhere to both the glass and the steel.

Will prove to be an ideal putty for inside face glazing of industrial type steel sash.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Natural color, Red and Gray. Other colors 25c per cwt. extra.

Special Metal Casement Putty



Metal casements require a quick setting, uniform drying putty that will withstand all weather conditions. Our special metal casement putty is made of carefully blended ingredients and by laboratory controlled process to meet requirements for a satisfactory job.

It may be used for either outside or inside glazing work.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Natural color, Gray and Black. Other colors 25c per cwt. extra.

Strictly Pure White Lead Putty



It is made of 100% Pure Linseed Oil, Whiting and 10% White Lead for glazing wood sash, which produces a long wearing material.

Natural color.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Strictly Pure Wood Sash Putty



Is made of 100% Pure Linseed Oil and Whiting and is a long wearing material.

Natural color.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Superior Glaziers Wood Sash Putty



Here is a super quality putty for glazing wood sash, made especially for use where quick setting is required.

It is a long life material which works easily under the knife. Natural color.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....

Commercial Putty



(For General Household Use)

Is a blend of linseed oil, putty oil and whiting.

Will be found suitable for commercial and general household use. Natural color.

Size Container	Per Cwt.	Size Container	Per Cwt.
100 lbs.		12½ lbs.	.....
50 lbs.		5 lbs.	.....
25 lbs.		1 lb.	.....



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

MORTITE

Year Around Plugger-Upper

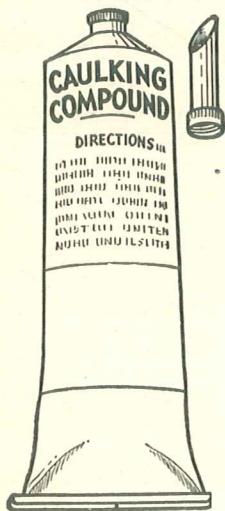


A pliable plastic that plugs holes in and around screens, casements, drainboards, sinks, bathtubs, etc. Stops rattles. In winter weatherstrips windows.

MANY USES IN THE HOME

Keeps out dust and dirt, mosquitoes, flies, ants and other insects. Easy to apply. Unrolls like ribbon. Adheres to any clean, dry surface. Just press into place and it stays put. Does not shrink, crack or chip.

Per box containing approximately 80 ft. of tape.

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound
in Metal Tubes

This handy metal tube contains first quality gun grade Pittcaulk Caulking Compound and is designed for small jobs or emergency use.

Especially useful for filling cracks around doors and windows and for cracks in stucco, brick, wood or concrete.

The tube is of soft metal and sealed with a cap so there is no possibility of leaking.

A nozzle tip is supplied with each tube, which can be readily screwed in place after cap has been removed.

Eliminates the necessity of using a caulking gun or the purchase of excessive quantity of caulking compound when only 12 ounces or 2 pounds are required, which is the capacity of the tubes.

Supplied in natural color.

Tubes containing 12 oz. each

Tubes containing 2 lbs. each

Packed: 6—12 oz. tubes per carton; 2 cartons to case.

6—2 lb. tubes per carton; 4 cartons to case.



The magic MASTIC STRIP

of 1000 plus 1 uses!

A year round item . . . used to do a thousand-and-one sealing, caulking and puttying jobs . . . fills cracks, large or small . . . seals against draughts, dust, dirt, frost, heat, moisture, fumes, vermin, light, evaporation, etc. . . . inside or outside. Unexcelled as weatherstripping material.

Strip-Seal is the ideal caulking material for layman's use. It's easier to use (just strip off and press in) than caulking guns or tubes. A sure fire sales companion of paint, Strip-Seal should be used before all painting.

Nationally advertised in newspapers, magazines and on the radio, Strip-Seal has won user approval everywhere.

Each cellophane wrapped package contains 8 strips, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and 20 inches long. There are 5 packages in a box. One package is sufficient to weatherstrip the average window.

Strip-Seal will not dry out . . . Stays fresh . . . Not a single box has ever been returned because of hardening. The cellophane wrapping provides an immaculate stain-free package.

Just put the attractive display box on the counter and watch it sell!

Free mats and electrotypes are available for local newspaper and handbill advertising.



Strip-Seal is easily applied by anyone.



The attractive Strip-Seal box folds out as an effective counter display.

Price per box of 5 packages

Price per case of 13 boxes

Pittcaulk Airtight Cartridges

(For Use in Pittsburgh Combination Pressure Caulking Guns)



Pittcaulk Airtight Cartridges contain the best grade Caulking Compound (natural color). The cartridges fit into the gun barrel and make a full gun load without dirt, waste, or delay.

The use of Caulking Compound in cartridges is recommended for professional industrial and home owner use. It is the easiest and most efficient method for the inexperienced user. It permits the amateur as well as the expert to do a good job.

**Pittcaulk Airtight Cartridges — (Cont'd)****ADVANTAGES OF AIRTIGHT CARTRIDGE**

1. Compound is always fresh. Never over one cartridge open at a time. (When you use bulk compound, the entire can must be opened).
2. No time or material wasted with cartridge use. Just drop cartridge in gun and you are ready to caulk.
3. Gun never touches compound nor gets dirty.
4. Use compound as needed. If you have time for only a part of job, use only one cartridge and recap what you don't use. One or one hundred cartridges—there is no waste, whereas if used in bulk the surface always cakes over and is wasted.
5. Caulking the cartridge way is as advanced over bulk use as is electricity over the kerosene lamp.
6. It is economical, clean, easy, and eliminates need of apprenticeship to get good results.

Supplied in natural color.

Cartridges, containing approximately 1/10 gallon each

Packed: 10 cartridges in carton, equal to approximately 1 gallon of compound.

Pittcaulk Nozzle Type Cartridges

(For Use in Pittsburgh Combination Pressure
Caulking Guns)



Caulking cartridges available in Natural, Slate, Red, Green, Brown, White

and Non-Bleeding colors.

This type cartridge leaves a perfectly clean gun. Each cartridge is a complete unit with individual standard nozzle, hence no clogged gun cap, barrel, washer, or nozzles to clean.

It is cleaner to use since no Caulking Compound touches the inside of the gun cap or barrel. It is easier to extract from the gun barrel because the nozzle acts as a handle—no pliers or other equipment is necessary for extracting.

Various sized nozzles for the Model L-1 G Interchangeable Gun will fit over the end of the cartridge nozzle on to the gun cap in case the nozzle on the cartridge is found inadequate for some particular job.

Cartridges containing 1/10 gal. each

Packed: 10 cartridges in carton, equal to approximately 1 gallon.

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound—Gun Grade (Bulk)

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound is the highest quality manufactured. It is very durable and is water and air-proof.

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound is so durable because it is made from non-drying oils that are treated to develop elasticity, weather resistance and water-proof qualities. A surface drier

is added so that a tough surface film develops, keeping the bulk of the compound in a gummy consistency indefinitely. This compound is not to be confused with putty as it is made from more durable oils and pigments. Pittcaulk stays elastic and pliable and will not bleed through paint.

Gun Grade is a semi-paste consistency to be forced in crack or opening by means of a pressure gun. More Gun Grade consistency is used than Knife Grade because of greater ease in application and greater speed. Forms a film in a few hours which will not shrink, sag, crack or fall away.

One gallon will fill about 150 lineal feet of normal crack or opening. It has many uses, both exterior and interior. Use around openings in all types of structure—wood, brick, stucco and stone. For cracks or openings that let in air or moisture—foundations, walls, attics, interior moulding cracks, or wherever dirt, air or moisture is to be sealed out.

Supplied in natural color.

1 Gallon (6 to the case) each
5 Gallon Per gallon

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound—Knife Grade (Bulk)

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound Knife Grade, is made in a stiff consistency for the use of those who are accustomed to working with that type of material, or for those who need a small amount of compound to do a limited amount of work.

The Knife Grade is of the same quality and has the same durability as the Gun Grade except for a variation in the properties of pigments

and oils necessary to produce a paste consistency.

Putty-like consistency and smooths out easily with putty knife and will stick tightly to any clean surface without cracking, chipping or breaking away.

It will not become flint hard and brittle like putty.

It has many uses, both exterior and interior. Use around openings in all types of structures—wood, brick, stucco and stone. For cracks or openings that let in air or moisture, or wherever dirt, air or moisture is to be sealed out of buildings of all types. Also, it is recommended for bedding glass in greenhouse construction and repair. Because of its elastic, resilient nature, our compound acts as a cushion and main-



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Pittcaulk Caulking Compound—Knife Grade (Bulk) — (Continued)

tains a tight seal with the glass and reduces breakage due to vibration, to a minimum.

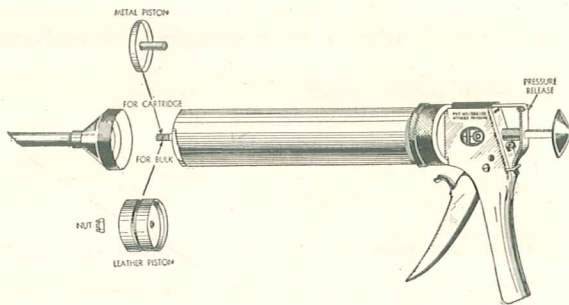
Supplied in Natural color.

$\frac{1}{8}$ Gallon Each	$\frac{1}{4}$ Gallon Each	1 Gallon Each	5 Gallon Per Gallon
.....			

Packed: $\frac{1}{8}$ Gallon, 12 to case; $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallon, 24 to case;
1 Gallon, 6 to case.

Albion Combination Caulking Gun — Model DL-32-SC

For Airtight Cartridge and Suction
Size 2-3/16 x 9 Inches; Capacity 1 Pint



A real professional gun, light weight, easy to handle, a combination gun, can be used for cartridges or bulk. Gun comes ready for use with Airtight Cartridges, but with it comes leather washers and metal disc so that the gun is easily and quickly turned into a gun for bulk use.

Rugged, all-steel construction in a bright cadmium rust-proof finish insures lasting service. It is carefully balanced to reduce "wrist strain" to a minimum, and even at high pressures its operation is effortless.

Guns are shipped in individual cartons equipped for cartridge use. Adaptors and instructions for converting it for bulk use are included with each gun.

Nozzles are threaded with U. S. Standard pipe thread, and any desired shape nozzle may be quickly formed.

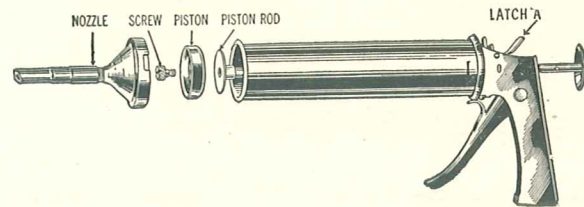
No. 8-A, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Round Nozzle is standard equipment with each gun.

No. DL-32-SC—Equipped with No. 8-A, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Round Nozzles each

Interchangeable Nozzles for every size and shape ribbon desired for above gun are available.

Vital Combination Caulking Gun — Model L-1G

Two-Way Gun for Airtight Cartridge and Suction
Size 2-3/16 x 9 Inches; Capacity 1 Pint



Professional caulking gun, can be used for cartridges or bulk. Light weight and easy to handle. Guns are shipped ready for using bulk compound. Easy to change over from bulk to cartridge use. Simply release screw and remove piston unit completely from the end of piston rod.

Rugged, all-steel construction in black enameled, rust-proof finish, insures lasting service. It is carefully balanced to reduce wrist strain to a minimum, as ratchet handle permitting use in the most difficult locations and even at high pressures its operation requires little effort.

Illustrated direction folder with each gun.

No. 8, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Nozzle, is standard equipment with each gun.

No. L-1G—Complete with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Round Nozzle each

Interchangeable nozzles for every type and shape ribbon desired for above gun are available.

DROP CLOTHS



"UTILITY" is the standard all purpose drop cloth for painters and paperhangers for use as a protection cloth on floors, furniture and walls inside and for outside painting.

Utility Cloth is tough, won't spot through and will stand repeated washings and long, hard use.

Two rows of lock stitches in each seam and hem enable it to stand rough treatment.

Packed in individual corrugated cartons.

9 ft. x 12 ft. Utility.....	each
12 ft. x 15 ft. Utility.....	each
14 ft. x 16 ft. Utility.....	each

Other sizes available at same approximate per square foot price.

"DE LUXE" is ideal for water paint jobs because it is extra heavy and of special close weave. Here is the drop cloth for those who want the best that money can buy.

There are two rows of lock stitches in each seam and hem. Packed in individual corrugated cartons.

9 ft. x 12 ft. De Luxe.....	each
12 ft. x 15 ft. De Luxe.....	each
14 ft. x 16 ft. De Luxe.....	each

Other sizes available at same approximate per square foot price.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

ROOF COATINGS and WATERPROOFING MATERIALS

Liquid Asbestos Fibred Roof Coating



Stops leaks and preserves built-up composition and metal roofs. Resaturates the dried out felt and makes roof tough and weather resistant and keeps metal roofs from rusting. Hottest sun will not cause this coating to run. It does not become hard or brittle and will not crack or peel. This is a heavy bodied material made from the finest asphalt obtainable. The asphalt is specially refined, blended and treated for a cold application brush consistency material.

Into this asphalt is blended asbestos fibre, slow drying solvents and waterproofing materials. This material is usually applied with an ordinary roof brush. Quantity to use—1½ gallons per 100 square feet on metal roofs and 2 gallons on composition roofs. This material not only resaturates and rejuvenates the dried out roofing material but leaves a tough, heavy, elastic, flexible waterproof film on the surface which keeps out the sun, rain and snow.

Approx.
55 Gal.
Bbls.

No. 1 Black, Per Gal.
No. 2 Red and No. 3 Green available upon special order.

Price upon request.

Pittsburgh Plastic Roof Cement



Is a thick, heavy, putty-like paste used for making quick repairs to roofs, gutters, down spouts, valleys, copings, dormers and for replacing flashings around chimneys, skylights or pent-houses. It simply plugs the leak and covers the surface, making it waterproof and airtight. It is easily applied with a putty knife or mason's trowel. A can of Asbestos Roof Cement should be kept on hand to take care of emergency leaks. (Can be kept in package indefinitely.) Does not get hard and brittle.

1 Lb. 2½ Lb. 10 Lb. 25 Lb. 50 Lb. 100 Lb.

No. 4 Black, Per Lb.
No. 5 Red and No. 6 Green available upon special order.

Price upon request.

Pittsburgh Asphalt Roof Coating



An Asphalt Paint designed to serve the many needs for a good black paint with heavy body and long life that can be had at a reasonable price. This material does not contain Asbestos Fibre. It forms a tough, elastic film that will give good protection against weather. It does not dry hard. This is an economical slow drying, heavy bodied paint effective in preventing rust and deterioration on metal.

An excellent roof paint and should be

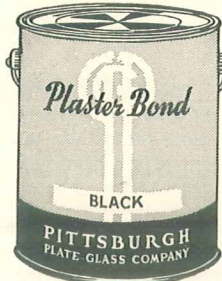
Pittsburgh Asphalt Roof Coating—(Cont'd)

used as a primer on dry composition roofing, before applying Liquid Asbestos Roof Coating.

Approx.
55 Gal.
Bbls.

No. 7 Black, Per Gal.

Pittsburgh Plaster Bond



Is a carefully prepared material made on an asphalt base and designed for use on interior surfaces of exposed masonry walls, before plastering, to prevent infiltration of moisture and resulting discoloration and damage to plaster.

Plaster will bond to it. It is not intended for use on ceilings.

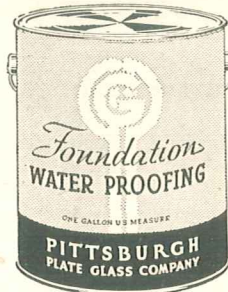
Approx.
55 Gal. Bbls. 5 Gal.

1 Gal.

No. 14 Black, Per Gal.

Pittsburgh Foundation Waterproofing

(Asphalt Base)



This is a heavy bodied black asphalt compound that is used for dampproofing footings and exterior or weather exposed side of brick, stone, cinder block, concrete block or concrete foundations that come in contact with backfilling. This material requires no heating and is applied with an ordinary roof brush. Should be applied to a dry, clean surface. Use about 1 gallon to 80 square feet. Allow to dry at least 24 hours before back-filling.

Approx.
55 Gal. Bbls. 5 Gal.

1 Gal.

No. 8 Black, Per Gal.

Masonry (Colorless) Waterproofing



Is a thin, colorless transparent liquid for application to stucco, concrete, limestone, brick, marble and other masonry surfaces. This material is to be applied over dry surfaces. It does not stain or cause yellowing after application to light colored surfaces. There is no wax in this material to interfere with paint that might be applied later; contains no varnish, will not check, crack, chalk or peel. This preparation can either be sprayed or brushed onto

the surface. Two coats should be used to insure perfect protection against all weather conditions where surface is extremely porous. This material will prevent the penetration of dampness—repels water instead of absorbing it. Transparent Waterproofing is not recommended to hold water back where pressure is involved, such as water coming through a basement wall. It should not be applied in cold weather, but at temperatures of 70 degrees or warmer.

Approx.
55 Gal. Bbls. 5 Gal.

1 Gal.

No. 9 Clear, Per Gal.

**SHELLAC****Pittsburgh Pure White Shellac**

Pittsburgh Pure White Shellac is composed of finest bleached shellac gum cut (dissolved) in specially denatured alcohol, 4 pounds of gum to each gallon of alcohol.

It contains no rosin or other gums and can be depended upon for best results.

White Shellac is best on dark stained woods such as mahogany, walnut or ebony and should be used when clear, transparent tones are wanted.

While a 4 pound cut is the most common proportion and will brush and work satisfactorily, it is desirable to thin to proper application consistency on the job with Solox Solvent Alcohol, which is the only type adapted to thinning and cutting shellac.

Packed in attractive containers, ready for resale.

Barrels	per gallon
5 gallons	per gallon
1 gallon (6 to case)	per gallon
1/4 gallon (12 to case)	each
1/8 gallon (24 to case)	each
1/16 gallon (24 to case)	each

Price—Market

Pittsburgh Pure Orange Shellac

Is a high grade, heavy-bodied shellac varnish which tends to modify natural colors of wood.

It is made of best grade, pure shellac gum, cut (dissolved) in especially denatured alcohol, 4 pounds to the gallon.

It contains no rosin or other gums and will provide best results.

Orange Shellac produces best results where a golden finish is desired.

While a 4 pound cut is the most common proportion and will brush and work satisfactorily without reduction, it is desirable to thin to proper application consistency. The only type thinner adapted to thinning or cutting shellac is Solox Solvent Alcohol.

Packed in attractive containers, ready for resale.

Barrels	per gallon
5 gallons	per gallon
1 gallon (6 to case)	per gallon
1/4 gallon (12 to case)	each
1/8 gallon (24 to case)	each
1/16 gallon (24 to case)	each

Price—Market

Solox**ALCOHOL**

Proprietary Alcohol Type Solvent —Replaces completely denatured alcohol and other alcohol products for general solvent use.

SOLOX is a faster and better solvent for shellac, shellac substitutes, spirit-soluble resins, alcohol-soluble nitrocellulose, dyes, stains, etc.

Cutting and Thinning Shellac and Shellac Substitutes

The usual four point cut of shellac should be thinned with Solox to obtain the correct working consistency. Shellac and shellac substitutes cut with Solox have good drying qualities and give films of high gloss and good color.

Cleaning Floors and Furniture

Solox will quickly remove old shellac and shellac substitute finish from floors and furniture. Apply liberally with clean rag. Before refinishing, wash the surface with Solox.

Thin Shellac Substitutes in accordance with label directions.

GENERAL USES

As a cleaner, Solox will not damage any metal surface when used full strength, yet may be diluted with water for economy. Solox has a mild odor and may be used in confined places for cleaning jewelry, metal instruments, windows and greasy woodwork. It does not streak.

In Window Cleaning Compounds Solox has been employed for removing greasy and grimy deposits and gives a clean, brilliant glass without streaking.

As a fuel, Solox burns with a clean flame in spirit lamps, alcohol torches and chafing dishes. Its use leaves no residue or objectionable odor.

A small amount of Solox added to fuel oil saves many times its cost by dissolving gum and sludge formation and overcoming the blanketing tendency of entrained moisture.

Packed: 54 gallon steel drums; 5 gallon steel drums; 1 gallon containers; 1/4 gallon containers; 1/16 gallon containers.

54 Gal. Steel Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Steel Drums Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	1/4 Gal. Each	1/16 Gal. Each
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Solox Solvent

Alcohol

Price—Market

BENZOL

Is a distillate from coal tar to use as the base material in making many organic colors. It is a very highly inflammable liquid and care must be exercised in storage and handling.

Supplied in drums, 5 gallon containers and one gallon containers.

Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
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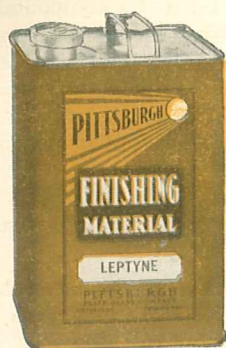
Price—Market



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

MISCELLANEOUS, THINNERS and OILS**Leptyne****The Superior Paint Thinner**

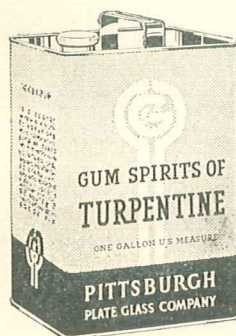
Leptyne has behind it many years of proven merit as a paint thinner. The constantly increasing demand for it is evidence of its wide acceptance in the paint industry. It is the equal of any thinner for most purposes and possesses certain solvent qualities peculiar to itself that make it superior for many uses.

It is recommended for thinning all types of paint in place of turpentine or substitutes in like proportion.

It evaporates without leaving the slightest stain or discoloration. This takes place slowly, permitting the painter to secure maximum spreading and flowing with the resultant ease of brushing so necessary to proper and economical application.

The following prices apply:

Drums (approximately 55 gallons)	per gallon	....
5 gallon	per gallon	....
1 gallon	each	....
1/4 gallon	each	....

Gum Spirits of Turpentine

Is obtained by scoring the pine tree and distilling the gum or resin which exudes from the wounded living tree. This gum flows from the tree only during the warm months of the year. It is placed in a still, to which direct fire is applied, and in the presence of water the volatile portion is vaporized. These vapors pass through coils and are condensed to form the product known as Gum Spirits of Turpentine.

Packed: 55 gallon (approximately) drums; 5 gallon containers (1 to case); 1 gallon containers (6 per case); 1/4 gallon containers (12 per case); 1/8 gallon containers (24 per case).

Steam Distilled Wood Turpentine

A pure spirits of turpentine meeting all recognized specifications, such as American Society for Testing Materials, United States Government, etc. Produced from the oleoresin obtained from the wood of the long leaf pine by a process that allows complete chemical control, and assures purity, uniformity and proper rate of evaporation. Is included in Government inquiries for pure spirits of turpentine, and now represents a large percentage of all turpentine consumed in the United States.

Packaged in 56-gallon drums; 1 gallon, 1/4 gallon and 1/8 gallon containers.

Price—Market

Painters Naphtha

Painters Naphtha is the best grade of Naphtha for use in paint and varnish.

This is a very highly inflammable liquid and care must be exercised in storage and handling.

Supplied in drums, 5 gallon containers and one gallon containers.

	Drums Per Gal.	5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each
Price—Market			

Lead Mixing Oil

When used with White Lead produces a paint for sealing porous masonry surfaces of plaster, wall board, brick and stucco.

For interior or exterior surfaces.

Specify brand wanted:

• DUTCH BOY

• EAGLE

5 Gallon Cans	Per Gallon	....
1 Gallon Cans (6 to Case)	Per Gallon	....

Price—Market

Flatting Oil

When used with White Lead it produces a washable paint with perfectly flat finish.

Specify brand wanted:

• DUTCH BOY

• EAGLE

5 Gallon Cans	Per Gallon	....
1 Gallon Cans (6 to Case)	Per Gallon	....
1/4 Gallon Cans (12 to Case)	Each	....

Price—Market

Paraffin Oil

A light oil for wood-finishers and cabinet makers for obtaining a rubbed effect on gloss varnish with the use of fine pumice or rotten stone.

Also used extensively on floors to prevent excessive wear and to prevent dust.

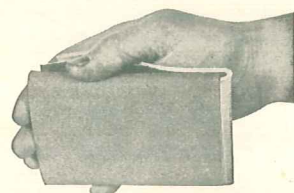
Drums (approx. 55 gal.)	Per Gallon	....
5 Gallon	Per Gallon	....
1 Gallon	Per Gallon	....

**3-M Spraymasq**

Intended for those who prefer a liquid masking compound to protect windows and chrome parts during spraying operations. It is easily applied with a brush and will not run, harden, freeze or permit penetration. Is quickly removed with a sponge or cloth and water.

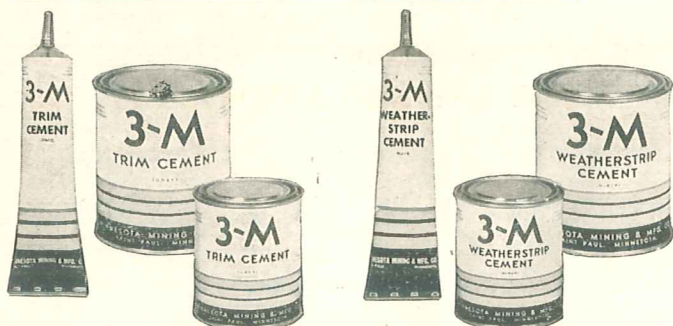
List Prices Per Can

Quart Cans	
Half Gallon Cans	
Gallon Cans	

Wetordry Felt Rubbing Pads

The use of a Wetordry Felt Pad permits a uniform pressure when sanding curved or irregular surfaces. Operator's hand does not touch the abrasive. Paper trims to fit without waste and is held securely.

List Price, each	
List Price, per dozen	

3-M Weatherstrip and Trim Cement

Used for cementing rubber to metal or glass such as replacing or repairing channel rubber in windshields, ventilators and truck lids. Easily applied with brush, scraper, pressure gun or tube.

Used for making all types of upholstery repairs such as replacing trim sticks, attaching trunk lining to metal and replacing header cloth or side panels. Will not bleed through fabric, become brittle or dry hard.

Sizes	Standard Cases	Shipping Weights	List Prices
Large Tubes, per tube	12	8 lbs.	....
Pint Cans, per pint	12	16 lbs.	....
Quart Cans, per quart	12	31 lbs.	....
Gallon Cans, per gallon	6	55 lbs.	....

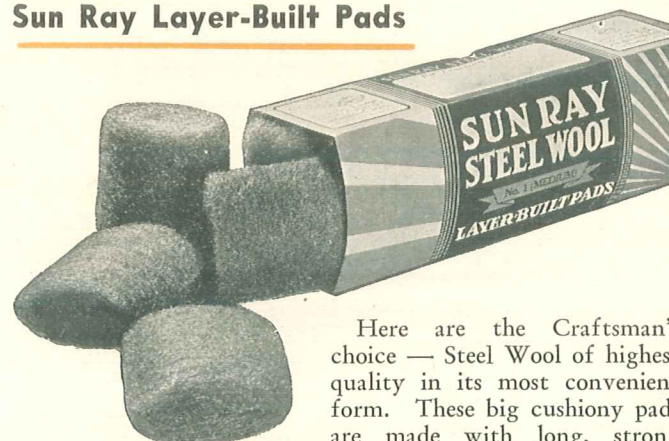
Mimax Rubbing Compound

This is a fast cutting compound for hand rubbing which will not mar or scratch the surface but aids in producing an appearance of unusual depth to lacquer coatings. Supplied for use, it comes in container with a smooth cream consistency. Will not "smoke or cloud" in rubbing out lacquers that are properly dried.

	Quarts Each	1 Gal. Each	5 Gal. Per Gallon
Rubbing Compound	90-150	....	....

Shipping Weight (Full Cases)

5 Gallon (1 to case)	58 lbs.
1 Gallon (4 to case)	51 lbs.
Quarts (12 to case.)	39 lbs.

Sun Ray Layer-Built Pads

Here are the Craftsman's choice — Steel Wool of highest quality in its most convenient form. These big cushiony pads are made with long, strong strands of uniform thickness, running parallel in direction.

They are comfortable to work with and insure faster, better work in cutting, cleaning and polishing, ideal for rubbing down finishes of all kinds.

Their construction (layer built) enables users to fold back used layer and a fresh, new surface is instantly ready, saving time and preventing waste of wool.

These are the best pads made for furniture manufacturers, painters, decorators, mechanics and home craftsmen.

Grades	Package Each	Grades	Package Each
0000—Finest		1 —Medium .....	....
000 —Extra Fine		2 —Medium Coarse .....	....
00 —Very Fine		3 —Coarse .....	....
0 —Fine			

Packed 24 packages to shipping case.

Shipping weight (full cases), 24 pounds.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TRIMZ KUT-OUTS THE NEW READY-PASTED HOME DECORATION



This new ready-pasted home decoration is a fresh source for increased sales. Recent modern printing developments make it possible, for the first time, to produce the attractive color effects in Trimz Kut-Outs. They are die-cut ready to use. Simply dip in water and apply wherever a spot of color is needed. You'll be surprisingly pleased with the ease of application.

They make a colorful decoration for all plain and painted walls. Trimz Kut-Outs add charm to painted furniture. They make plain mirrors attractive. Trimz Kut-Outs are easily applied to vases, dressing tables, sewing boxes, trays, wastebaskets, canisters, valance boards, nursery furniture and on hundreds of other places.

Trimz Kut-Outs are the new plus-sales feature for increasing your sales volume.

The free colorful Trimz Kut-Out display is eye appealing. It uses a minimum of counter space with a maximum of sales appeal. It's sturdily constructed. It's a real sales maker. Note the two clever Walt Disney stand-up Cut-Outs—Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse. They are separate pieces and can be attached to the display (as shown) or will set up on your counters individually.

YOUR OPENING ASSORTMENT

Your opening assortment of 17 Trimz Kut-Out patterns, is made up of 12 transparent envelopes of each pattern. Re-Order in dozen lots. Each envelope retails for 20c.

Pattern No.	Pattern Name	Pieces in Each Envelope
2601	Berry Clusters	3
2602	Ivy Basket	3
2603	Gay Geranium	4
2604	Peasant Stencil	3
2605	Water Lilies	3
2606	Bouquet	3
2607	Nantucket	3
2608	Roses of Picardy	4
2609	Morning Glories	3
2610	Baby's Pets	3
2611	County Fair	3
2612	Old Favorites	1
2613	Baskets of Bloom	3
2614	Garden Craft	3
2615	Pansies	3
2616	Donald Duck	3
2617	Mickey Mouse	3

ALL TRIMZ READY-PASTED KUT-OUTS GUARANTEED WASHABLE — FADEPROOF



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

DEX Borders for Every Room — 34 Patterns — 101 Uses



**MODERN
DESIGN**

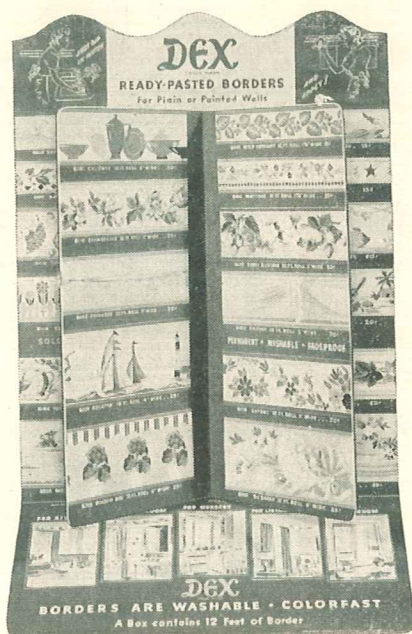
DEX, the ready-pasted nationally advertised new profit maker fits right in with every job. DEX is not a replacement product—it's a plus-sale item that's new, modern and attractive.

The 34 beautifully colored borders, easily shown in the modern open box top package, are designed for 101 room uses. These charming DEX borders are made for kitchens, baths, bedrooms—every room!

DEX borders are ready-pasted. They're easy to apply on plain and painted surfaces, on ceilings, cornices, dado trims, etc. No tools, no fuss, just dip in water and apply. DEX borders are guaranteed to stick. Guaranteed fadeproof. Guaranteed washable.

All designs are pre-cut in 12 foot lengths of varying widths. Four rolls of DEX will take care of the average room.

YOUR CHOICE OF 2 ATTRACTIVE DEX COUNTER DISPLAYS — FREE!



DEX U-6 Opening Assortment

This attractive display is free with the U-6 DEX opening assortment which contains:

Border Numbers	Number of Borders	Boxes of Each	Total Boxes	Minimum Retail Price Per Box
6000-6008	9	6	54	15c
6100-6117	18	6	108	20c
6200-6206	7	6	42	29c



DEX U-12 Opening Assortment

This easily set up space saving display is free with the U-12 DEX opening assortment.

Border Numbers	Number of Borders	Boxes of Each	Total Boxes	Minimum Retail Price Per Box
6000-6008	9	12	108	15c
6100-6117	18	12	216	20c
6200-6206	7	12	84	29c

ALL DEX READY-PASTED BORDERS GUARANTEED WASHABLE — FADEPROOF



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

STENCILS

SKILFULLY CUT FROM DURABLE OIL-PROCESSED PAPER



NO. 1699 — 4¼x18 INCHES —



NO. 1593 — 3½x21½ INCHES —



NO. 1556 — 1x14 INCHES —



NO. 1739 — 5x16 INCHES —



NO. 1783 — 3x15½ INCHES —



NO. 1683 — 1x15½ INCHES —



NO. 1785 — 3x16 INCHES —



NO. 1702 — 4¾x19 INCHES —



NO. 1701 — 2x16 INCHES —



NO. 1706 — 4¼x15½ INCHES —



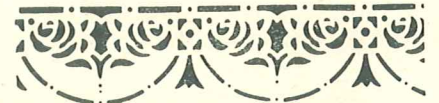
NO. 1691 — 2½x17 INCHES —



NO. 1547 — 2½x16 INCHES —



NO. 1766 — 6x17 INCHES —



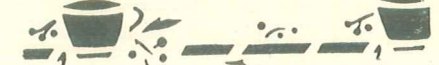
NO. 1661 — 4¼x16 INCHES —



NO. 1786 — 2x16 INCHES —



NO. 1654 — 3¼x15 INCHES —



NO. 1708 — 1¾x17 INCHES —



NO. 1780 — 3½x17 INCHES —

NO. 1X —
3½x1½ INCHESNO. 1276 —
3½x2¾ INCHES.

For the convenience of customers who are not well acquainted in making their own selection of stencils, they will do well by buying this special selected assortment. They are packed 3 of each design in a beautiful stock display book as illustrated.



Assortment List Price

Stock Stencil Book—Size 10¼x24 inches. Contains 60 stencils, 3 each of designs illustrated above—perforated for easy removal.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

One Pound Bulk Tubes

Are for shop and general industrial use; known for quality and uniformity wherever Steel Wool has the call.

They are uniformly cut and carefully graded.

Grade	1 Lb. Tube Each	Grade	1 Lb. Tube Each
0000—Finest		1 —Medium	.....
000 —Extra Fine		2 —Medium	.....
00 —Very Fine		Coarse	.....
0 —Fine		3 —Coarse	.....

SHAVINGS

Fine	.....	Coarse	.....
Medium	.....	Curled	.....

Packed 25 packages to shipping case.

Shipping weight (full case), 30 pounds.

**PAINTERS' TOOLS AND****HOME DECORATING****ACCESSORIES****MEAN INCREASED SALES & PROFITS****SCOTCH Decorator's TAPES**

BRAND

COUNTER DISPLAYS

The quick, easy way to paint clean, crisp stripes and borders. Ideal for use as a design stencil. Sticks without moistening, removes easily, leaves no residue. Each counter display contains 12—25c rolls, 1 x 360 inches, with attached "how-to-use" leaflets. Counter space required 12 x 3 inches.



Counter Displays
Decorator's Tape

Size
1 x 360 in.

Rolls Per Display
12—25c



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

ALUMINUM PAINT PIGMENTS

Alcoa Albron Aluminum Powder



is manufactured by the Aluminum Company of America.

The demand for Aluminum Paints has greatly increased in recent years, and they have been used on a great variety of surfaces both interior and exterior.

Best results have been obtained by mixing Alcoa Albron Aluminum pigments with the proper type of Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquids, in the standard proportion of 2 lbs. Aluminum Powder in one gallon Aluminum Liquid.

Grades	300 Lb. Drum	100 Lb. Drum	50 Lb. Drum	10 Lb. Can	2 Lb. Can	1 Lb. Can	½ Lb. Can
Standard Powder, per lb.							
Standard Lining Powder, per lb.							

Alcoa Albron Aluminum Paste



represents a major improvement in Aluminum Pigments.

In many ways the paste form is superior to dry powder because of its finer flakes. The lower pigment weight improves the working qualities of the paint and the extreme fineness of the flakes with their high polish produces Aluminum Paint films of unusual smoothness and brilliance.

Grades	200 Lb. Drum	100 Lb. Drum	50 Lb. Drum	10 Lb. Can	2 Lb. Can	1 Lb. Can	½ Lb. Can
Standard Paste, per lb.							

Always specify whether powder or paste form is wanted.

Aluminum Powder and Paste should be stored in a cool, dry place.

Pittsburgh Bronze Powders



These are metallic powders in which only pure or virgin metals are used. The metal is fed into a battery of hammers, which reduce it to a fine leaf-like powder. These flakes of bronze powder, when properly mixed with liquid and applied to a surface, overlap one another, forming a solid metallic film.

Directions for application are given on Bronze Color Card. Any special shade or grade can be easily matched.

GRADE RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS USES

For Radiators, Heaters and Plumbing Fixtures, Buildings and Structural Iron

Use No. 500 Pale and Richgold, Copper 1000, Aluminum No. 1, Antique Statuary.

For Hardware, Toys, Novelties, Display Poster Signs

Use No. 500 Bronze Powder, Aluminum No. 1, Color and Patent Colored Bronzes, Metallics and Tinsel.

For Fixtures, Scales, Furniture, Picture Frames and Mouldings, Tools and Implements

Use No. 6000 Bronze Powder, Vernis Martin, Colored and Patent Colored Bronzes.

For Interior Decorating

Use Palegold Leaf and Aluminum No. 1, Antique Statuary, Colored and Patent Colored Bronzes.

For Striping Automobile Bodies, Safes, Furniture

Use Striping and Lining Bronze Powders.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTER
AND
WINDOW DISPLAY FREE

The display carton furnished free with the assortment should be placed on dealers' counter. It is an excellent silent salesman and will induce customers to think of articles at home or in the shop to be decorated with Bronze Powders.

Display Carton of 10 vials of assorted Bronze Powders and one bottle each Banana Liquid and Bronzing Liquid each

PRICE LIST

Bronze Powders, which are furnished in celluloid vials are easily handled, non-breakable, are closed with an Aluminum screw cap; can be used without mess and no special instructions for painting are necessary. One dozen vials are packed in a cardboard carton. Supplied in Palegold, Richgold, Deep Gold, Copper, Antique Statuary, Aluminum, Fire Red, Dark Blue, Green, Violet.

Celluloid Vials each



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Palegold and Richgold Bronze Powders

In 1 Lb.
Cans

Brilliant Pale and Richgold No. 500	
Extra Fine Pale and Richgold No. 6000	
Copper	
Brilliant Natural Copper No. 1000	
Extra Fine Copper No. 6000	
Aluminum	
See Alcoa Albron Powder and Paste.	
Colored Bronze Powders—Antique Statuary	
Brilliant Greengold, Lemon, Orange, Fire and Crimson	
Finest Antique Gold Statuary	
Brilliant Patent Colored Bronze Powders (Aniline Dyed Shades)	
Apple Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Violet	
Lining and Striping Bronzes	
Extra Fine Palegold and Richgold Striping	
Finest Coach Palegold and Richgold Striping	
Lac Aluminum Lining	
Finest Lac Aluminum Lining	
Finest Copper Lining	
Metallics	
Gold, Copper and Silver Metallics	

Bronzing Liquids

Bronzing Liquid No. 1— Mix with Pittsburgh Bronze Powders for painting interior metal or porous surfaces. 2 Oz. Bottles (3 dozen to carton) with screw cap, each

Banana Liquid No. 2— When mixed with Pittsburgh Bronzing Powder, results in a product which forms a thin film or coating over the surface, protecting it against moisture and rapid discoloration. Produces a smooth mat effect. 2 Oz. Bottles (3 dozen to carton) with screw cap, each

HASTINGS GOLD LEAF



Sold by the book or pack. A book contains 25 leaves $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches square. A pack contains 20 books—500 leaves.

The uniform high quality of Hastings Leaf is assured by the careful control of each process of manufacture, from the raw material to the finished product.

XX DEEP 23K.

XX DEEP 23K. Suitable for general surface gilding, raised letters, boards, truck lettering, interior or exterior decorating.

Per book Per pack

XX GLASS 23K. Is intended for use as above but especially selected without joins or patches for gilding on glass; eliminates double laying and assures a good burnish.

Per book Per pack

Hastings Gold Leaf—(Continued)

XX PATENT 23K. Leaf is adhered to white tissue for ease in handling in moving air currents, a real economy when gilding out of doors.

Per book Per pack

No leaf less than 23K should be used for exterior work.

LEMON $18\frac{1}{2}$ K. A light shade of gold for contrast mat centers on glass. It will not stand exterior exposure without discoloration.

Per book Per pack

PALE 16K. This is a lighter shade than Lemon for the same purpose.

Per book Per pack

OTHER LEAF

PALLADIUM LEAF is an exclusive Hastings product. Palladium Leaf is a new development and is made of pure, unalloyed Palladium. It is a precious metal of the platinum group, white in color and slightly darker in tone than silver. It is recommended for lettering on glass as it will not tarnish either on mat center or burnish.

Per book Per pack

VERY THIN SILVER LEAF. Made by Hastings. This leaf is packed the same as gold leaf and in the same kind of books. Thirty-three per cent thinner than the imported silver, it is thin enough to work almost as easily as gold leaf. Use the same strength water size that is used for gold leaf. This allows easy cleaning of surplus and the use of the same backing-up color as is used for gold leaf, leaving finer lines and points than is possible with thicker silver leaf.

Per book Per pack

GOLD SIZE

Hastings Oil Gold Size



(Yellow or Clear)

Hastings Oil Gold Size is manufactured by the makers of the famous Hastings Gold Leaf. It is ready to gild in 10 to 12 hours and will hold its tact for many hours thereafter. When ordering specify "Yellow" or "Clear".

1 Gal. 1 Qt. 1 Pt. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pt.

Each

Hastings Quick Drying Gold Size

(Clear Only)

This very popular quick drying Gold Size may be used wherever Japan Gold Size is desired for laying leaf. As it dries somewhat slower than Japan, greater uniformity in the gild is obtained.

1 Gal. 1 Qt. 1 Pt. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pt.

Each



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

GLUES —

Casco Glue (Grade A)

Comes in dry powder; for mixing daily as required in cold water to form strong, water-resistant joints.

Uses: For all work not exposed to extreme moisture or mold-producing conditions. Glues hard or soft woods and many other materials. (Will stain acid woods.) Can be used indoors, outdoors, anywhere, anytime. Ideal for general household gluing where joints are not always perfectly fitted or tightly clamped.

	Per Dozen
1½ oz. Can (6 in Display Unit)	
4 oz. Can (6 in Display Unit)	
½ lb. Can (12 to Carton)	
1 lb. Can (12 to Carton)	
	Per Pound
5 lb. Can (6 to Carton)	
25 lb. Drum	
50 lb. Drum	

Cascamite

(Dry Powder Resin Waterproof Glue)

Makes stainfree joints that withstand soaking or exposure in any climate. Ideal for boats and all exterior construction. Can be extended with ordinary household flour to make a stainfree glue that equals casein glue in low cost, strength and water resistance. Easily mixed in cold water. Requires perfectly fitted joints, high pressure and glue room temperature of 70 degrees or warmer.

	Per Dozen
3½ oz. (48 to Carton)	
½ lb. (24 to Carton)	
1 lb. (12 to Carton)	
	Per Pound
5 lb. (6 to Carton)	
25 lb. (Unit Drum)	
50 lb. (Unit Drum)	
100 lb. (Unit Drum)	

Lamp Black

	1 Lb. Pkg. Each	½ Lb. Pkg. Each	¼ Lb. Pkg. Each
Germantown			
Commercial			

Shipping Weight (Full Case)

1 lb. (50 to case)	55 lbs.
½ lb. (100 to case)	55 lbs.
¼ lb. (200 to case)	55 lbs.

LePage's Glue

Is always ready to use—no heating—no waste—every drop usable.

It is a universal glue, sticks to more materials than any other kind of glue, holds tenaciously on all kinds of wood.

Carpenters, Mechanics, Window Trimmers, Home Craftsmen and Householders; in fact, all glue users—because of its convenience—prefer it.

Nos.	Packed	Weight Per Case	Price Each
30 Gill	6 Dozen	34 lbs.	.....
31 Half Pints	2 Dozen	21 lbs.	.....
32 Pints	1 Dozen	17 lbs.	.....
33 Quarts	1 Dozen	36 lbs.	.....
27 Tubes	6 Dozen	13 lbs.	.....
11 Tubes	1 Gross	22 lbs.	.....

Cabinet Hide Glue

Flake or Ground

It is intended for joint work, caskets, millwork, high grade book binding and fixtures. Specify whether Flake or Ground is wanted.

200 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
100 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
50 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
Bulk	per lb.	.....

Anchor Glue

For—

Wall Sizing—Rug Sizing Leather Repairing
Wood Working Gluing Paper, etc.

A general utility light color ground dry glue suitable for many different purposes.

Packed in sealed, 1 lb. cans.

50 to Case each

Amber Ground Sizing Glue

For Painters and Paperhangers

It is bright, clear, free from odor, low grease content and fast setting.

200 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
100 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
50 lb. Bags	per lb.	.....
Bulk	per lb.	.....



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

GLUES — (Continued)

LEAD

We are wholesale distributors of nationally advertised brands of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead and Litharge.

We carry complete stocks and can give immediate shipments. Specify brand wanted:

• DUTCH BOY

• EAGLE

The manufacturer establishes the dealer price and we will invoice your requirements at the price prevailing on date of shipment.

Quotations for immediate shipment on request.

Rogers Famous Liquid Fish Glue

Rogers Liquid Fish Glue is manufactured from highest grade fish skins and combined with Rogers Process renders a glue which is absolutely clear, pure and of tremendous strength.

Rogers Liquid Fish Glue has tremendous holding power and should be used wherever strength is desired.

In the home a thousand and one uses will be found for Rogers Glue. In the craftsman's shop, Rogers will be found indispensable on wood-working projects. For Industrial use Rogers Glue has no equal.

Rogers Famous Liquid Fish Glue—(Cont'd)

Packaged in	No. in Case	Weight	Price
Bottle	1 gross	30 lbs.	....
Tubes	1 gross	15 lbs.	....
Half Gills	1/2 gross	18 lbs.	doz.
Gills	1/2 gross	30 lbs.	doz.
Half Pints	2 dozen	20 lbs.	doz.
Pints	1 dozen	18 lbs.	doz.
Quarts	1 dozen	35 lbs.	doz.
Gallons	1/2 dozen	65 lbs.	doz.

PALMER POSTER AND SHOW CARD COLORS

Quality—Meets the requirements of the most exacting craftsman.

Their low cost makes them suitable for use by students and when used by commercial sign shops contribute to profits.

Colors:

White	Orange	Light Blue
Black	Red	Emerald Green
Vermilion	Magenta	Dark Green
Yellow	Purple	Brown
Dark Yellow	Dark Blue	

To dilute use clear water.

2 oz. Bottleseach

Prices on larger sizes upon request.

GLAZIERS' TOOLS & EQUIPMENT**Red Devil Glass Cutters**

MODERN-LINE Red Devil Glass Cutters shown are designed for modern glass and slide along the rule. They are 5 inches over all length, smooth between the fingers, new standardized handle and finger rest on all models. Other features are hard wearing axles, long-life machine made alloy steel wheels, pre-greased and rust-proof. Packed in OPEN DISPLAY BOX as illustrated.

No. 024 Red Devil Glass Cutter

This cutter is universally used for sheet and general glass cutting. It uses No. 242 wheels.

No. 024—12 in display box, 5 gross in case. Weight 50 lbs.each

No. 023 Red Devil Glass Cutter

This type of cutter is for hard, rough ribbed, cathedral glass or where tapping is advisable. Uses No. 242 wheel.

No. 023—12 in display box, 5 gross in case, weight 50 lbs.each

No. 08 Red Devil Glass Cutter

Here is a special wheel for Carrara, stippolyte, opalescent and all extra hard glass. Uses No. 241 wheel.

No. 08—12 in display box, 2 1/2 gross in case, weight 25 lbs.each

No. 032 Red Devil Glass Cutter

The 032 is for cutting plate, heavy laminated and polished glass. It is exactly right for this purpose, being developed in



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

GLAZIERS' TOOLS & EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

No. 032 Red Devil Glass Cutter — (Con'd)

conjunction with largest plate glass plant in the world for cutting plate glass.

Large production makes low price possible. Uses No. 232 wheel and needs no breaking in.

No. 032—12 in display box, 2½ gross in a case, weight 28 lbs. each

Fletcher Glass Cutters**DUO-GROUND WHEELS**

FLETCHER "Gold Tip" glass cutters feature Duo-Ground wheels guaranteed for excellent quality and performance. Other features are hard bronze bearings, easy grip finger-fit handles and long reach head. Identified by the "Gold Tip" and the name FLETCHER.

No. 01 Fletcher Glass Cutter

This tool is for cutting sheet glass and other general glass cutting. It is equipped with green handle, gold tip, and standard ⅜ inch duo-ground wheel to provide highest cutting efficiency and long life.

Fletcher No. 01—1 in box, 12 in display carton, 5 gross in case. Weight 50 lbs. each

No. 06 Fletcher Glass Cutter

The 06 is designed for cutting heat resisting glass, art glass and all hard glass. It has the new duo-ground ⅜ inch wheel. Handle is black with gold tip. For extra hard glass specify No. L06.

Fletcher No. 06 or L06—1 in box, 12 in display carton, 5 gross in case. Weight 50 lbs. each

No. 08 Fletcher Glass Cutter

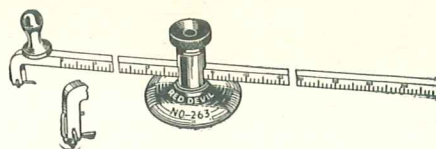
This model is designed for cutting plate, heavy laminated and polished glass. It comes equipped with small duo-ground wheel ⅜ inch in diameter which enables it to cut odd shapes and small arcs of circles efficiently. Green handle with gold tip.

Fletcher No. 08—1 in box, 12 in display carton, 5 gross in case. Weight 50 lbs. each

No. 04 Eclipse Glass Cutter (Red Devil)

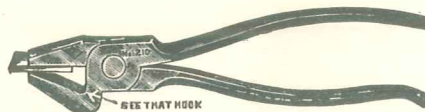
A good cutter at an exceptional price—for odd job use. Made with a green handle.

No. 04—12 in box, 5 gross in case, weight 41 lbs., each

No. 263 Red Devil Circle Sweep Glass Cutter

This device makes easy work of cutting circles of plain or plate glass in diameters 2 inches to 24 inches. The metal base has suction mat to prevent slipping. Graduated steel rod is scaled in ⅛ inches. Two extra refill No. 100 wheels included.

No. 263—1 in box, 12 in carton, weight 6 lbs., each

No. 210 Red Devil Glass Pliers

Tests with the Red Devil No. 210 will prove it to be the finest glass plier ever

made, takes the place of every plier up to 10 inch. Flat upper jaw supports top surface of glass while humped lower jaw develops powerful leverage under slight pressure from handles. It cleanly severs the glass to a line cut and takes any glass ½ inch or thinner. High polish finish.

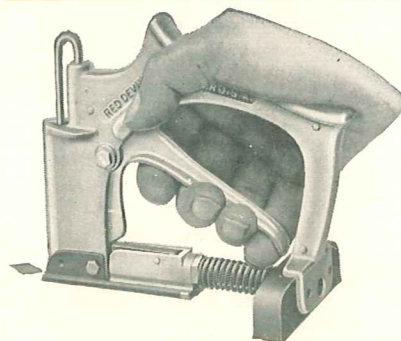
No. 210—1 in carton, 6 in box; weight per dozen 12 lbs. each

No. 410 Red Devil Glass Pliers

This is a popular priced plier of rugged strength and well balanced. It has the

flaring wide jaws preferred by many glaziers. Full polish.

No. 410—6 in box; weight per dozen 10 lbs. each

Red Devil Diamond Point Driver

This device automatically glazes sash and frame, mirrors, at machine gun speed into hardest wood. It operates from any angle and points can't slip out. Parts are adjustable and replaceable. Its use speeds up and improves any glazing job.

No. 1—For No. 1 Diamond Points each

No. 2—For No. 2 Diamond Points each

One in carton with extra driving plate.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

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GLAZIERS' TOOLS & EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

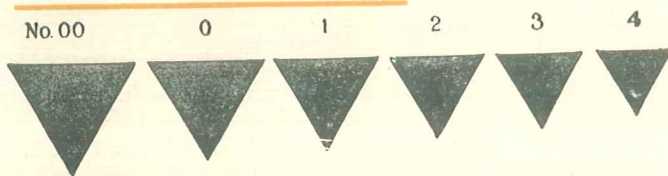
No. 20 Red Devil Glaziers' Point Display



Instead of passing out triangle points in wasteful, loose quantities, it pays to display Red Devil Points in attractive 5c packages. Each 5c package contains a point setter "gadget," making it possible to drive points with any ordinary hammer or chisel.

No. 20—12 packages in counter display, 5 gross 5c packages in case; weight 125 lbs. . . . Per Package

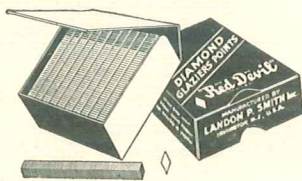
Red Devil Triangle Points



Red Devil Triangle Points are furnished in packages of $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb.; also in 25 lb., 50 lb. boxes and 100 lb. kegs. Sizes 00 to 4 inclusive. (See cut for standard sizes.) They are packed in strong packages and cartons, with bright red labels.

$\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Packages, each	.....
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Packages, each	.....
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Packages, each	.....
1 lb. Packages, each	.....
25 and 50 lb. Boxes, per lb.	.....
Bulk, per lb.	.....

Red Devil Diamond Points



Are supplied in No. 1 Red Devil Diamond Points $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long for No. 1 Driver, packed 5,000 in a package, 9 packages of 5,000 (45,000) in wood box. Weight 9 package box, 10 lbs.

Per Package

Per Box

No. 2 Red Devil Diamond Points $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long for No. 2 Driver, packed 4,000 in package, 9 packages of 4,000 (36,000) in wood box. Weight 9 package box, 14 lbs.

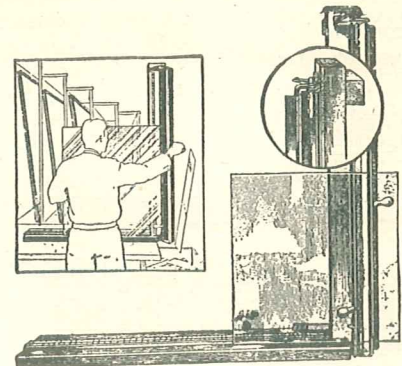
Per Package

Per Box

Marvel Glass Holder

This device can be fastened to the shelving or wall, saving valuable space and eliminating counter difficulties.

Glass is held upright when cutting and is automatically measured and squared. Removes salvage without necessity of touching with your hands. When the glass has been cut the safety brake is pushed against the salvage, causing it to automatically fall into the scrap box.



This holder protects glass against breakage

The Marvel Glass Holder is made of the best materials. No metal touches the main pane of glass. The base and breaking edge wherein rests the main pane of glass are made of white maple. Very simple to operate. Three standard sizes.

No. 36—42 in. Upright and 36 in. Base. Upright takes 42 in. glass each

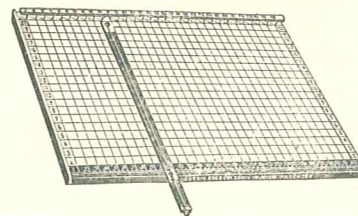
No. 48—42 in. Upright and 48 in. Base. Upright takes 42 in. glass each

No. 54—54 in. Upright and 60 in. Base with a 48 in. ruler. Upright takes 54 in. glass each

F. O. B. Minneapolis, Minn.

Shipping weight 40 lbs.

Lufkin "Perfection" Glass Boards



For cutting window glass accurately and uniformly to size. Board is made of narrow strips of well seasoned lumber, ruled in inches both ways, embedded steel rule at front edge marked inches and 8ths, top and left edges in inches. Straight edge is unique, simple and positive in operation.

Size of Board	Weight Each, Packed	Price Each
24 x 36 inches	36 lbs.	.....
30 x 48 inches	58 lbs.	.....
36 x 54 inches	72 lbs.	.....
42 x 60 inches	100 lbs.	.....
48 x 72 inches	136 lbs.	.....

F. O. B. Saginaw, Mich.



BRUSHES

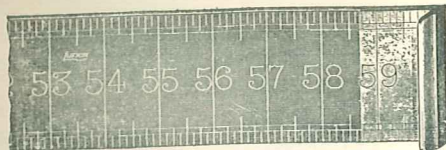
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

GLAZIERS' TOOLS & EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

Lufkin Glass Cutters' Rules

With Brass Lip



This rule is made of selected hard maple. One end is fitted with improved type substantial extruded brass

lip extended $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from flat face of rule while the other end is brass capped. Both sides are marked in consecutive inches to 8ths, both edges.

Nos.	Length	Dimensions	Wt. Each	Price Each
7141	36 inch	2 x $\frac{5}{16}$ inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	....
7142	48 inch	2 x $\frac{5}{16}$ inch	1 lb.	....
7143	60 inch	2½ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	1¼ lbs.	....
7144	72 inch	2½ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	1¾ lbs.	....
7145	84 inch	3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	2 lbs.	....
7146	96 inch	3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	2¼ lbs.	....
7147	108 inch	3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	2½ lbs.	....
7148	120 inch	3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	2¾ lbs.	....
7149	144 inch	3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	3¼ lbs.	....

F. O. B. Saginaw, Mich.

Lufkin Glaziers' Rules

Without Lip



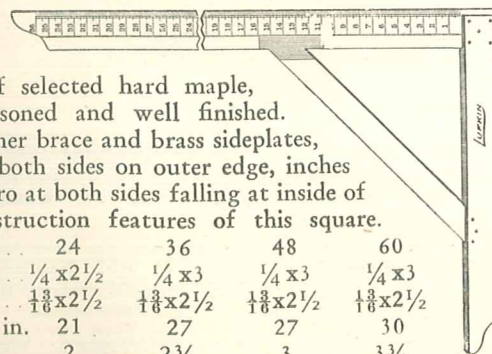
Made of selected hard maple. Both ends are brass capped marked both sides one side both edges, consecutive inches to

8ths; other side lower edge, consecutive inches to 8ths, upper edge, feet and quarter feet.

Nos.	Length	Dimensions	Wt. Each	Price Each
7136	36 inch	2 x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	....
7137	48 inch	2 x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	....
7138	60 inch	2½ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	....
7139	72 inch	2½ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	1 lb.	....
7140	84 inch	3 x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	1 lb.	....

F. O. B. Saginaw, Mich.

Lufkin Glass Cutters' "L" Squares



Are made of selected hard maple, thoroughly seasoned and well finished. Substantial corner brace and brass sideplates, blades marked both sides on outer edge, inches to 8ths with zero at both sides falling at inside of stock are construction features of this square.

Length, inches	24	36	48	60
Blade, inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2½	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3
Stock, inches	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2½	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2½	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2½	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2½
Stock length, in.	21	27	27	30
Wt. each, lbs.	2	2¾	3	3¾
Price, Each	....	....	....	....

F. O. B. Saginaw, Mich.

Lufkin Glass Cutters' "T" Squares

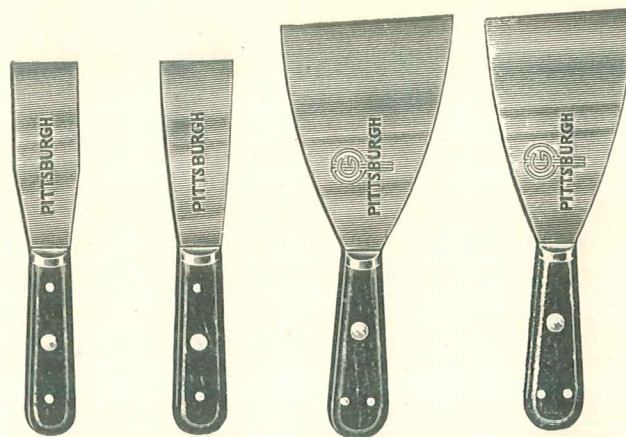
Only selected hard maple is used in construction of these T squares. One end of blade is mortised through and securely riveted into the stock; other end brass capped. Stock is brass bound on inner face and notched. Blade is marked both edges of both sides, inches to 8ths. Lines and figures are deeply cut, easy to read. Blade is 2 inches wide and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick. Stock is 2 inches wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and 14 inches long.

Length, inches	36	48
Weight each, lbs.	1½	1¾
Price, each	....	....

F. O. B. Saginaw, Mich.

PUTTY KNIVES and SCRAPERS

P1 Series Putty Knives and Wall Scrapers



A complete line is available—7 sizes—stiff or flexible. Each blade is engraved with number and size. High carbon cutlery tool steel, mirror finished, genuine Cocobolo handle, full bolster, brass rivets, are construction features worthy of note.

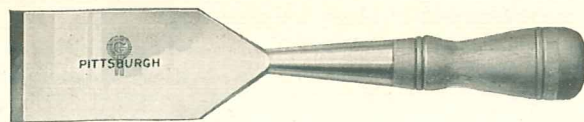
No. P1—Sizes 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 inches, stiff or flexible.

Packed one dozen in a box.

No.	Each	No.	Each
P1 1¼S—Putty Knife		P1 2½F—Wall Scraper	....
P1 1¼F—Putty Knife		P1 3 S—Wall Scraper	....
P1 1½S—Putty Knife		P1 3 F—Wall Scraper	....
P1 1½F—Putty Knife		P1 3½S—Wall Scraper	....
P1 2 S—Wall Scraper		P1 3½F—Wall Scraper	....
P1 2 F—Wall Scraper		P1 4 S—Wall Scraper	....
P1 2½S—Wall Scraper		P1 4 F—Wall Scraper	....
Weight per dozen, 1¼ in., 2 lbs.; 1½ in., 2 lbs. 2 oz.		Weight per dozen, 3 in., 3 lbs. 4 oz.	....
Weight per dozen, 2 in., 2 lbs. 6 oz.; 2½ in., 3 lbs.		Weight per dozen, 3½ in., 3 lbs. 10 oz.	....
		Weight per dozen, 4 in., 3 lbs. 14 oz.	....



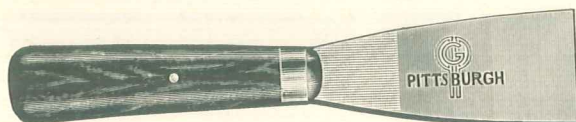
PUTTY KNIVES and SCRAPERS — (Continued)

No. 452 Glaziers' Chisel

This is the standard old style, square side chisel preferred by many glaziers. Made with socket handle and high polished steel blade, is 10½ inches over all length and has a 4 inch wood handle.

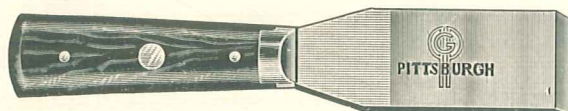
No. 452—Size 1½ inch, 12 to box, weight per dozen, 7 lbs., each

No. 452—Size 2 inch, 12 to box, weight per dozen, 8 lbs., each

No. P15—1½" Putty Knife and Scraper

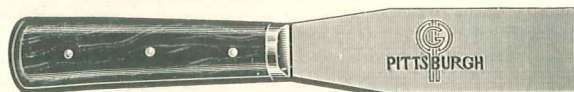
This is an extra heavy blade of hardened tool steel, polished and cross ground, Cocobolo handle, heavy brass ferrule, pinned through tang.

No. P15—1½ inch, 1 dozen in box. Weight 2 lbs., each

No. P17—1¼" Putty Spreader

Made with an extra heavy hardened tool steel blade, polished and cross ground, no taper, Cocobolo handle of two-piece construction, lap type heavy alloy bolster, two brass rivets and one large brass saw rivet.

No. P17—1¼ inch, 1 dozen in box. Weight 4 lbs., each

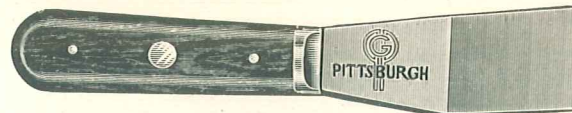
No. P11—1¼" Putty Knife

Here is a good tool steel knife with bolster. Comes with a genuine Cocobolo handle, supplied stiff or flexible.

No. P11—1¼ inch, 1 dozen in box, stiff or flexible, weight 2 lbs. 4 oz.

No. P11 1¼S—Putty Knife, each

No. P11 1¼F—Putty Knife, each

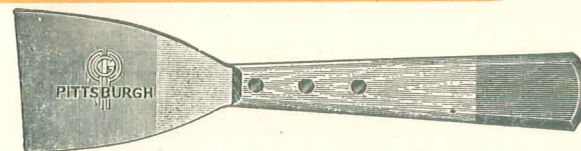
No. P19—1⅛" and 1½" Bent Putty Knives

This knife is designed for filling cracks in floors, pointing up wallboards, spackling trim, etc., and for steel sash work. Tool steel blade is ground to right "hang," Cocobolo handle, brass rivets, heavy alloy bolster make it a natural for this type of work.

No. P19—1⅛ and 1½ inch, 1 dozen in box. Weight per dozen 2 lbs. 6 oz.

No. P19—1⅛ inch Bent Putty Knife, each

No. P19—1½ inch Bent Putty Knife, each

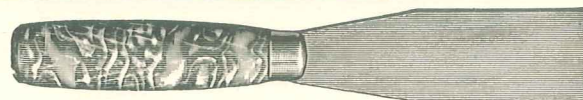
No. P25—2½", 3" Burn Off Knife

New style 7½ inch long handle makes it ideal for use with torch and for extra long reach. Taper ground tool steel blade, clip point, slotted beech handle, three large compression saw rivets, are distinguishing features of this tool. Stiff only.

No. P25—2½, 3 inches, 6 in box. Weight 3 lbs.

No. P25—2½ inch Burn Off Knife, each

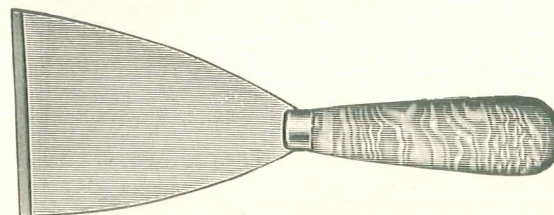
No. P25—3 inch Burn Off Knife, each

No. P102—1¼" Putty Knife

This standard general utility putty knife is made of high carbon saw steel, semi-flex blade, deep slotted ferrule, hardwood Colofuse handle.

P102—1¼ inch, 2 dozen in display. Weight per dozen, 1½ lbs.

No. P102—1¼ inch Putty Knife, each

No. P102—3" Wall Scraper

This is a good quality utility wall scraper, made of high carbon saw steel, semi-flex blade, Colofuse handle and deep slotted ferrule.

No. P102—3 inch, 2 dozen in display. Weight per dozen, 2½ lbs.

No. P102—3 inch Wall Scraper, each

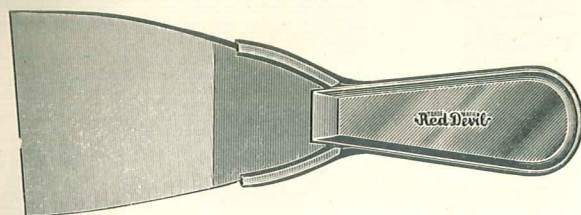


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

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SCRAPERS AND ROLLERS

No. 103—3" Wall Scraper

This is a mechanic's scraper at the price of a household tool. Blade and handle are welded into one piece without need of rivets. Blade bends in the right place due to patented construction. Equipped with bright red handle and semi-flexible blade.

No. P103—3 inch, 1 dozen in display. Weight per dozen, 6 lbs.

No. P103—3 inch Wall Scraper, each

No. 13 Red Devil Jak-Nife

We offer a new style razor blade holder for scraping or cutting. It locks in safety position like a jack-knife. Made of steel, heavily plated.

No. 13—12 in. display, 2½ gross in case, wt. 90 lbs. each

Red Devil Roller Stipplers

No. 26 No. 25



No. 28 No. 27

(With Replaceable Covers)

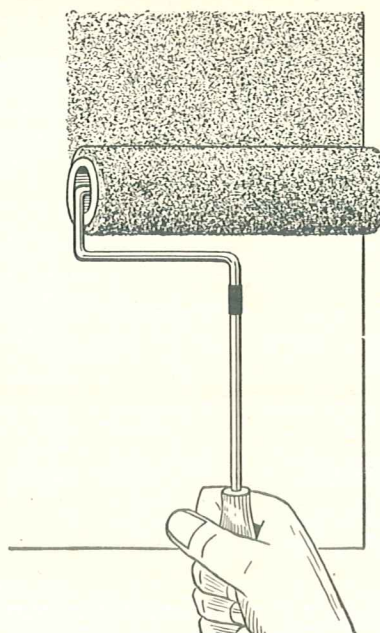
With the use of this stippler jobs are done better in half the time, costs are cut up to 70%, work speeded up and made easier. Ask for instruction booklet. Come with mirror finished handles, hardwood rollers and Colofuse hand grip.

No. 27 "Standard", No. 28 Cover—Length over all 13 in., Roller 6½ in., 1 to box, wt. 17 lbs. per dozen each

No. 28 Cover for No. 27 Stippler each

No. 25 "Household" for use in close quarters and on small jobs. Recommended for STENCILING. No. 26 Cover. Length over all 8 in. Roller 3 in.—1 to box, wt. 6 lbs. per dozen each

No. 26 Cover for No. 25 Stippler each

Techide Painting Roller

"Does Painting the easy way."

Saves time and money—insures coverage.

Simply dip this handy roller into Techide and roll it on in one attractive, washable coat.

No. 0 Red Devil Wood Scraper

This is a handy single blade scraper for general utility, over all length 5 inches.

No. 0—12 in box, 1 gross in case, wt. 15 lbs. each

No. 40 Red Devil Wood Scraper

This tool is constructed with a spade-shaped handle, over all length 7 in. Bright red lacquer finish adds to its life and appearance. It uses No. 1½ in. replaceable double blades.

No. 40—12 in display, 1 gross in case, wt. 24 lbs. each

No. 50 Red Devil Wood Scraper

This is a most popular wood scraper, made with an extra long handle, 9 in. over all. It uses No. 2½ in. replaceable double blades.

No. 50—6 in display, 1 gross in case, wt. 45 lbs. each

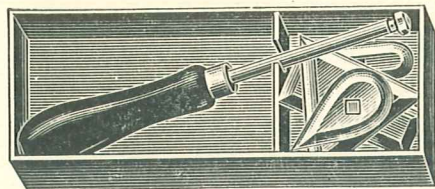


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

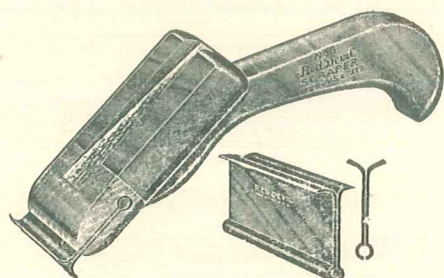
SUNDRIES

SCRAPERS

No. 310 Red Devil Painters' Scraper Set

This is a de luxe set which gives the painter complete scraping equipment. It consists of a handle with four special blades. Over all length is 8 1/4 in. Blades are easily changed.

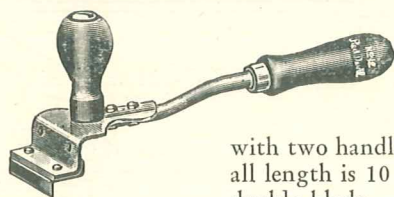
No. 310—1 set in box, 1 gross in case, wt. 108 lbs. each

No. 8 Red Devil Wood Scraper

Has two-hand pistol grip handle with 2 1/2 inch double replaceable blades. Used either way up. Made of smooth wood, bright red lacquer finish. It uses No. 2 1/2 in. double blades which are

easily removed for sharpening or replacement.

No. 8—3 in display, 1 gross in case, wt. 120 lbs., each

No. 12 Red Devil Wood Scraper

This is one of the best wood scrapers at any price. On big jobs, it cuts time and labor. It is equipped

with two handles for easy operation. Over all length is 10 in., equipped with 2 1/2 in. double blade.

No. 12—1 to box, 1 gross to case, wt. 108 lbs. each

No. 12—2 1/2 in. Blades each

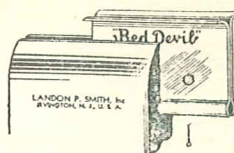
No. 12—3 in. Blades each

No. 14 Red Devil Wood Scraper

This is the same as No. 50 with 14 in. handle to permit longer reach and two-hand

pressure. It uses No. 2 1/2 in. double blades.

No. 14—6 in box, 1 gross in case, wt. 120 lbs. each

Red Devil Interchangeable Scraper Blades

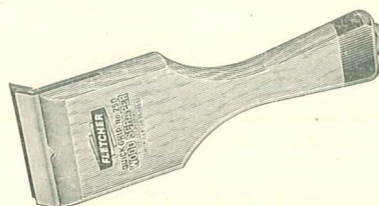
This type is available with sharp or serrated edges which can be used in combination. These blades are made of 21 gauge, 90 carbon steel, long lived, sharp and quickly replaceable. No screws to loosen.

No. 1 1/2 per pair

Serrated No. 1 1/2A per pair

No. 2 1/2 per pair

Serrated No. 2 1/2A per pair

Fletcher Wood Scraper

The wood scraper that's different. Blade can be offset and tilted for scraping close to objects. A complete blade change can be made in ten seconds. Blade is held against metal and tension is

controlled by a thumb nut at the end of the handle.

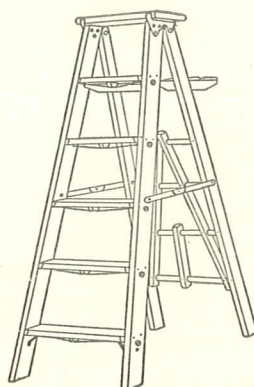
The double-edge blades are made of the finest saw steel.

They are arced and have rolled edges for better cutting. Each scraper is equipped with two extra blades (six cutting edges), extra blades sold separately.

No. 250 Fletcher "Quick Grip" Wood Scraper with two extra blades—6 in a display carton, wt. 3 1/4 lbs. each

No. 250B Blades for No. 250 Scraper—12 to a package, wt. 4 oz. each

LADDERS, TRESTLES and STAGING

No. 3 Step Ladder

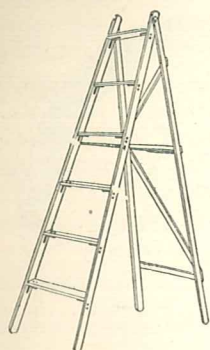
The best household ladder made. It is made of full thickness, light, well selected ladder stock. Extra wide steps, rodded with truss block under each step, doweled and extra braced back make it safe and convenient.

4 to 10 ft. per ft.

12 to 16 ft. per ft.

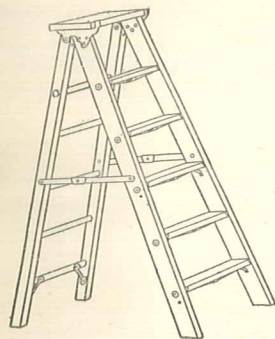


LADDERS, TRESTLES and STAGING — (Continued)

No. 4 Paper Hanger Step Ladder

This is an ideal ladder for paper hanger or painter. It is light in weight — manufactured from selected materials with an angular brace under each end of each step.

4 to 10 ft. per ft.
12 ft. per ft.

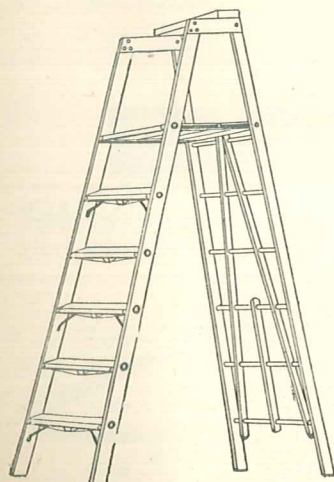
No. 5 Step Ladder

Mechanic style step ladder, without bucket shelf. Hickory extension ladder rungs in back parallel with each step. Finest step ladder for mechanics, electricians, plumbers and wherever heavy duty ladders are needed.

4 to 10 ft. per ft.
12 to 16 ft. per ft.

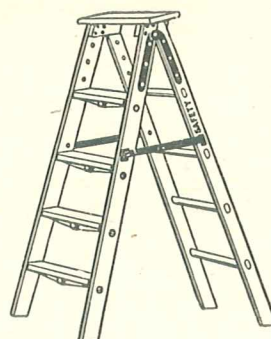
No. 15 Standard Platform Step Ladder

GENERAL PURPOSE



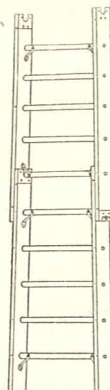
Ladder 4 ft. to platform ea.
5 ft. to platform ea.
6 ft. to platform ea.
7 ft. to platform ea.
8 ft. to platform ea.
10 ft. to platform ea.
12 ft. to platform ea.

One of the most practical, safe ladders for overhead work in churches, schools, shops, sign work, stock rooms and theatres. Workman guarded on three sides.

No. 18 Safety Step

Our strongest and most durable factory and mill ladder. Well braced, reinforced and firmly riveted in every part. Steps are reinforced by Truss rods. The Back is equipped with flat bars, making the back as strong as the front.

4 to 14 ft. per ft.
16 to 22 ft. per ft.

No. 19 Sectional Ladders

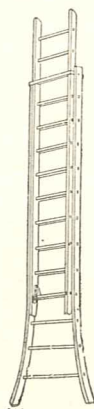
Interchangeable, rigidly braced. Hickory rungs $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Rails $1\frac{3}{8}$ x 3

Overall length 6 ft.

Braced with steel rung braces.

6 ft. Sections, per section each

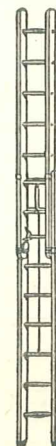
No. 7 Extension Ladder

No. 7—Is manufactured of very best ladder stock with hickory rungs; furnished with straight sides unless ordered with spread bottom.

All four corners are tied and securely riveted to rung and side rails with steel rung braces.

20 to 32 ft. per ft.
34 to 44 ft. per ft.

For rope and pulley add per ft. to list.

STRAIGHT
BOTTOMSPREAD
BOTTOM

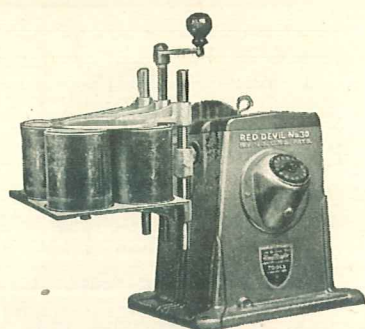


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

MACHINES, PAINT CONDITIONERS, WALL PAPER REMOVING MACHINES

No. 30 Red Devil Paint Conditioner

Put pep in your paint! Make fresh paint fresher than fresh and old stock as good as new with the No. 30 Red Devil Paint Conditioner.

At the rate of 1350 stroke per minute the No. 30 shakes the day-lights out of settled pigments and puts contents of entire can in perfect

solution — equal to factory fresh paint. Neither can nor label is marred in the slightest degree. Equipped with automatic timer—shuts off at predetermined period from 1 to 15 minutes.

The patent exclusive speedy two-way eccentric motion does the job. The patented holder and clamp are simple to operate—double action screw holds can tight, yet makes release instantaneous.

Motor is completely enclosed but easily accessible. Mechanism operates in a constant bath of oil, requiring only an occasional glance at oil gauge. Equipped with 60 cycle, 110 volt A.C. motor. Holds from 1/2 pint to 1 gallon.

No. 30—Complete. Shipping wt. 140 lbs. each

F. O. B. Factory

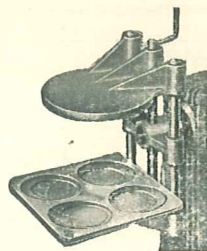
Counter High Stand for No. 30Counter
High
Base

Here is a strong handsome stand that can be set next to counter. Set rigid to floor by means of lag screws. Holds No. 30 perfectly. And believe us, all possible vibration is taken up by the post. Makes sales easier and advertises your service. Made to answer popular demand.

No. 30 Stand—Weight 52 lbs.

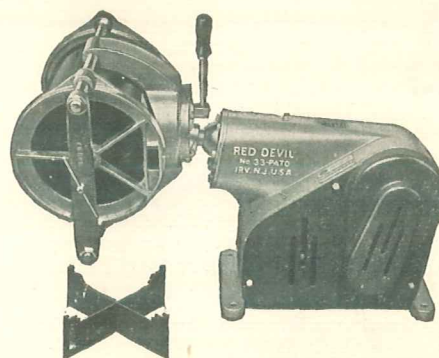
..... each

F. O. B. Factory

4-Can Adapter

Slips on lower jaw of can holder of No. 30 Red Devil Paint Conditioner. Holds 4 cans of from 1/2 pint up. Speeds up package paint sales.

4-Can Adapter—1 to carton;
wt. 2 lbs. each

No. 33 Red Devil Paint Conditioner

Especially designed for conditioning paint in five gallon cans. This unit features a three way motion represented by (1) an outward stroke of the shaft, (2) upperward stroke, and (3) downward stroke creating an agitation inside the

can that literally tears the pigment apart and thoroughly mixes it with the vehicle. Aside from this new third motion the machine is designed and styled almost identically with the smaller size No. 30. To accelerate the work of conditioning very old paint, this holder is adjustable for three distinct positions—upright, sideways, and upside down. To attain these positions, it is only necessary to press a lever and whirl the can into the location desired before turning on the operating switch. Equipped with 1/3 H.P., 60 cycle, 110 volts, A.C. motor, feather touch clutch handle and 2 gallon and odd size attachment. Completely assembled and mounted on skid. Shipping weight 375 lbs.

No. 33—Complete. Shipping weight 140 lbs. ... each

F. O. B. Factory

MIRACLE PAINT REJUVENATORS

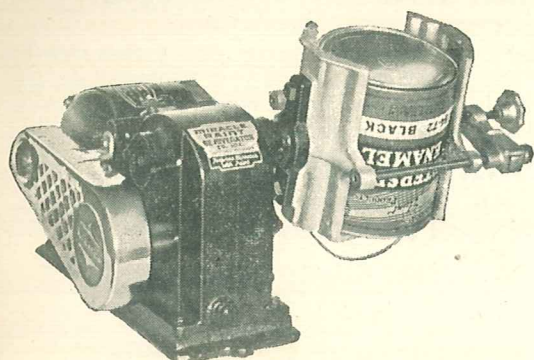
No matter how old your stock or how far it has gone out of solution, a few minutes in the MIRACLE will entirely rejuvenate it to the same quality the manufacturer made it. The MIRACLE will pay for itself within a short time by reclaiming your old stock which would otherwise have to be discarded or sold at a discount and keeping your new stock in perfect condition.



BRUSHES

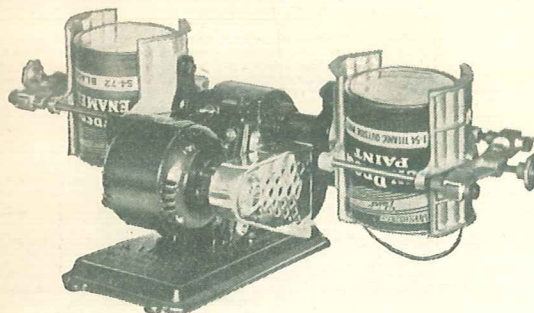
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

MACH., PAINT CONDITIONERS, WALL PAPER REMOVING MACH.—(Cont'd)**Bantam Model**

1 Holder
Type
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint
to 1 gallon
capacity.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P.,
110 volt,
60 cycle,
each
F. O. B.
Factory
Shipping
wt. 88 lbs.

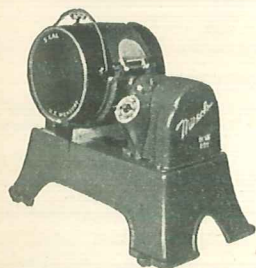
Can also be supplied with D.C. or other cycles at additional cost.

Challenger Model

2 Holder
Type
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint
to 2 gallon
capacity.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P.,
110 volt,
60 cycle,
each
F. O. B.
Factory

Shipping weight 100 lbs.

Can also be supplied with D.C. or other cycles at additional cost.

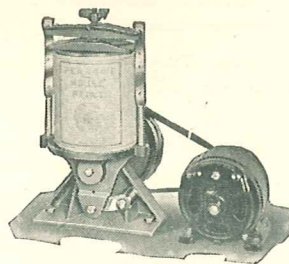
5-Gallon Model — Blue Boy

One 5-gallon can capacity.
Ball bearing throughout—double
V-belt drive.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P., 110 volt, 60 cycle.
..... each
F. O. B. Factory
Shipping weight 185 lbs.

Can also be supplied with D.C. or other cycles at additional cost.

Equipped with Manual Switch.

Time-o-stat Switch—optional.

Paint Mixer

This paint mixer is not equipped with a motor, but pulley and belt are included.

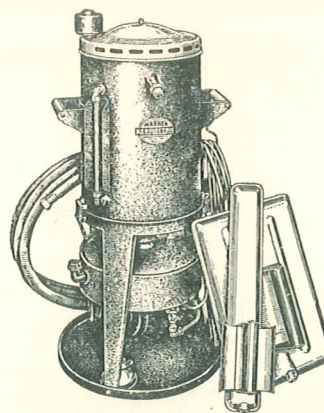
Any $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. motor may be used with this machine.

Packed one to carton.

Shipping weight 42 lbs.

No. PH-51—Paint Mixer each

WARNER
KEROLECTRIC
WALL PAPER REMOVER



A Kerosene Burning Wall-
paper Remover with the
Pot Type Burner

Operates on kerosene.

No pumping—no pressure
on the fuel tank.

Lights instantly without
generating.

Has no generating tube or
coil or other parts to plug.

Ten minutes after lighting,
the "KeroLectric" produces
all of the steam needed for
the toughest job. Completely
equipped with large and small

concentrators, lighter, funnel, grate, 25 feet of electric cord
and 20 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch special steam hose.

"KeroLectric" Wallpaper Remover
F. O. B. Factory

Wallpaper Remover

For cleaner, faster, safer wallpaper removing use one of
these wallpaper removing machines, which will operate any
where, as the machine is equipped with a Coleman Handy
Gas Plant and does not require electricity to operate.

These features make this machine the favorite with many
decorators:

1. Equipped with Coleman Handy Gas Plant. Lights instantly, is noiseless, requires no electricity.
2. Large capacity boiler.
3. Weighted safety cap.



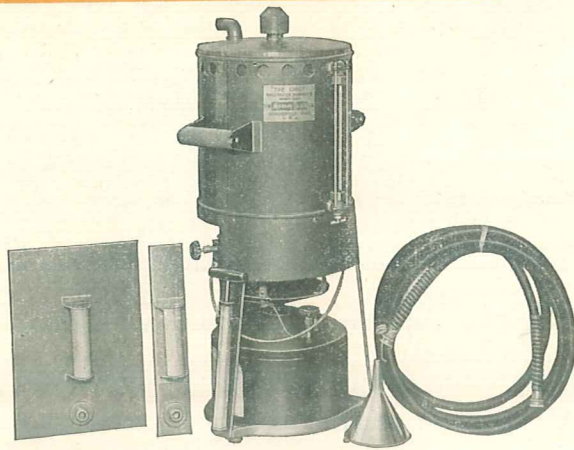
BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

WALL PAPER REMOVING MACHINES, TRIMMERS — (Continued)

Wallpaper Remover — (Continued)



4. Clear view, well guarded water glass.
5. New type steam pans lie flat against wall.
6. Steam hose equipped with protective spring guards.

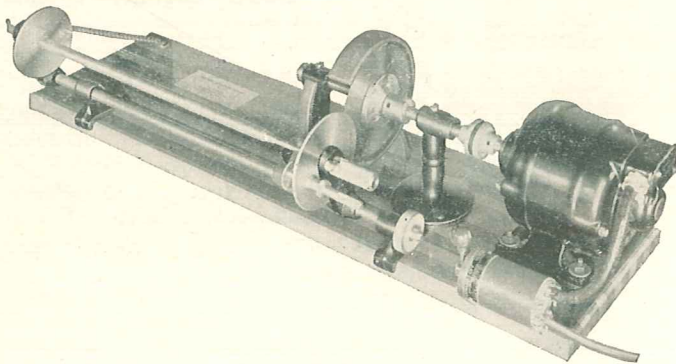
This fine, beautifully finished, compact wallpaper removing machine comes to you complete as illustrated.

Packed one to carton.

Shipping weight 85 lbs.

No. PH-39 Wallpaper Remover each
F. O. B. Factory

Model R Roll Trimmer



Trims all types of paper from varnished tiles to soft spongy papers in less than half the time required by ordinary machines. It trims paper 18 inches in width and is available in combination model trim both 18 in. and 30 in. paper.

You'll like the accurate, clean cut roll which this trimmer produces. It will not tear the roll, nor leave the ends ragged and frayed. It delivers a tight, compact roll in as good condition as when delivered from the mill. This trimmer cuts the selvage from the roll without unwinding it, and leaves the selvage in cores. Eliminates mess and dirt, and saves space by doing away with that large selvage bin.

Model R trimmer is expertly designed and built by master craftsmen with years of experience building better tools for the wallpaper trade. It is noiseless, very portable, exceptionally easy to install. Its performance will delight you, as it has

Model R Roll Trimmer — (Continued)

hundreds of dealers everywhere. Increase your profits now by installing a Model R Roll Trimmer in your wallpaper department. Two models—18 in. and combination 18 in. and 30 in. Specify model desired when ordering.

SPECIFICATIONS—Model R TRIMMER:

1/3 H.P.—60 cycle, 110 volt A. C. motor. (For Direct Current or other special motors, prices on request.)

6 in. tool steel blade.

Reversible switch.

Bearings of bronze.

Direct drive.

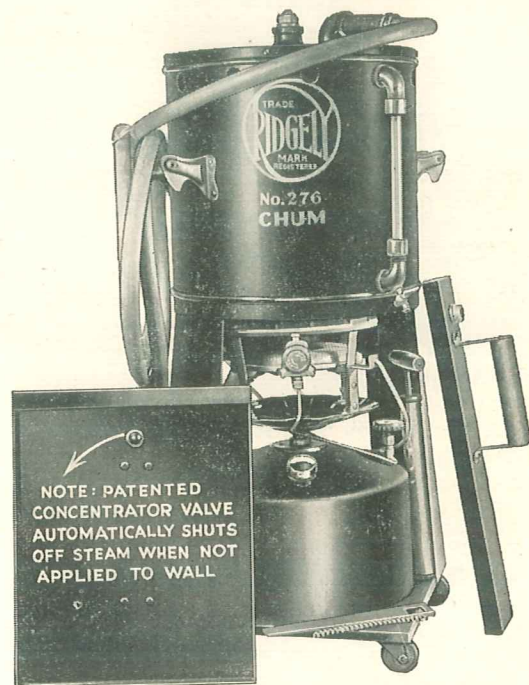
Laminated base of maple and mahogany.

Shipping weight, 18 in. trimmer, 90 lbs.

Shipping weight combination 18 in. and 30 in., 110 lbs.

Factory Shipment Only.

Ridgely No. 276 Chum Wallpaper Remover



NEW ECONOMY—NEW IMPROVEMENTS
With Separate Heating Plant Which Is Removable and
May Be Used Wherever a Heater Is Required

Model 276 Specifications

Tank made of 14-Gauge Copper Bearing Steel. Electric welded throughout. Fully equipped, air gauge, water gauge, hot water pet cock, safety valve, pump, wrench, and best quality steam hose and two concentrator pans. All pans are equipped with patented valves, *automatically shutting off* steam when not applied to walls. An exclusive feature.

Tank Working Capacity 6 gallons. Large Steam Pan 11 x 16 inches. Small Steam pan 4 x 18 inches. Gas Tank Capacity 2 gallons. Length of Hose, 16 ft. Floor Space 18 1/2 inches.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

WALL PAPER REMOVING MACHINES, PAINT BURNING OUTFITS

**Ridgely No. 276 Chum Wallpaper Remover
— (Continued)**

Height over all 36 inches. 7 inch Coleman Burner. Air Pump.
Instant Lighting Valve.

No. 276—Wallpaper Remover

F. O. B. Factory

**Genesee No. 600 Wallpaper Removing
Steamer**

(Can Also Be Used for Removing Calcimine)



Water Capacity: 6½ Gallons.
Fuel: Gasoline or Kerosene.
Heating Unit: Famous Bernz
No. 32 (Patented) equipped
with Flame Control Valve, Large
Heavy Duty trouble free pump,
Funnel shaped filling hole with
dust proof filler cap.
Heavy all-welded steel
tank.

Double Boiler: All weld-
ed steel, equipped with
water gauge, hot water pet
cock, 16 ft. steam hose, 2
concentrator pans (large
and small), Safety steam
valve, convenient carry-
ing handles.

Stand: All welded construction mounted on convenient
casters.

This steamer is so designed that boiler and heating unit can
be instantly removed from the frame and made convenient
to carry in any automobile.

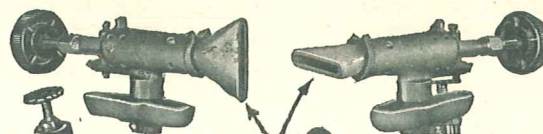
The self contained patented burner unit can be used as an
independent stove or water heater if desired. It is made and
designed by a company with pressure heating appliance exper-
ience since 1876. This safe, hot and efficient heating unit can
be used for gasoline or kerosene by merely changing the
burner block—a few seconds time.

Non-Clog burner is good for at least 500 hours burning
life without carbonization and can be easily cleaned when
necessary. Equipped with flame control valve.

Safe, economical and trouble-free.

No. 600—Wallpaper Remover

F. O. B. Factory

Paint Burning Flame Spreader Attachment

The Flame Spreader Attachment as illustrated can be at-
tached to any standard make quart torch using a round burn-
er. It can be placed in vertical or horizontal position in a few
seconds, and will produce a wide, fan shaped flame as preferred
by many painters. It is made of a special high grade composi-
tion bronze to withstand intense heat.

Flame Spreader Attachment

No. 55 (1 Gal.) Paint Burning Outfit

One-Gallon Welded
Steel Tank. Permits long
burning hours on one fill-
ing.

Twelve Feet of Flexible
Neoprene Hose. Prevents
fatigue. Not necessary to
carry weight of fuel and
tank.

High Grade, Non-Clog
Burner. Designed to re-
tard carbonization and
give long burning life.

Removable Flame
Spreader Attachment. Can

be adjusted to produce flat, horizontal, or vertical flame—or
removed entirely.

Full tank will give 6 to 8 hours burning at full flame
and many hours longer when flame is reduced. Convenient
carrying bail handle makes outfit easily portable.

Fan Shaped Burner delivers 5-inch wide vertical or hori-
zontal flame which can be reduced to any size with MULTI-
FLAME CONTROL VALVE. Either vertical, horizontal
fan shaped or heavy long round shaped flame can be had in
a few seconds time.

Non-Clog Burner is designed to retard CARBONIZATION
and has slender type removable self clean-out needle, which
automatically cleans out removable orifice which can not be
enlarged. Convenient well-balanced handle grip eliminates
fatigue. A sharp double-edged bar is attached to burner to
clean paint scraper.

Square Socket Stand holds burner securely upright while
generating and when not in use.

No. 55—Gasoline or Kerosene, complete with 1 gallon
tank, hose, burner gun and flame spreader—1 gallon

Paint Burner Gun only for No. 55

12 Ft. Genuine Gasoline Hose and Fittings

Flame Spreader only



PAINT BURNING OUTFITS

No. 65 (5 Gal.) Production Paint Burning Outfit

This Fan-Shaped Patented Burner delivers wide flame which can be reduced with flame control valve to any size desired. Non-Clog Burner is good for at least 500 hours burning life without carbonization. This coil can be easily cleaned when necessary.

Can be used with either Gasoline or Kerosene as fuel by merely changing the orifice jet block.

A sharp two-bladed bar is attached to burner to conveniently clean paint scraper. Convenient well-balanced pistol grip eliminates fatigue. Powerful burner will not

blow out in a heavy wind. It has been designed for outdoor use by a manufacturer of pressure appliances since 1876.

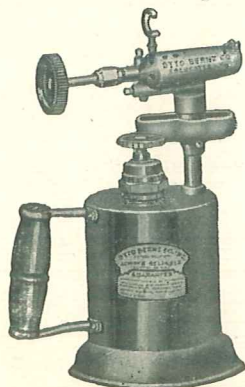
Steel tank is all welded and brazed. No soft solder is used. Has self-contained powerful well designed efficient pump; dust-proof filling cap; funnel shaped opening and shut-off valve. In addition to pump, a tire air valve is furnished to enable operator to add pressure at a gasoline station. Air gauge on tank to assure proper working pressure. Full tank will give over three days' operation at full flame and much longer at reduced flame.

EXTRA ATTACHMENT provisions on tank for second operator as two men can easily work from the same tank. 25 FEET OF NEOPRENE HOSE connects powerful, safe and well designed fan-shaped burner to 5 gallon fuel tank.

No. 65—Gasoline or Kerosene, complete with 5 gallon tank, hose, burner gun and flame spreader
Paint Burner Gun, Hose and Flame Spreader for No. 65
25 Ft. Genuine Gasoline Hose and Fittings
Paint Burner Gun only for No. 65
Flame Spreader only

No. 87 Torch — Quart Size

Most Popular of All Painters' Torches



The No. 87 is the most popular and widely used painters' torch. It meets with the rigid U. S. Navy specifications, and is universally used for various purposes.

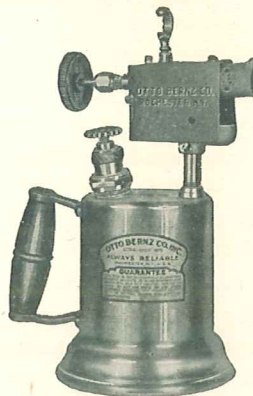
The special composition bronze long tapered burner produces an intensely hot flame that can be controlled to any desired size. The square shoulder needle prevents orifice enlargement, and the genuine bakelite valve wheel does not become hot. Solder iron hook is removable.

Slant handle permits ease in carrying. Equipped with bottom filler plug.

No. 87—Quart—Bottom Filler
No. 88—Pint—Bottom Filler

No. 87-A Torch — Quart Size

With Self-Cleaning Needle and Windshield



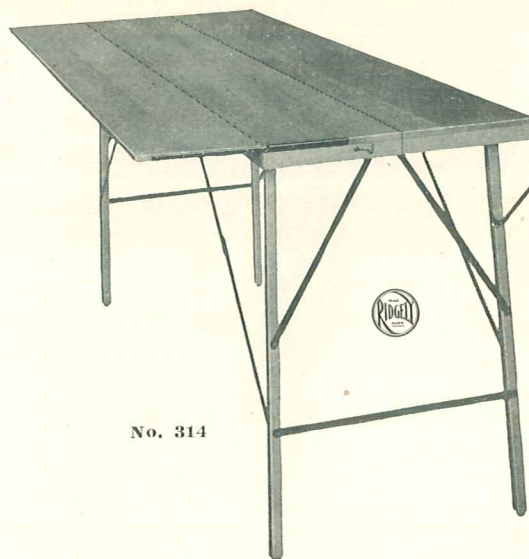
The No. 87-A has the very same high grade burner as the famous No. 87 and No. 200. In addition, however, it is equipped with the slender type, self-cleaning needle that automatically cleans the burner orifice each time the torch is used, without danger of enlarging it. The burner also has a large windshield to protect flame in windy weather.

The extra heavy reservoir is equipped with the patented, safe, "Never Leak" pump. The convenient slant handle is secured to tank

with heavy bronze brackets. Torch fills through funnel shaped bottom that has a filler plug.

No. 87-A—1 Quart, Bottom Filler

PAPERHANGERS' SUPPLIES

Folding Paste Tables — Box Style

No. 314

No Rivets on top to nick your blades.

No. 314 Paperhangers' De Luxe Wooden Leg Table is sturdily built with heavy rails and braces; 33 inches high and 22 inches wide when open; 11 inches closed. Space inside provided for straightedge and tools. Top is made of best selected wood, natural finish, and all fittings are black to avoid rusting.

Equipped with extension board brackets and straight edge hooks.

No. 314—6 ft. Paste Table each
No. 314—7 ft. Paste Table each

Shipping weight: average 25 pounds.



PAPERHANGERS' SUPPLIES — (Continued)

Paste Boards

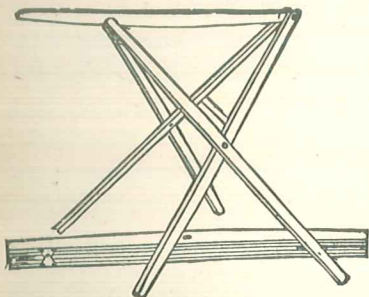


No. 303 Paste Board is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 22 inches when open, 11 inches closed; battened ends. 3 back flap malleable hinges. It is made of carefully selected wood stock; can't be better made. Average weight, 14 pounds.

No. 303—6 ft. Paste Board each

No. 303—7 ft. Paste Board each

Trestles



These are adjustable to various heights from 30 inches to $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches, accommodate themselves to uneven floors, and are made from selected stock.

Special hinged joint with steel clips, reinforcing the wood to prevent splitting.

Break joint spreader for spacing. Quickly tightened or loosened for folding.

Hook for holding straight edge. When not in use slides into recess.

This trestle is a marvel for strength and simplicity.

Packed one dozen pairs in a crate. Weight, 5 pounds per pair.

No. 2 Trestle pair

Folding Table with Extension Leaf or Board Attached



The Extension Board for wide paper is always ready and available when needed, but can be dropped out of the way or folded up when not needed. Specify No. 314 $\frac{1}{2}$ with extension attached. The most convenient Extension Table ever devised for trimming wide paper.

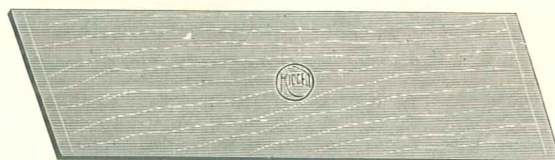
Folding Table with Extension Leaf or Board Attached — (Continued)

6 ft. Length each

7 ft. Length each

Weight: 6 ft., 29 pounds; 7 ft., 32 pounds.

Extension Boards

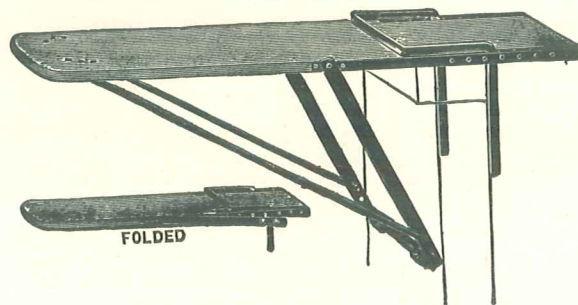


No. 331—Extension Board, Single, for increasing width of table or board.

Width, 11 in. Lengths, 6 ft., 7 ft. Average weight 6 pounds.

No. 331—Extension Board each

Window Bracket or Jack



No. 287

No. 287—Is strongly made, folds up closely and weighs but 25 pounds. It is made of the best material.

It is safe and can be quickly adjusted to any window. Particularly useful for setting glass and painting sash. Made in two sizes: 4 ft. and 6 ft.

Weight: 4 ft., 25 pounds; 6 ft., 30 pounds.

4-foot sizes always shipped unless otherwise specified.

4 ft. each

6 ft. each



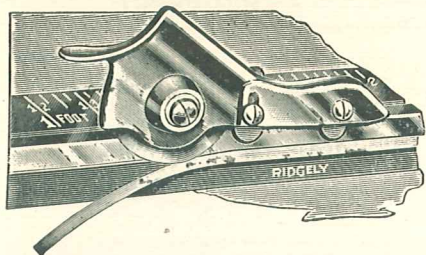
BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

PAPERHANGERS' TRIMMERS, BLADES, ZINC STRIPS and PLATES

The Improved Model A Master Trimmer



The Master Trimmer is an outstanding achievement as you will notice the minute you slide it down a straight edge.

This new improved trimmer travels on a bronze bearing. The cutter turns on a patented bearing axle and zips its way through the paper accurately and easily. It travels the brass without the usual side-sway or wobble, nor does the paper creep. With the new Master you can cut and trim twice as fast and twice as accurately. It quickly pays for itself.

The Master Trimmer has all the advantages of regular models and in addition to these features the new Model A is constructed out of light weight, pure aluminum casting throughout, and has the most precise blade adjustment that has ever been offered in a paperhanger's trimmer. The Model A also provides for easy removal of blade for resharpener. An old blade can easily be removed and a new blade properly installed and precisely adjusted in a minute and a half.

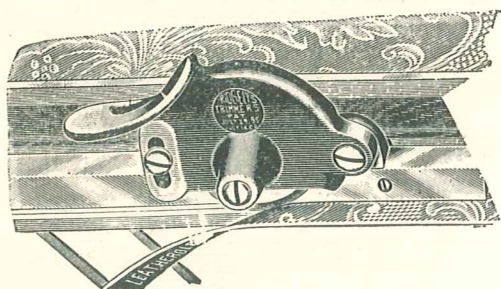
Packed one trimmer to a box, with complete instructions. Weight, 9½ pounds per dozen.

Model A Trimmereach

Extra Blades for Model A Trimmer

No. A-9 Blade—½ inch Hole for Model A only. each

No. 271 Model "F" Ridgely Trimmer



The Model F Trimmer is a development especially for the Master Paperhanger who wants a mechan-

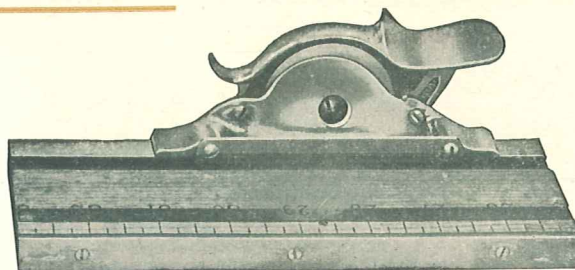
ically perfect trimmer at a moderate price. The Model F is similar to but slightly smaller than Model D and does not carry the stay roller.

Equipped with Ridgely 9-D blade, standard of quality for over 50 years. Made from best quality white metal, polished, plated and buffed to a beautiful finish. Fits any Ridgely straight edge. Uses same screw parts as Model D. A wonderful tool which will particularly appeal to the thrifty paperhanger.

Packed one to box, with complete instructions. Weight, 7 pounds per dozen.

No. 271 Model F Trimmereach

PH-1 Trimmer



This trimmer has proven its genuine excellence.

No. PH-1 is a favorite with decorators everywhere.

The speed of this trimmer is superior to others on the market. Just slide it over a straight edge, and note its smooth and quick response.

The accuracy of this trimmer is such that the most exacting butt work can be done.

Below are listed the advanced construction features that make PH-1 Trimmer the nation's favorite.

1. Double Suspension—This trimmer is suspended from each end to prevent lifting or tilting the straight edge.
2. Lifetime Bearing Construction—Bearing revolves with bronze bushing.
3. Precision Built Blade Assembly—Removes all blade wobble.
4. Long Sub-Gauge.
5. Blade Accessibility—Makes blade removal quick and simple.
6. Adjustable to fit any straight edge.
7. Trimmer Casing is special Zinc Alloy Casting and Nickel Plated.

PH-1 Trimmereach

Packed one in a box; one dozen in carton.

Shipping weight per carton, 10 pounds.

Trimmer Blades

Extra Blades for PH-1 Trimmer

PH-2 Bladeseach

Zinc Strips and Plates

No. PH-7—3 in. x 6 ft. Zinc Stripeach

No. PH-8—3 in. x 7 ft. Zinc Stripeach

Approximate shipping weight, ½ dozen—9 lbs.

No. PH-9 —3 in. x 6 ft. Zinc Plateseach

No. PH-10—3 in. x 7 ft. Zinc Plateseach

¼" thick. Very heavy. Will give real service.

Approximate shipping weight, ½ dozen—34 pounds.



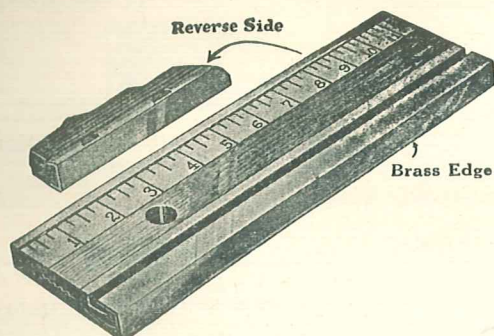
BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

STRAIGHT EDGES and PAPER KNIVES

Ridgely Screwless Straightedges



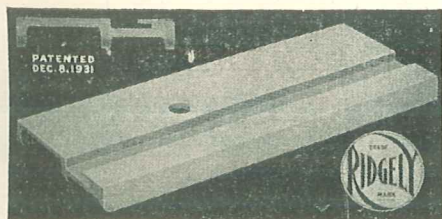
No. 4—True Cut Straightedge, Patented Screwless Brass Bindings

Ridgely Patented Screwless Straightedges are 3 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, made of the very best white pine and California redwood, air dried, built up alternately in three sections, with grain reversed in each section, three coats of shellac. All brass anchored on inside, presenting smooth, unbroken surface. Made by our *lock joint laminating process* on a special machine which cuts the tongue and groove and wedges the pieces together into a glued dovetailed joint which is unbreakable with ordinary care.

The brass bindings on *Ridgely's Patented Screwless Straightedges* are attached by a method of anchoring which adds to the strength of the edge and does away with the possibility of any screws or burrs projecting to damage the trimmer blade.

No. 4 Trimmer Edge—Lengths 6 ft., 7 ft. Average weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each

Straight Edge

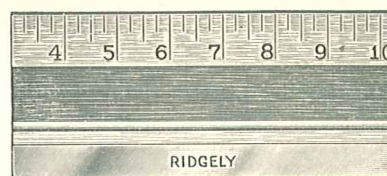


No. 9 STA-RITE STEEL EDGE

This is a patented all-steel one-piece Trimmer or Knife Straight Edge, beautiful nickel finish, absolutely straight, will not warp. Weight 4 lbs. It is recommended for highest quality butt work. We suggest using with Model A No. 265 Trimmer. Will work, however, with any regular type trimmer.

No. 9—6 ft. each
No. 9—7 ft. each

Straight Edge



No. 13—Screw Style Ruled Trimmer Edge

Similar to No. 4, but with plated steel binding attached with screws. The best that can be made in screw style. 6 ft., 7 ft. Average weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

No. 13—Screw Style Ruled Trimmer Edge, 6 ft. each
No. 13—Screw Style Ruled Trimmer Edge, 7 ft. each

Straight Edge



This straight edge is made from five laminations of the finest and most select white pine and mahogany.

It is steel bound and beautifully finished. The laminations of these edges are so joined that the edge cannot split.

All straight edges are distinctly ruled. This is the strongest and truest straight edge on the market. For trimmer or knife use.

No. PH-3—6 ft. Straight Edge each
No. PH-4—7 ft. Straight Edge each

Packed 6 to carton.

Shipping weight: 6 ft., 34 lbs.; 7 ft., 38 lbs.

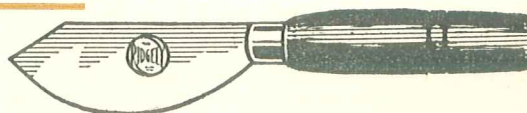
Paper Knives



Paper knives with just the right flexibility in the blades, yet very sturdily built at the shaft so that they will not break. The steel in the blades has been oil hardened and tempered. Burnt wood handles.

No. PH-27—Round Point each
No. PH-28—Square Point each

Clip Point



No. 8—Clip Point.

Blade 3 inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, taper ground, extreme round-edge, medium elastic.

No. 8—Clip Point each



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

HAMMERS, SHEARS, CASING KNIVES & SEAM ROLLERS

Magnet Hammers

All handles are 12 inches long. The hammers are made of the best steel, are drop forged and will always retain magnetic properties.

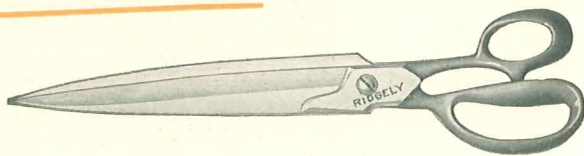
- No. 612—6 oz., head nickel plated; weight 7½ lbs. per dozen; packed 1 to box. each
- No. 812—8 oz., head nickel plated; weight 9½ lbs. per dozen; packed 1 to box. each
- No. 813—10 oz., head nickel plated; weight 11½ lbs. per dozen; packed 1 to box. each

Shears

These steel laid shears are made by welding a blade of extra fine quality and hardness to a frame of forged steel. Shears made in this manner are the best, producing a fine cutting edge which will give years of service. Blades nickeled.



- No. PH-30—12 in. Straight Handle. each

Rolled Steel Blades

No. 000S

Extra wide one-piece high carbon steel blades. Polished, taper ground; forged Japan handles. Furnished in 12" length only; specify handle by number.

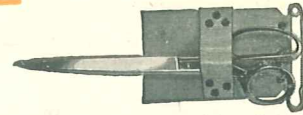
- No. 000S—Straight Handle. each
- Packed ½ dozen to box; weight, 4¼ pounds.

Cast Steel Shears

Cast steel shears listed are heavy and strong, and well ground. These inexpensive shears will delight any user.



- No. PH-34—12 in. Straight Handle. each

Shear Holder

This sturdy shear holder made of leather is the most popular type, and is a very handy and useful accessory.

- No. PH-40—Shear Holder. each

Casing Knives

These fine casing knives with blades made from Jessop Swedish tool steel are the most dependable casing knives which can be purchased. Natural maple handles are finished in clear lacquer. Frames are nickel plated.



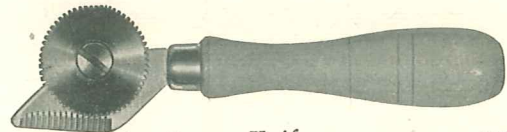
- No. PH-13—1½ in. Smooth Wheel. each
- No. PH-12—2 in. Smooth Wheel. each



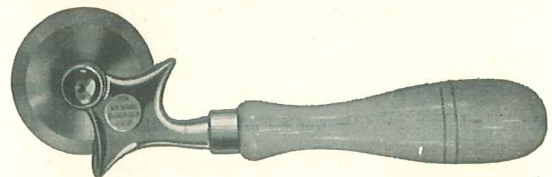
- No. PH-15—1½ in. Serrated Wheel. each
- No. PH-11—2 in. Serrated Wheel. each



- No. PH-14—1½ in. Milled Wheel. each



- No. PH-16—1½ in. Corner Knife. each



- No. PH-17—2 in. Thumb Guard. each

Maple Seam Rollers

These maple seam rollers are made from the finest stock, frames are nickel plated and natural maple handles are lacquered.

- No. PH-18—1 in. Oval. each
- No. PH-19—1 in. Flat. each
- No. PH-20—2 in. Oval. each
- No. PH-21—2 in. Flat. each



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

MISCELLANEOUS

Savogran Strypeeze

Semi-Paste Remover

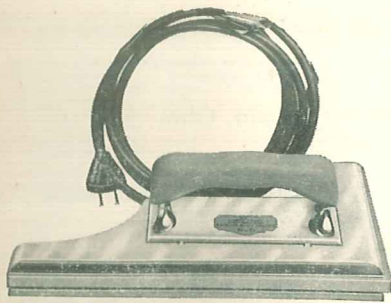


Removes all paint finishes including Bakelite and synthetic resin types. Stays wet longer. Stays put on upright or overhead surfaces. Contains no acid, caustic, alkali or wax. Does not injure hands, clothing, bristles or surface stripped. One application usually strips to bare surface. Use inside or out in any temperature. Strips clean, quick!

LIST PRICES

1/2-pint (24 to carton)	each	.....
Pint (12 to carton)	each	.....
Quart (12 to carton)	each	.....
Gallon (4 to carton)	each	.....
5-gallon can	gal.	.....
50-gallon drum	gal.	.....

G & H Electric Putty Softener



Saves up to 60% on labor in reglazing. A proven and practical way of softening the hardest putty.

Tested and Approved—This appliance meets with the approval of Glass Dealers, Building Wreckers and Maintenance Crews of factories and large institutions.

Model 1-A. G. & H.	each	.....
Junior Model	each	.....

F. O. B. Factory at Sterling, Colo.

Stack & Boiler Paint



For smoke stacks, boiler fronts and boiler room maintenance.

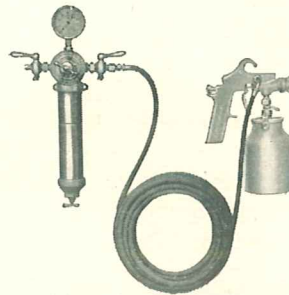
This hot surface paint is made from Gilsonite and Heat Resisting Oils and Varnishes. It will withstand temperatures up to 700°F. Will not peel, check or crack off the boiler front or smoke stack; dries with a glossy jet-black finish. Covers solidly in one coat at the rate of approximately 400 sq. ft. to the gallon.

Drying Time: 4 hours to touch, 24 hours dry.

Sizes:

5's	.....
1's (6 per case)	.....

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

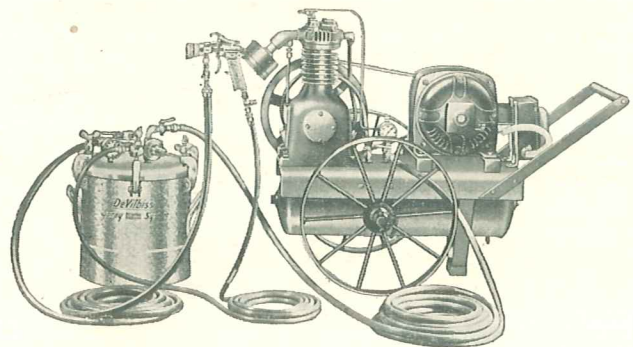
DeVilbiss Spray-Finishing Outfit—
Type AP-666

This is a complete and efficient outfit for light work. It will be found to be splendid for body touch-up, fender, chassis and motor painting. May also be used for complete body painting. Low air consumption makes it ideal for those shops with limited supply of air.

Outfit consists of a medium duty Spray Gun, KS Cup, HB Air Transformer and 25 ft. 1/4 in. braid covered air hose and connections.

Type AP-666 Spray-Finishing Outfit

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

DeVilbiss One-Man Spray Painting Outfit—
Type UMC-616

A high speed, large capacity, one-man outfit recommended for heavy painting operations in factories and public buildings. It is light in weight and easily portable.

Outfit includes 2 H.P. electric motor driven air compressing unit mounted on two wheel hand-drawn truck, Type MBC Spray Gun, 5 gallon Pressure Feed Paint Tank and necessary air and fluid hose to give working radius of 75 feet.

Type UMC-616 Spray-Painting Outfit complete, with motor for 220 volt, 60 cycle, 2 or 3 phase alternating current

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

Outfits with motors for other currents slightly higher. Also available with a 3 H.P. gasoline engine.



SPRAY EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

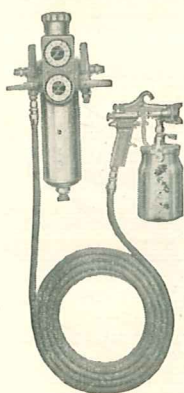
DeVilbiss Suction Feed Spray Gun with Cup—Type GDS

For light duty painting and finishing. It sprays materials adapted to suction feed, requires only 2 C.F.M. of Air. Operates from $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. or Larger Air Compressor. Its use produces smooth uniform finish. Fan spray up to 6 inches wide. It is light in weight and easy to handle. Cup holds one quart of material.

Type GDS-605 Spray Gun, non-bleeder type (air valve) is for use with compressors having unloading mechanism or in air lines with pressure regulating device.

Type GDS-606 Spray Gun, bleeder type (no air valve) is for use with small compressors having no unloading mechanism or with air supply without pressure regulation

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

DeVilbiss Spray-Finishing Outfit—Type AP-668

Is designed to furnish efficient spray-finishing equipment for average size work. All parts are identical with those included in the larger and higher priced outfits only that fewer items are included.

Outfit consists of:

Type MBC Spray Gun, HLC Air Transformer, KR Cup, and 25 feet of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch Air Hose.

With this outfit, six automobiles a week can be refinished from the bare metal. Sprays the modern finishing materials.

Type AP-668 Spray-Finishing Outfit

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

DeVilbiss Pressure Feed Spray Gun with Cup—Type GD

unloading mechanism or in air lines with pressure regulation

A low priced but high quality spray gun for light duty painting or finishing. Uses small amount of air and gives fine performance with $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Compressor. Sprays light or heavy materials. Simple and easy to operate. Produces Fan Spray 6 inches wide. Applies smooth, uniform finish; cup holds one quart. Should not be used with more than 50 lbs. pressure.

Type GD-505-1 Spray Gun, non-bleeder type, for use with air compressors having

DeVilbiss Pressure Feed Spray Gun with Cup—Type GD — (Continued)

Type GD-502-2 Spray Gun, bleeder type (no air valve), for use with small air compressors having no unloading mechanism or in air lines without pressure regulation

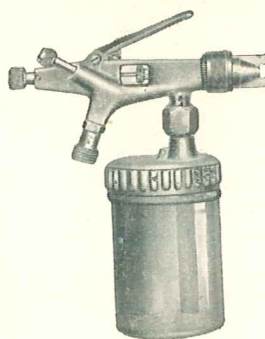
F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

DeVilbiss Suction Feed Cup Attachment—Type KR

Type KR, suction feed cup attachment, facilitates change of color and material, taking only 2 or 3 seconds to detach the feed cup from the spray gun or to attach it again. A leather gasket cemented to the lid of the cup forms an airtight joint and prevents leakage. Thumb pressure on the lever releases the clamp and a half-inch turn detaches the cup. Bottom is strengthened by concave design; will withstand hard knocks without denting. Extra cups, containing colors and materials most frequently used, may be kept on hand, eliminating cleaning of cup each time and reducing change of color or material to a few seconds. For use with the Type MBD, MBC, MBCX, CM or CL Spray Guns.

Type KR-538 Suction Feed Cup Attachment
Type KR-502 Suction Feed Cup Attachment,
pint capacity

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

A New DeVilbiss Spray Gun for Art and Decorative Work—Type AG

For Stenciling, Shading, High-Lighting and Delicate Touch-Up of such objects as China, Pottery, Statuary, Automobiles, Furniture, Toys, Refrigerators, Picture Frames, Poster Backgrounds, Drawings and Signs. Operates from $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. or larger Air Compressor.

Gun has accurate control and fine adjustment—from a pencil line to a broad soft spray. Design

makes possible close sighting and accuracy on fine work.

Nozzle Combination

No. 292 Air Cap, H Fluid Tip produces spray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.
No. 294 Air Cap, G Fluid Tip produces spray 2 in. wide.
No. 290 Air Cap, F Fluid Tip produces spray 3 in. wide.

Type AG Spray Gun with 2 or 4 oz. glass cup (specify
Type AG-501 for 2 oz.—AG-502 for 4 oz. cup)

Type AG Spray Gun with 6 or 16 oz. glass cup (specify
Type AG-505 for 6 oz.—AG-506 for 16 oz. cup)

(Specify nozzle combination desired.)

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT — (Continued)**The New DeVilbiss Type NCB-601—1/4 H.P.****Spray-Painting Outfit**

Type NCB-601 Spray-Painting Outfit
(as illustrated above)

With motor for A.C., 110 volt, 60 cycle, single phase. Outfits with motors for other currents are slightly higher. F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, O.

Equals performance of most 1/3 and many 1/2 H.P. outfits. The piston type, ball bearing compressor is sturdy, reliable. Actual delivery (not theoretical displacement) is 2.6 cubic feet of air per minute at 40 pounds pressure.

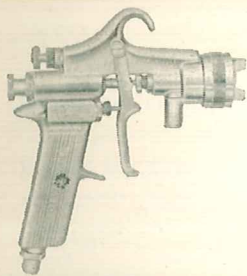
Holds spray gun at 40 lbs. pressure in continuous operation. It is built to last, maintains its performance efficiency, no sudden let-down with this outfit.

Equipped with high quality motor of reliable manufacture. Priced complete with motor, spray gun, cord and hose.

This outfit handles a wider range of small painting jobs. It does the work faster because of the large volume of air it delivers. May be used with all types of house and wall paints, enamels, varnish, lacquer, shellac, stains, etc. Spray gun is light duty, pressure feed type with quart cup. Twelve feet flexible 1/4 inch braid covered air hose included.

Other outfits with suction feed gun and with pressure feed tank also available. Ask for literature which illustrates and describes this new DeVilbiss line of low priced, light duty spray painting outfits.

Space does not permit listing the complete DeVilbiss line of spray painting equipment—ask for the DeVilbiss catalog.

DeVilbiss Spray Guns—Type MBC

This DeVilbiss Spray Gun has been designed especially for spraying the new synthetic materials. It is also a better gun for the application of ordinary enamels, lacquers and paints. A production gun for automobile, furniture or equipment refinishing, exterior painting, interior decorating or product finishing. Simple adjustments make it suitable

for very delicate work or heavy industrial jobs.

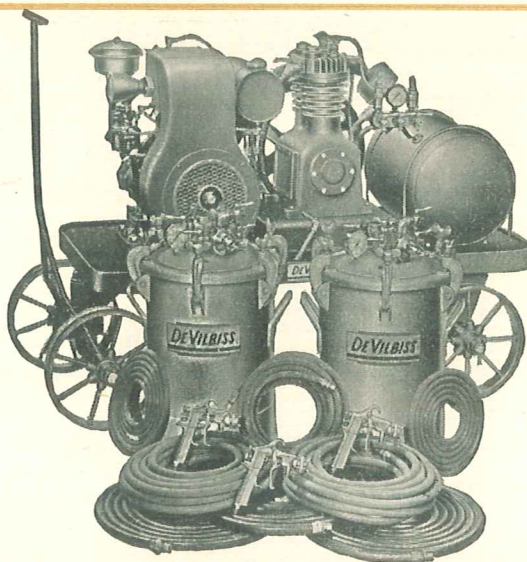
The Type MBC incorporates the famous spray gun features which DeVilbiss pioneered and which have proven so valuable in industrial finishing departments. Removable spray head saves time in changing materials, spraying conditions and cleaning gun. The nozzle parts assembly is fitted on the exclusive, patented ball-and-cone principle, thus assuring perfect alignment of important parts at all times. The air valve assembly is the removable cartridge type. And the accurate spray width adjustment valve, the positive fluid control, the comfortable pistol-grip handle in combination with an easy-acting, two-finger trigger, and the larger, less-restrictive air passages—all long characteristic of DeVilbiss production spray guns—are, of course, included also.

The Type MBC Spray Gun can be used either with suction or pressure material feed. With No. 36 or No. 54 Air Cap it operates satisfactorily with a 1 1/2 H.P. or larger air compressor; with No. 58 Air Cap it will operate with a 1 H.P. air compressor. This spray gun consumes between 6 and 8 cubic feet of air per minute at 40 pounds pressure.

Type MBC 510-1 Spray Gun, complete with spray head

F. O. B. Factory, Toledo, Ohio

NOTE: Indicate air cap and fluid tip desired or advise kind of material to be sprayed and whether suction or pressure feed is to be used.

DeVilbiss Heavy-Duty Portable Spray-Painting Outfits

DeVilbiss Heavy-Duty Portable Spray-Painting Outfits are ideal for contracting painters, public works agencies, railroad maintenance and construction crews, highway departments, factory and housing builders, plant and public-building maintenance forces, and others with extensive painting to do. They are easy to use, save skilled painters' time, conserve materials, and produce better-looking, longer-wearing surfaces. Powered by a gasoline engine of either four or six horsepower, each unit has a capacity of either two or three production-type spray guns, and is available with skid, truck, or trailer mounting, as required. Complete spray-painting equipment assemblies, consisting of pressure-feed tanks, spray guns, hose, valves, fittings, have been made up to go with these air compressing outfits.



BRUSHES

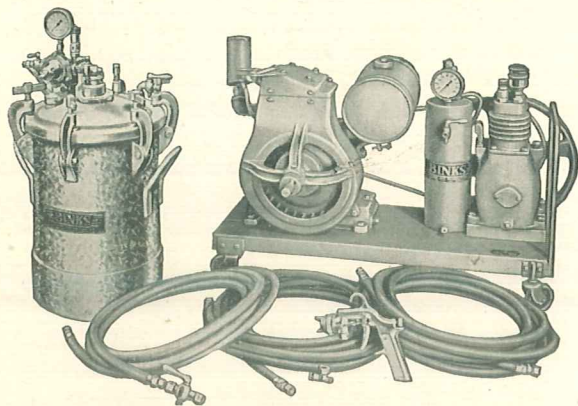
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

Binks Medium Duty 1 1/8 H.P. Gas Engine Outfit

This model is ideal for faster work on medium size jobs in Apartment Houses, Hotels, Schools, Hospitals and Factories for fine finish or maintenance work. Develops enough air to operate Binks Thor No. 17 Spray Gun.



No. 3G Outfit

Outfit consists of:

Thor No. 17 (65x66S) external atomization Spray Gun; Compressor No. C3-4G, speed 690 R.P.M., Working Pressure 50 lbs., displacement 7.88 C.F.M.; 1 1/8 H.P. Standard Quick Starting Gasoline Engine with 20 ft. rubber covered hose and plug; Binks 5 gallon capacity Pressure Tank No. TUX-5 (with regulator and gauge) equipped with material inlet, outlet and safety valve set at 60 lbs. pressure; 1-25 ft. length of 5/16 in. One Braid Air Hose with 1/4 in. connections (H-105). (Air from compressor to tank.) 1—20 ft. length of 5/16 in. One Braid Air Hose and 1/4 in. connections (H-105). (Air from tank to gun.) 1—20 ft. length of 3/8 in. Material Hose and connections (H-207). (Material from tank to gun.) 1—No. 53 Material Shut-off Valve; 1—No. 59 Air Adjusting Valve; 1—Wrench, Cleaning Tool and Brush; 1—Complete Set of Operating Instructions.

No. 3G—Outfit Complete

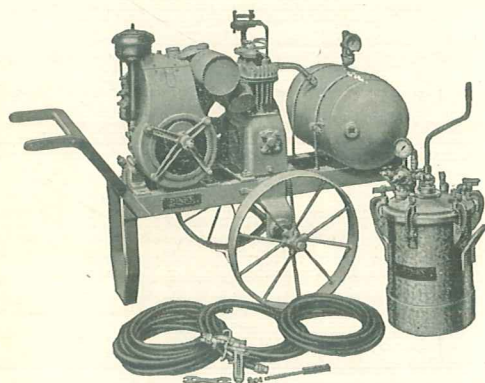
No. C-3/4G—Compressor only

F. O. B. Factory, Chicago, Ill.

(Outfit can also be furnished with electric motor.)

Binks Heavy Duty 3 H.P. Gas Engine Outfit

Is a heavy duty 1-Man Portable Painting Unit, driven by gasoline engine, intended for use where electric current is not available. Displacement 12 C.F.M. Thor Model 2 Spray Gun, furnished with this unit, will apply any material to any surface.



Binks No. 6-G-MS-4 Gasoline Unit

Unit consists of:

1—Thor Model 17 (66x66SD).

1—50 ft. 3/8 in. Rubber Air Hose and Connections (H-107).

1—25 ft. 5/16 in. Rubber Air Hose and Connections (H-105).

1—25 ft. 3/8 in. Rubber Material Hose and Connections (H-207).

1—3 H.P. Standard Gasoline Engine.

1—TU-5-A Five-gallon material tank; one regulator and gauge.

1—No. 57 Air Adjusting Valve.

1—Binks Compressor Unit (MS-4)* mounted on 2 steel wheels.

No. 6-G-MS-4—Gas Engine Driven Unit, complete

No. C3-GMS-4—Gas Engine Driven Compressor Unit, only

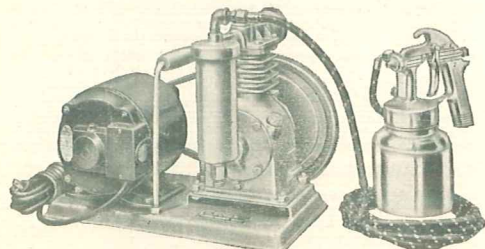
F. O. B. Factory, Chicago, Ill.

*NOTE: These larger units are now available in six different mounting styles—On skids—On rubber wheels—Hand cart style, etc.

For larger outfits send for complete catalog on portable outfits up to 3-Man 6 H.P. size.

(All Binks Outfits also furnished with electric motors.)

Binks Piston Type Painting Outfit



Small Piston-Type
All Purpose Paint-Outfit
SP1/4-E-J
Price Complete with Motor

Binks offers you amazing values in every price range and in every type of equipment. Here is the new Roche Piston Type Compressor with more efficiency and better quality than ever before, but at a big saving in cost. Has same uses as DS Unit listed above. Gives 2.2 C.F.M. actual air delivery at 26 pounds working pressure.

For Unit Less Motor, Specify Binks Roche SP-J Painting Unit, Only;
Ship. Wt. 34 lbs.

For Unit with 1/4 H.P. Motor (110-volt, 60-cycle, 1-phase), Specify Binks
Roche SP1/4-E-J Painting Unit; Ship. Wt. 62 lbs.



BRUSHES

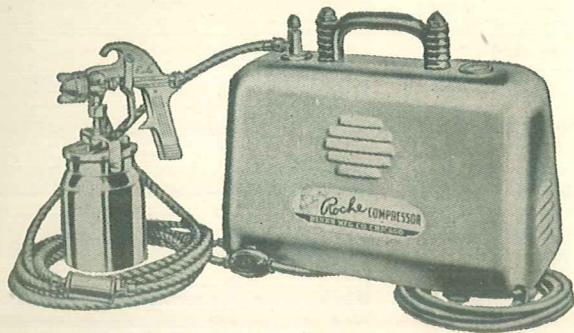
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT — (Continued)

The Real Professional Painting Outfit — Roche Double Diaphragm

Priced Complete With Motor—Not Sold Without Motor



This new Roche Double Diaphragm compressor can be used with both external and internal guns. With the Thor 16 Gun (external atomization) it gives the very finest results with lacquer and other quick-drying materials on furniture, metal work, woodwork, toys, novelties—in fact, wherever quality finish is important. With the Thor Gun, the new Roche Compressor will do a remarkable job with even synthetics and heavy lacquers. With the Roche "R-3" Gun (internal atomization), it becomes the fastest small outfit for handling heavy materials for maintenance painting.

We have the records of tests to prove that the Roche Compressor has more painting capacity than any $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P. unit on the market that we have been able to find. Actual air output is 3 cubic feet at 38 pounds pressure.

Compressor is sturdily mounted on steel base and completely encased with attractive streamlined metal housing, which serves the double purpose of keeping forced draft air at highest cooling efficiency and preventing dirt from entering compressor. Housing can be removed in 10 seconds by taking off two cap nuts on handle.

Fan flywheels are securely locked on motor shaft by means of tapered bore, key, locknut and lock washer.

Diaphragm assembly cannot rotate in operation.

General Electric double shaft $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P. motor equipped with automatic Thermal overload and sleeve bearings for long life is used.

Connecting rods are equipped with oversized ball bearings, pre-lubricated and sealed for life of compressor.

Unit is extremely well balanced, mounted on substantial rubber feet and furnished with 15 feet heavy duty extension cord with built-in switch.

Has sturdy plastic carrying handle, finished in attractive metal blue.

Net weight of unit only 44 pounds.

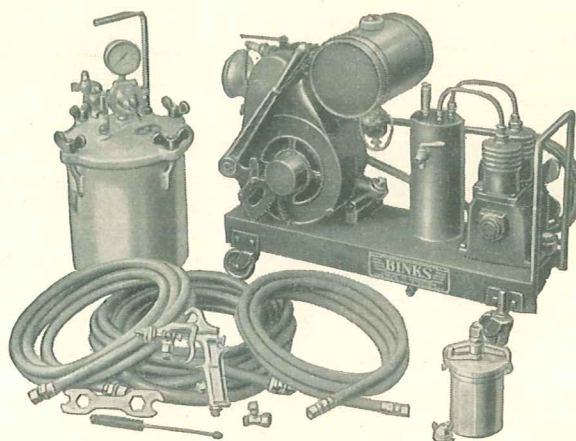
The New Roche Painting Outfit with $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P. Motor

Consists of the following:

- 1—CD $\frac{1}{3}$ E Compressor Unit (110-volt, 60-cycle, 1-phase).
 - 1—12 ft. Length RH-101 Air Hose and Connections.
 - 1—Roche R-425 Air Hose Moisture Trap.
 - 1—Roche "J" Spray Gun (External Atomization—Non-bleeder Type).
 - 1—R-200 Quart Syphon Cup and Attachment.
- Price Complete Roche Painting Unit (CD $\frac{1}{3}$ E "J")
- Price Complete Roche Painting Unit (CD- $\frac{1}{3}$ E-16)
- Price CD $\frac{1}{3}$ E Compressor Unit only (110-volt, 60-cycle, 1-phase)

F. O. B. Factory, Chicago, Ill.

Binks Light Duty $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Gas Engine Outfit



No. 2-GJ Outfit

For light maintenance work, furniture, store equipment, etc. Useful in hotels, hospitals, and residences.

- 1—Binks Model J Spray Gun or Thor Model 16 (77x $\frac{1}{2}$) Spray Gun with Adjustable Spray Control (no cup attachment).
- 1—25 ft. length $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Braid Covered Air Hose with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Connections.
- 1—12 ft. length $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Braid Covered Air Hose with Connections.
- 1—12 ft. length $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Rubber Material Hose with Connections.
- 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Quick Starting Sturdy Gasoline Engine.
- 1—No. TUX-2 Two Gallon Pressure Material Container.
- 1—Binks No. C $\frac{1}{2}$ GD Compressor Unit.
- 1—Wrench and Cleaning Brush.

No. 2-GJ—Gas Engine Driven. (With Binks Model J Spray Gun.) Price Complete

No. 2-G—Gas Engine Driven. (With Thor Model 16 Spray Gun.) Price Complete

No. C $\frac{1}{2}$ GD—Compressor Unit Only. Price

F. O. B. Factory, Chicago, Ill.

(Outfit can also be furnished with electric motor.)



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

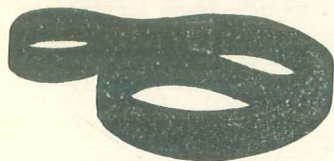
Three-m-ite Fibre Combination Discs
GRIT-LOK BOND — (Continued)

50	Grit Numbers		16
	36	24	
	DIAMETER 7 INCHES		
	List Price per Disc		....
	List Price per Box		....
	List Price per 100 Discs		....
100 Discs=one unit.			
	DIAMETER 9 1/8 INCHES		
	List Price per Disc		....
	List Price per Box		....
	List Price per 100 Discs		....

ONE UNIT=100 discs.

Specify whether 1/2 or 3/8 inch hole is desired. Grade No. 16 packed 10 discs to box. Other Grades packed 25 discs to box.

Tri-m-ite Cloth Belts (For Dry Sanding)



Tri-M-ite Cloth Belts are used for dry sanding of all types of glass. Belts are uniformly coated with carefully graded silicon carbide mineral grains. This mineral is next to the diamond in hardness and has a fast, clean cutting action.

Size	List Prices per 100 Belts		
	Grit Numbers 280, 220, and 100		
Size 84 x 4 inches			
Size 106 x 4 inches			
Size 118 x 4 inches			
Size	Prices Each		
	Grit Number 80		
Size 84 x 4 inches			
Size 106 x 4 inches			
Size 118 x 4 inches			
Size	Prices Each		
	Grit Number 60		
Size 84 x 4 inches			
Size 106 x 4 inches			
Size 118 x 4 inches			

ONE UNIT=fifty belts

Wetordry Tri-m-ite Cloth Belts
(For Wet Sanding)

Wetordry Tri-M-ite Cloth is used with water for sanding plate, molded and industrial glass, and also plastic and hard rubber. Cutting action is fast, smooth and cool. Chipping caused by overheating is avoided. Edge sanding produces a better finish because deep scratches are eliminated. When sanding safety glass, the film between the layers of glass will not burn or scorch. Wetordry Cloth Belt sanding with water eliminates all dust hazards.

Wetordry Tri-m-ite Cloth Belts (For
Wet Sanding) — (Continued)

		List Price per 100 Belts					
		400, 320 and 280	240	220	180	150	120
Grit	Numbers						
Size	82 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	84 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	106 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	118 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	132 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Prices Each					
Grit	Numbers	100	80	60	50	40	
Size	82 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	84 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	106 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	118 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Size	132 x 4 inches	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grit Numbers 36, 30 and 24—Prices upon Application							
ONE UNIT=fifty belts.							

Grit Numbers 36, 30 and 24—Prices upon Application

ONE UNIT=fifty belts.

Elek-tro-cut Three-m-ite Cloth Utility Rolls

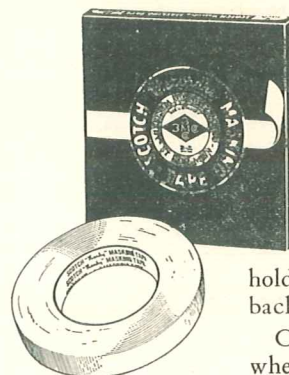
Elektrocoated for fast cutting and polishing. Fifty-yard strips wound on cores. Hang over workbench. Tear off convenient lengths. No waste. No ragged edges.

Furnished in 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inch widths, and in grade Nos. 320 to 24. Rolls are individually boxed, for your convenience.

List Prices Per 50 Yd. Rolls								
Widths	Grit Numbers							
	320 to 100	80	60	50	40	36	30	24
1 inch								
1½ inch								
2 inch								
ONE UNIT=10 rolls. Smallest standard package 1 roll.								

ONE UNIT=10 rolls. Smallest standard package 1 roll.

"Scotch" Wetordry Masking Tape



Featuring—
No sweating — uniform adhesive tackiness regardless of weather. No moisture collects on tape.

Thinner—less edge built up of lacquers or enamels.

More flexibility — makes it easier to apply tape to curves.

Dead stretch — makes tape hold on curves and not tend to curl back.

Correct adhesive — holds firmly whether applied to chrome parts, rubber, mouldings, upholstery or paper aprons.

Strong backing—less breakage on removal.

	List Prices Per 60 Yard Rolls	
	1 to 11 Rolls	12 Rolls and Over
1/2 inch		
3/4 inch		
7/8 inch		
1 inch		
Other Widths		

Price upon Application



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

IMPERIAL FLINT Sandpaper in Slide-Drawer Boxes GRIT-LOK BOND



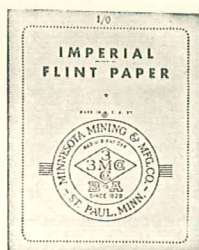
Imperial Flint Sandpaper is a clean cutting abrasive sheet coated with hard, sharp flint quartz. Sheets are packed in attractive "Slide - Drawer Boxes" for compact, attention - getting display value and to keep the stock in best salable condition. Boxes facilitate stock control and eliminate losses caused by soiling, curling or breaking. Sheets are $8\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Grit Numbers									
*3/0	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	
List Prices per Box									
100	100	100	100	75	50	50	50	25	
Sheets per Box									

*Grit 3/0 available Gluebond only.

ONE UNIT=10 boxes. Smallest standard package 1 box.

IMPERIAL FLINT Sandpaper in Wire Bound Bundles GRIT-LOK BOND



The same high quality sandpaper as in Slide Drawer Boxes. Available in reams and quires for bulk handling. Sheet size $8\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches—20 quire per ream.

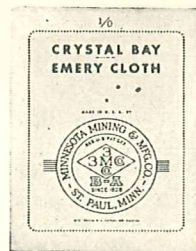
Grit Numbers									
*3/0	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	Asst.
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)**									
5	5	5	4	3 1/2	3	2	2	1 1/2	3
List Prices per Quire (24 Sheets)***									
13 1/2	16	18	22 1/2	28	34	39	52	56	28
Reams per Bundle									
5	5	5	4	3 1/2	3	2	2	1 1/2	3
Approximate Weight per Ream in Pounds									

*Grit 3/0 available in Gluebond only.

**ONE UNIT=one ream.

***Smallest standard package 1 quire—20 quires=one ream

Crystal Bay Emery Cloth GRIT-LOK BOND



Crystal Bay Emery Cloth, used for light metal sanding and polishing, is manufactured of the finest raw materials under scientifically controlled methods.

The mineral grains are of selected Emery, accurately graded and uniformly coated on a tough flexible cloth backing.

Grit Numbers									
3/0	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	Asst.
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)*									
26	31	36	43	45	50	56	68	80	...
List Prices per Quire (24 sheets)									
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	2	1 1/2	1	...
Reams per Bundle									
Approximate Weight per Ream in Pounds									

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire—20 quires=one ream.

Household Sandpaper Packages



Every package of Sandy Smooth Household Sandpaper contains twenty sheets of quality sandpaper $4\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in a complete assortment of grade numbers — convenient for a variety of uses in every home.

Place Sandy Smooth Displays in tool and paint departments and

by the cash register. You will make many extra "impulse" or "reminder" sales. Packed 12 individual packages per display carton.

List Prices

One Gross (12 cartons)	.....
Half Gross (6 cartons)	.....
Dozen Packages (1 display)	.....
ONE UNIT=half gross.	

Wetordry Garnet Household Sandpaper Packages



Wetordry Garnet Household Sandpaper is used with water for sanding old surfaces when touching up automobile finish; for light sanding of varnish or enamel coats when refinishing furniture; for scouring kitchen utensils.

12 sheets, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Wetordry Packages contain waterproof sandpaper put up in a quarter gross counter display.

List Prices

One Gross	.....
Half Gross	.....
Quarter Gross (1 display)	.....
ONE UNIT=half gross. Smallest standard package 1 display.	

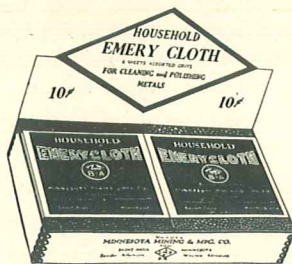


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Emery Paper and Emery Cloth Household Packages



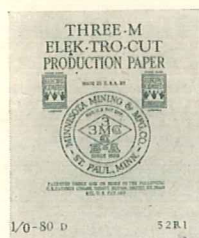
Emery Cloth Household Sandpaper is used for sanding and cleaning metal surfaces; for removing rust from stoves, tools, tire rims, golf clubs, etc.

Packed 12 packages in a compact counter display. Each package contains 6 sheets $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of first quality emery cloth in assorted grit numbers.

List Prices

One Gross	.....
Half Gross	.....
Dozen Packages (1 display)	.....
Smallest standard package 1 display	.....
ONE UNIT=half gross.	

Elek-tro-cut or Cutrite Elek-tro-cut Production Paper for Metal Cleanup



Elek-Tro-Cut Production Paper is made particularly for metal cleanup and for dry hand sanding of bare metal where mechanical sanding is not available or practical.

Grit Numbers						
8/0	4/0	4/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(280-A to 150-A)		(150-C)	(120-C)	(100-C)	(80-D)	(60-D)
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)*						
.....						
List Prices per Quire (24 Sheets)**						
.....						

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire=20 quires=one ream.

Cutrite Tri-m-ite Paper and Cutrite Elek-tro-cut Tri-m-ite Paper



Made for those who prefer dry sanding to wet sanding. Controlled open spacing of the mineral particles eliminates the natural tendency of the grit to fill when dry sanding is done. Sheets 9x11 inches.

List Prices		List Prices	
Grit Numbers	Per Ream* Per Quire**	Grit Numbers	Per Ream* Per Quire**
320-A (9/0)		150-A (4/0)	.....
280-A (8/0)		150-C (4/0)	.....
240-A (7/0)		120-A (3/0)	.....
220-A (6/0)		120-C (3/0)	.....
220-C (6/0)		100-C (2/0)	.....
180-A (5/0)		100-E	.....
180-C (5/0)		80-E	.....

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire=20 quires=one ream.

Cutrite Tempered Garnet Finishing Paper



(Open Coating—Sheets 9x11 Inches)

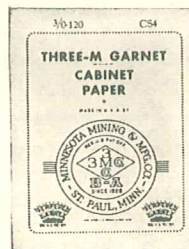
Because of its fast, clean cut and light weight flexible backing, these sheets are used for finishing sanding of flat or curved surfaces, sanding between coats of filler or varnish and for sanding curved areas, molding, grooves, flutes, etc.

Grit Numbers							
8/0	7/0	6/0	5/0	4/0	3/0	2/0	1/0
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)*							
.....							
List Prices per Quire (24 Sheets)**							
.....							

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire=20 quires=one ream.

3-M Tempered Garnet Cabinet Paper



(Closed Coating—Sheets 9x11 Inches)

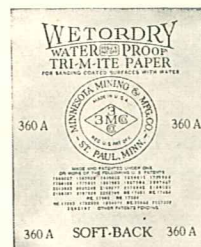
3-M Tempered Garnet Cabinet Paper is used for sanding wood in the "white" by woodworking plants, cabinet makers and other types of woodworkers. Sheets are exceptionally sharp, tough and durable, yet possess the necessary flexibility for hand sanding on flat or curved surfaces.

Grit Numbers										
4/0	3/0	2/0	1/0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)*										
.....										
List Prices per Quire (24 Sheets)**										
.....										
Reams per Bundle										
5	5	4	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire=20 quires=one ream.

Wetordry Tri-m-ite Paper



Wetordry is the original waterproof sandpaper. It is used with water (1) for properly featheredging repair spots, (2) for sanding surfaces and final lacquer, synthetic or metallic coats and (3) for properly blending in repaired spots with the rest of the finish. Sheets are 9x11 inches.

Grit Numbers					
600, 500, 400, 360					
320, 280, 240, 220 and 180	150	120	100	80	60
List Prices per Ream (480 Sheets)*					
.....					
List Prices per Quire (24 Sheets)**					
.....					

*ONE UNIT=one ream.

**Smallest standard package 1 quire=20 quires=one ream.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Tri-m-ite Floor Sanding Paper
GRIT-LOK BOND

Tri-M-ite Floor Sanding Paper has a full coating of Silicon Carbide mineral which cuts faster and lasts longer than any other mineral. Its unusual flexibility makes for easy handling and snug fitting on sanding drums. Can be used on new or old floors with equal efficiency.

Grit Numbers

Width, in.	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3
List Prices per 50 Yd. Rolls*								
8								
12								
Two twelve inch rolls or equivalent equals one unit.								
List Prices per "Ten-Cover" Rolls								
8								
12								
Ten rolls equal one unit.								

List Prices per 100 Discs*

*7 in.
Diam.
ONE UNIT=100 Discs.
*List prices for other diameters available upon request.

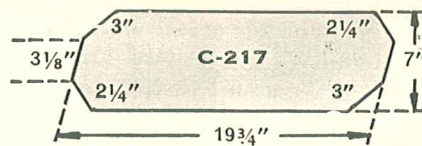
Carbonite Floor Sanding Combination
GRIT-LOK BOND

Made of Silicon Carbide mineral coated on a tough combination paper and cloth backing. It will not tear or crack under hard use. For removing paint, varnish or shellac from old floors. Spacing of mineral grains prevents "loading" or "filling" and assures a fast, continuous cut.

Width, in.	Grit Numbers		
.....	3 1/2	4	4 1/2
List prices per 50 Yd. Roll			
8			
12			
2 twelve inch rolls or equivalent equals one unit.			
List Prices per "Ten-Cover" Rolls			
8			
12			
Ten rolls equal one unit.			
List Prices per 100 Discs			
7 in. diameter			
ONE UNIT=100 Discs.			

Tri-m-ite Floor Sanding Paper and Carbonite Floor Sanding Combination
Special Cut Sheets

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER, SPEED-O-LITE 7"



Carbonite Sheets are used for removing heavy coats of paint, varnish or shellac from old floors. Wide open spacing of grains prevents "loading" or "filling". Tri-M-ite Sheets are used for sanding new or old floors. TRI-M-ITE FLOOR SANDING PAPER will cut a greater area in less time with fewer "wraps" and leave a smoother finish.

FOR LINCOLN SCHLUETER "SPEED-O-LITE"
MACHINES

List Prices per 100 Sheets

Carbonite Floor Sanding Combination

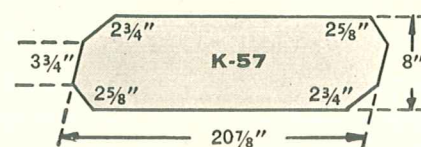
Grit Numbers		
3 1/2	4	4 1/2
.....		

Tri-M-ite Floor Sanding Paper

Grit Numbers	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3
.....								
ONE UNIT=250 sheets.								

FOR RED DEVIL No. 444
MACHINES

RED DEVIL #444



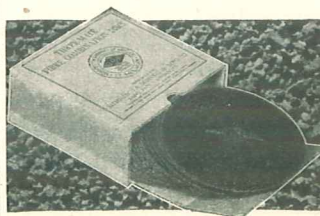
List Prices per 100 Sheets

Carbonite Floor Sanding Combination

Grit Numbers		
3 1/2	4	4 1/2
.....		

Tri-M-ite Floor Sanding Paper

Grit Numbers	2/0	1/0	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3
.....								
ONE UNIT=250 sheets.								

Three-m-ite Fibre Combination Discs
GRIT-LOK BOND

Used on portable disc sanders. Three-M-ite Fibre Combination Discs stand up under heavy pressure and high speeds without breaking or shedding mineral. Closed coated disc is used for conditioning metal surfaces and cutting down weld spots. Cutrite (open coated) discs are used for cutting down solder or lead spots and removing old paint. Will not "fill" or "load".



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

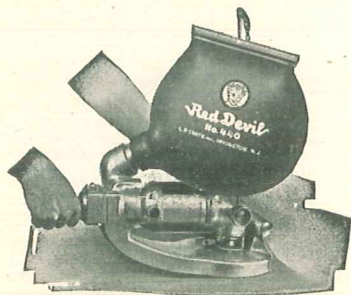
SUNDRIES

No. 444 Red Devil Floor Sander

Light, Foolproof, Powerful, Efficient, All Parts Standard, Two-way Operation.

marks. Does not raise dust. Equipped with noiseless rubber disc wheels. Other construction features are: No loose weights or guards. Light in weight. Finger tip control. Handles easily. Takes 20 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 in. Red Devil Sanding Paper. 1 H.P. motor, constant speed, guaranteed to carry 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. load, wound for 110-220 A.C. current. Complete details and dealer help upon request.

No. 444—1 in. case, A.C. motor, complete with 40-ft. rubber covered heavy 2-strand extension cable; weight 120 lbs.; F. O. B. Factory
(D.C. at slightly higher price)

No. 440 Red Devil Edger

diameter and turns at rate of 3000 R.P.M., insuring clean, fast cutting.

No. 440—Complete with 25-ft. extension cable and assortment of Red Devil Abrasive Discs; weight 28 lbs.; F. O. B. Factory

Rent it—use it—sell it. The Red Devil No. 444 is far ahead on design, speed and results obtained. It is the last word in modern construction. Conditions up to 2,000 feet of new flooring and up to 1,000 feet of old flooring in a day. Will remove 6 coats of paint without aid of chemicals. Sands within $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of straight baseboard or flush with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round.

Operates both forward and backward. Lays solid and steady to floor! No vibrations! No stop or chatter

Speed-O-Lite Floor Sander

No Dirt
No Dust
No Mess
Guaranteed
For 1 Year
Including
Motor



SPEED-O-LITE — This popular rental sander offers a source of additional income to paint dealers. With a **SPEED-O-LITE** in rental service you not only obtain a very substantial profit through rentals of the machine (average charge \$4 per day) but additional profit on the increased sale of sandpaper, paint, varnish, shellac, filler and wax. Truly a three-way profit maker.

Built by a company having been engaged in the manufacture of floor machinery for over 45 years, the

SPEED-O-LITE has many features not incorporated in other sanders. Strength, sturdiness and durability in construction give long life and freedom from mechanical trouble.

The special heavy duty ball bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. motor is wound for operation on house circuits. The sanding drum, covered with a special resilient rubber cushion pad, revolves at a speed of 1500 R.P.M. Suction fan driven by "V" belt insures perfect collection of all dust and dirt. Entire weight of machine ready to operate, 80 lbs.—easily carried by one man.

Fifty-foot heavy rubber covered extension cable with connectors; dust bag; assortment ready cut abrasive paper, steel paper cutting pattern; wrenches; and complete advertising set-up consisting of large colored window display card, direct mail folders, newspaper mats, etc.

Speed-O-Lite Seven
Speed-O-Lite Eight

Price, F. O. B. Factory at Chicago

Lincoln Scrubbers and Polishers

Scrub
Wax
Polish
Steel Wool
Buff
Sand
Linoleum
Wood
Tile
Terrazzo
Asphalt Tile
Rubber
Concrete Floors



There is a Lincoln Floor Machine for any type or kind of floor problem. The No. 12 inch Single Disc illustrated at the left is the ideal rental scrubber and polisher because it does professional work and anyone can operate it. Many painters and decorators use it on floors that do not need sanding but require a good scrubbing before varnishing. Saves time and labor and does beautiful work.

Also used for steelwooling, waxing, polishing, and buffing floor seal; does a perfect job. Many paint dealers have added this machine to their floor service department and show big profits. Used by home owners and professional men.

This model comes complete with brush—delivered to your store, in the following sizes:

SD-12 IN.— $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. Motor
SD-15 IN.— $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Motor
SD-18 IN.— $\frac{3}{4}$ H.P. Motor



BRUSHES

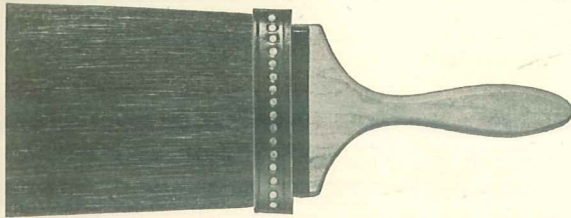
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

BRUSHES

The following catalog illustrates and describes the complete paint brush line of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at the time of printing. As additional materials become available new items will be added from time to time. Brush quality is of the highest commensurate with materials available today. All of the following brushes are made by the same skilled craftsmen who have made Gold Stripe brushes the standard of the industry.

Leather Bound Flat Paint



LAURETTE

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Leather Bound, Single Nailed, Handle $\frac{9}{16}$ " Thick. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"	4½"	5"
Length Clear	5"	5"	5"

LACROSSE

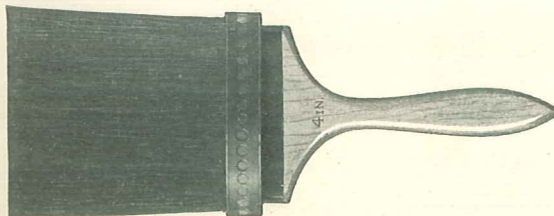
Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Extra Row of Bristle and Neoceta Mixture Set in Center, Vulcanized in Rubber, Leather Bound, Flat Style, Single Nailed, Handle $\frac{9}{16}$ " Thick. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"	4½"
Length Clear	5½"	5½"

DUCHESS

Pure China Bristle, Extra Row of China Bristle Set in Center, Vulcanized in Rubber, Leather Bound, Flat Style, Single Nailed. Handle $\frac{9}{16}$ " Thick. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"
Length Clear	4¾"



TYRONE

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Leather Bound, Single Nailed, Handle $\frac{9}{16}$ " Thick. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Length Clear	3¾"	4½"	4¾"

Flat Paint or Wall



BEST BLACK

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound. Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	4½"	4¾"	4¾"

McDOWELL

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	4½"	4¾"	4¾"	4¾"	4¾"

MARLBORO

100% Neoceta. Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	4¾"	4¾"	4¾"	4¾"

MASTER PAINTER

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound. Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	3¾"	4"	4¼"	4½"	4¾"

MILNOR

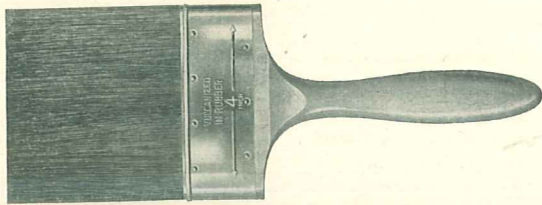
Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	3¾"	4"	4¼"	4½"	4¾"

**Flat Paint or Wall—(Continued)****MANFORD**

100% Neoceta. Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1"	1"	1"
Length Clear	3⅝"	3⅞"	4⅞"

**ARKAY**

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3¼"	3½"	3¾"

ARCADIA

Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3¼"	3½"	3¾"

MARLIN

100% Neoceta. Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3¼"	3½"	3¾"

BLACK FILLER

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"
Thickness	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3¾"

MADERA

100% Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	2¾"	3"	3¼"

Flat Paint or Wall—(Continued)**LEADER**

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	2½"	2¾"	3"

MADRAS

Pure China Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"
Thickness	7⁄8"
Length Clear	2¾"

MARINER

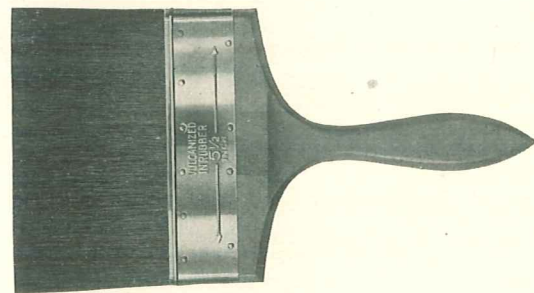
100% Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3½"	4"
Thickness	1⅜"	1⅜"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	2½"	2¾"	3"

OILFIELD

Mixture of Horsehair and Fiber, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4"
Thickness	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3"

**SEVERNA**

Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Peerless Style Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	6"
Thickness	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3½"

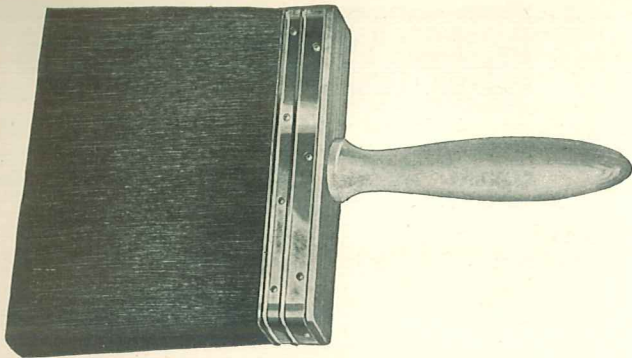
MELVIN

100% Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Peerless Style Handle on 6" Width. 4½" Width has Beaver-tail Grip, Wall Coating Style. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	4½"	6"
Thickness	7⁄8"	7⁄8"
Length Clear	3¼"	3½"



Wall Coating



GOLDCOAST

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Four Rows, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

Size	40	50
Block Size	6 1/2" x 1 1/2"	6 1/2" x 1 1/2"
Length Clear	4 3/4"	5"

CORNWALL

100% Neoceta, Four Rows, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

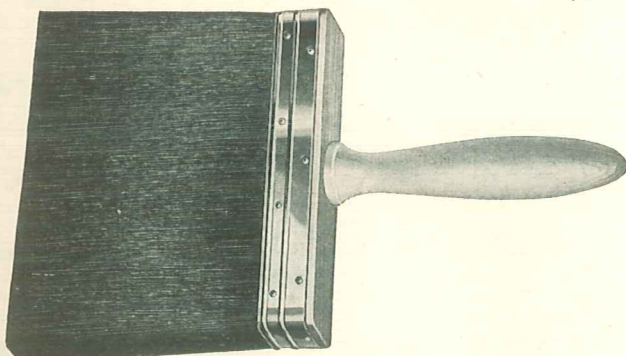
Size	50
Block Size	6" x 1 1/2"
Length Clear	5"

Plasterers will find the Cornwall an excellent tool for skimming; Neoceta retains its working qualities and does not soften in water.

CHILDRESS

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Four Rows, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

Width	5"	6"
Thickness	1 1/2"	1 1/2"
Length Clear	4"	4 1/2"

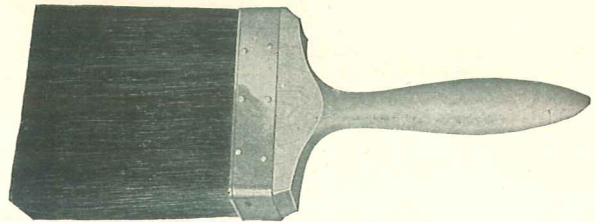


CONRAD

100% Neoceta, Four Rows, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

Size	2	4
Block Size	5" x 1 1/2"	5" x 1 1/2"
Length Clear	3 3/4"	4 1/4"

Flatting Wall

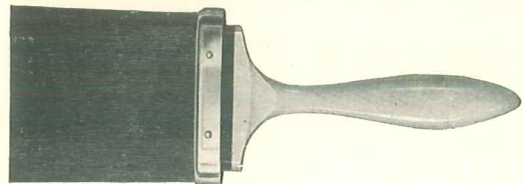


FLEETWING

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Steel Ferrule, Riveted, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed one in a box.

Size	2	4
Block Size	4 1/4" x 1 1/2"	4 1/4" x 1 1/2"
Length Clear	4 1/2"	5"

Semi-Oval Varnish

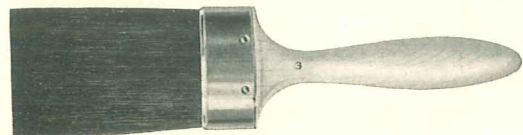


VELVET

Pure China Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Narrow Steel Ferrule, Slightly Oval in Shape, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	3"	3 1/2"
Thickness	1 1/2"	1 1/2"
Length Clear	3 1/2"	3 3/4"

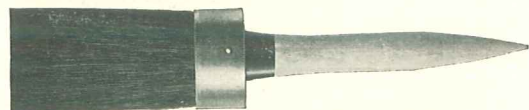
Oval Varnish



B T CHESAPEAKE

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Seamless Flat Oval Ferrule, Beaver-tail Handle. Packed 6 in a box.

Size	1	2	3
Oval Dim.	2 3/8" x 1 3/8"	2 5/8" x 1 3/8"	2 13/8" x 1 1/4"
Length Clear	3 1/8"	3 5/8"	3 7/8"



M-OZARK

Mixed Bristle, Open Center, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Seamless Steel Ferrule. Packed 6 in a box.

Size	2/0	4/0	6/0
Oval Dim.	1 5/8" x 1 3/8"	1 3/8" x 1 1/2"	1 7/8" x 1 1/2"
Length Clear	2 3/4"	3 1/4"	3 1/2"
Size	8/0	10/0	12/0
Oval Dim.	2" x 1 1/8"	2 1/8" x 1 1/8"	2 5/16" x 1 1/8"
Length Clear	3 3/4"	3 3/4"	3 3/4"

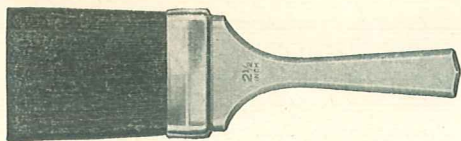


BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Flat Varnish



FIDELITY

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Tapered Steel Ferrule, Crimped to Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"
Thickness	1/8"	1/8"	1/8"
Length Clear	2 9/16"	2 1/8"	3 5/16"
Width	3"	3 1/2"	4"
Thickness	1/8"	3/4"	3/4"
Length Clear	3 9/16"	3 1/8"	3 1/8"



XXX CHINA

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Panel Style Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"
Thickness	1/8"	3/4"	1/8"	7/8"	7/8"
Length Clear	2 7/8"	2 7/8"	3 1/8"	3 1/8"	3 3/8"

FOREMAN

100% Neoceta, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted, Panel Style Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"
Thickness	1/8"	3/4"	1/8"	7/8"	7/8"
Length Clear	2 5/8"	2 7/8"	3 1/8"	3 3/8"	3 5/8"

CHANG

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Panel Style Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
Thickness	7/16"	1/2"	9/16"	5/8"	11/16"
Length Clear	2 7/8"	2 1/8"	2 3/8"	2 5/8"	2 7/8"



FEDORA

100% Neoceta, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
Thickness	5/8"	5/8"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"
Length Clear	2 1/8"	2 3/8"	2 5/8"	2 7/8"	3 1/8"



FAVOR

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Flat Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
Thickness	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
Length Clear	2 1/8"	2 3/8"	2 3/8"	2 5/8"	2 5/8"

Flat Varnish—(Continued)



FAIRLEE

100% Neoceta, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Flat Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"
Thickness	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
Length Clear	2"	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	2 1/2"	2 3/4"

FITZ

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Flat Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"
Thickness	5/16"	5/16"	3/8"
Length Clear	1 5/8"	1 5/8"	1 3/4"

FRIAR

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Flat Handle. Packed 3 dozen in a box.

Width	1/2"
Thickness	7/8"
Length Clear	1 3/8"

Machine Brush



MACHINE CHIP

A Bristle Brush of a Quality Adapted to Machine use. Not for Application of Protective Coating. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	2"
Thickness	3/8"	1/2"
Length Clear	1 5/8"	1 5/8"

Flat Sash



SAVOY

Pure Bristle, Deep Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Long Half-round Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"
Thickness	3/8"	7/16"	1/2"	9/16"
Length Clear	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	2 3/4"	2 3/4"

SUNBEAM

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Long Half-round Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"
Thickness	7/16"	1/2"	9/16"	5/8"
Length Clear	2 1/8"	2 1/4"	2 1/2"	2 3/4"



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Oval Sash

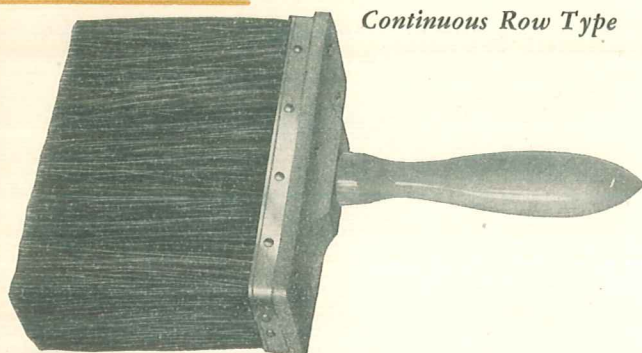


TYCOON

Pure Bristle, Chiseled, Vulcanized in Rubber, Seamless Oval Metal Ferrule, Round Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Size	2	4	6
Oval Dim., App.	$\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{11}{32}''$	$\frac{13}{16}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$	$\frac{15}{16}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$
Length Clear	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	$2''$
Size	8	10	12
Oval Dim., App.	$1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$	$1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$	$1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1''$
Length Clear	$2\frac{1}{8}''$	$2\frac{3}{8}''$	$2\frac{5}{8}''$

Dutch Calcimine



Continuous Row Type

CORONADO

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Four Rows, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Riveted. Size inside Ferrule $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

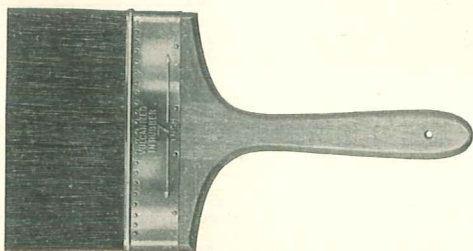
Size	40	50
Length Clear	$4\frac{3}{4}''$	$5''$

CRANE

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Four Rows, Tapered Stainless Steel Ferrule, Riveted Size inside of Ferrule $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$. Round Handle Grip. Packed one in a box.

Size	10
Length Clear	$4''$

Flat Calcimine



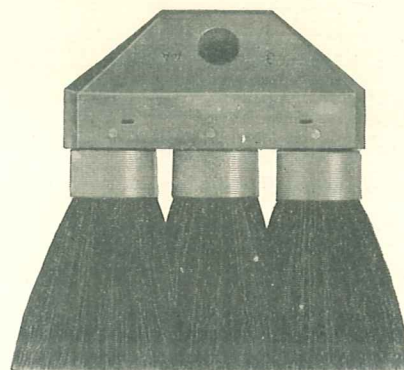
BUSBY

100% Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Bound, Riveted. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	$7''$	$8''$
Thickness	$\frac{7}{8}''$	$\frac{7}{8}''$
Length Clear	$3\frac{1}{2}''$	$3\frac{3}{4}''$

ALSO SEE STAPLE-SET CATALOG—For Consumer Types

Roof



A A

Casing of Bristle, Middle Mixture of Horsehair and Fiber, Vulcanized in Rubber, Oil-Proof Setting. Packed 6 in a box. Do not use this brush in hot tar.

Size	3-Knot	4-Knot
Width	$6\frac{1}{4}''$	$8''$
Length Clear	$3\frac{1}{2}''$	$3\frac{1}{2}''$

The A A Roof is an excellent brush for the application of roof paints, but is not suitable for use in hot tar. Use either the 500 or Cypress Roof for tar.

ALSO SEE STAPLE-SET CATALOG—For Consumer Types

Stencil

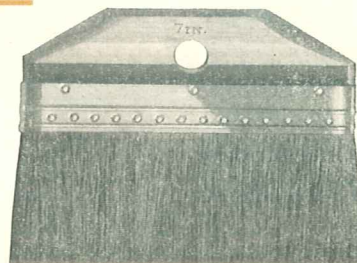


TYCOON

Pure Bristle, Solid Trim, Vulcanized in Rubber, Seamless Steel Ferrule. Packed 12 in a box.

Size	4	6	8
Diameter	$\frac{13}{16}''$	$1\frac{1}{8}''$	$1\frac{1}{4}''$
Length Clear	$1\frac{1}{4}''$	$1\frac{1}{4}''$	$1\frac{3}{8}''$
Size	10	12	14
Diameter	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	$2''$
Length Clear	$1\frac{5}{8}''$	$1\frac{7}{8}''$	$2\frac{1}{8}''$

Whitewash



M-NICKEL PLATE

Mixed Bristle, Extra Row in Center, Metal Bound, Riveted, Extension Style Block. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	$7''$	$8''$	$9''$
Thickness	$1\frac{1}{8}''$	$1\frac{1}{8}''$	$1\frac{1}{8}''$
Length Clear	$2\frac{3}{4}''$	$3''$	$3\frac{1}{4}''$



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Whitewash—(Continued)

WINGATE

Mixture of Fibre and Horsehair, Extra Row in Center, Riveted, Extension Style Block. Packed 6 in a box.

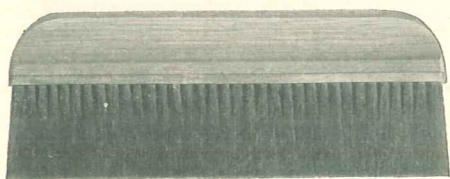
Width	8"
Thickness	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Length Clear	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

WINFIELD

100% Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Metal Ferrule. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	7"
Thickness	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Length Clear	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

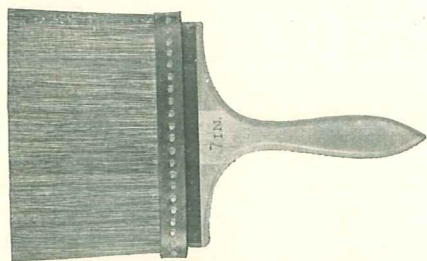
ALSO SEE STAPLE-SET CATALOG—For Consumer Types

Paper-Hangers' Smoothing

PHENIX

Pure Bristle, Very Stiff, Three Rows, Individual Knots Vulcanized into a Special Block that cannot crack, warp or split. Packed 6 in a box.

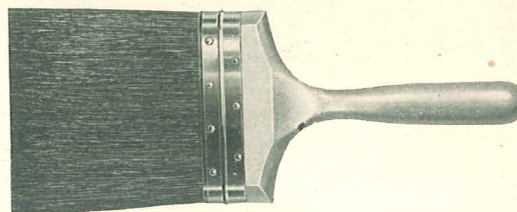
Width	12"	14"
Length Clear	2 $\frac{7}{16}$ "	2 $\frac{7}{16}$ "

Paper-Hangers' Paste

PANDOLA

Pure China Bristle Casing, Middle Mixture of China Bristle and Neoceta, Vulcanized in Rubber, Leather Bound, Single Nailed. Packed 6 in a box.

Width	8"
Length Clear	4"

Painter-Dusters

DUNCAN

Mixed Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Riveted, Metal Bound. A Painters' Duster of top quality. Packed 6 in a box.

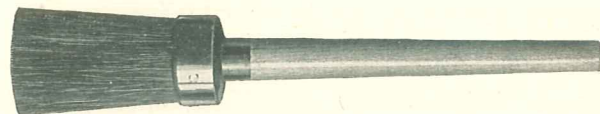
Width	4"
Thickness	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Length Clear	4"

Radiator Bronzing

No. 44202 RADIATOR BRONZING

Goat Beard Hair, Vulcanized in Rubber. Packed 12 in a box.

Width	1"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2"
Thickness	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
Length Clear	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Glue and Paste

HEVIDUTY

Pure Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Unvarnished Handle, Copper Ferrule. Size 8 packed 12 in a box, size 12 and 16—packed 6 in a box.

Size	8	12	16
Diameter	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Length Clear	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3"	3"

GLOUSTER

Pure Bristle, Vulcanized in Rubber, Metal Ferrule, Round Wood Handle. Packed 12 in a box.

Size	3	6
Diameter	$\frac{13}{16}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ "
Length Clear	2"	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Round Steel Wire Scratch

No. 9 LONG HANDLE

..... 3-Row

No. 10 LONG HANDLE

..... 4-Row

No. 36 SHOE HANDLE

..... 4-Row

No. 21 FLAT BACK

No. 77 CURVED BACK

No. 80 WITH SCRAPER



A GUIDE TO STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

The modern industrial plant, under today's strenuous operating conditions, is confronted with the increasingly important problem of satisfactory maintenance. If production is to meet demand, every part of a plant from front office to shipping department must be maintained in 100% performance conditions at all times. No type of maintenance is of greater importance than the painting of walls, floors, ceilings, machinery and equipment essential to steady production.

During the past decade Pittsburgh's Color Engineers have achieved considerable success in proving that paint has vitally important functions other than the purely utilitarian tasks of protection and decoration. Based on this accumulated evidence, checked and verified in actual use, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company devised—

Color Dynamics—the Scientific Utilization of the Energy in Color.

It has proven to be a noteworthy contribution to American Industry.

Note: For complete story see chapter headed "The Proper Use of Color".

Because satisfactory painting in industrial plants presents many complex problems PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY developed and offers to industry the "Color Dynamics Service" described below.

WHAT IT IS

This service consists of a careful, detailed examination of your plant by paint specialists at which time the requirements and conditions of each paintable surface are studied. From the collected data specific recommendations applicable to your plant will be prepared. These recommendations will cover specifications for preparation of surface, product selected to meet the requirements, color best adapted to the operations and conditions, painting procedure and finally suggestions for maintenance of the work after completion. This service is rendered without cost to users of Pittsburgh Paints. The survey results are put in to a "Color Dynamics Binder" and the plant superintendent is furnished with a sufficient number of copies for the use of his maintenance crews.

WHY SUCH A SERVICE IS NEEDED

It is not so long ago that most plant managers considered a new coat of paint all that was necessary for a complete maintenance job. The type of paint and the color were usually selected with little thought as to the surface and atmospheric conditions, suitability of color or any of the variable factors which enter into every painting job. Today paints are available for specific purposes and there can be little excuse for not obtaining satisfactory performance because of improper paint selection for the work involved.

Some examples of the conditions which influence the selection of paint, are these:

In some manufacturing processes wall and ceiling surfaces are continually exposed to moisture due to humidity required for the operations carried on in the plant.

In other buildings the floors are wet most of the time.

Fumes from chemicals present specialized problems.

The selection of suitable colors is most important, as properly styled interiors increase production, provide better lighting, reduce eye strain and improve morale.

The introduction of fluorescent lighting has brought many new problems with which few plant managers are familiar.

The exteriors of manufacturing plants usually present highly technical maintenance problems due to sulphuric and other chemical fumes. Generally many different materials are used in their construction—brick, concrete, steel, galvanized iron—each of which develops its own painting problem and often requires a special painting product if long life and satisfactory appearance are to result. It is for the solution of these unusual cases that Pittsburgh offers expert cooperation with plant officials.

Plant owners may gain the impression that all this specialized painting will add to maintenance costs. The reverse is true. In actual practice economies generally result, because a paint carefully selected to cover a specific surface, under certain conditions, will remain in better shape and outlast a maintenance job improperly planned and executed. In the long run efficient and satisfactory surroundings increase production, reduce illness and assure more satisfied employees.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

A GUIDE TO STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

The color of a paint seldom affects the cost so it is just as economical to use a color which will produce the desired results as it is to specify a color haphazardly.

HOW TO OBTAIN THIS SERVICE

Pittsburgh's "Color Dynamics Survey" is the answer to either first painting or maintenance problems.

Color Dynamics is the result of consistent observation and study regarding the psychological and physiological effect of color on human beings, and the treatise on the subject (See literature on Color Dynamics) in our opinion merits careful reading by every executive interested in or responsible for the following functions:

- A. Sustaining and adding to continuity of employment, or expressed in another way, reducing absenteeism on the job or by the day.

- B. Increasing efficiency of operation, thus obtaining the tonnage or volume desired.
- C. Promoting quality of production, or as a natural corollary, minimizing rejects.
- D. Preventing many injuries to employees, and not only improving personnel relationships but establishing an experience that will favorably affect compensation rates.

The services of our paint specialists and our color experts are available to any manufacturer, plant superintendent, engineer, architect or other user of Pittsburgh Paints. To obtain this free survey call on any representative of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY at the nearest office or warehouse listed on the inside back cover of this Maintenance and Buying Guide.



Stands for Quality Paint and Glass Products



PROPER PAINTING PRACTICES

INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE

The modern industrial plant, under today's strenuous operating conditions, is confronted with the increasingly important problem of satisfactory maintenance. No type of maintenance is of greater importance than the painting of walls, floors, ceilings, machinery and equipment essential to steady production. If production is to meet demand, every part of a plant from front office to shipping department must be maintained in 100% performance condition at all times.

In preparing this guide, we have endeavored to envisage structural maintenance in its true perspective as a basic factor in the efficient and economical operation of any plant.

If there is to be a fulfillment of its true purpose, each one of the many problems involved must be weighed, not only from the standpoint of its immediate requirements, but also from the standpoint of its relationship to such major elements as:

1. The safe and efficient usefulness of the structure of which it may be a part;
2. The promotion of individual efficiency, safety, sanitation and hygiene.
3. The general welfare of the institution as a whole.

The information which follows will prove helpful in establishing these objectives.

Roof Surfaces

There are several types of classifications of roofs and roofing materials depending to a great extent upon the design and structural shape which is given to the top element of the building.

PITCHED ROOFS

If the roof is pitched or has a steep angle of slope, the structure includes a sheathing or deck of wood to which are fastened small units lapping one over the other to make a watertight covering. These increments may be shingles, thin slate slabs or tile.

Shingles are of the following materials: wood, asphalt, composition, or asbestos cement, slate, tile, etc.

The wooden shingles are usually made of red cedar and are taper-sawed with the grain. Cypress is also used in some localities.

To add to the durability and also color, wooden shingles are often treated with creosote oil stains, either by dipping or by brush coating.

Asphalt shingles, usually cut to represent two or more shingles in a strip, are made of heavy roofing felt impregnated with asphalt and the top surface coated with sand or small bits of crushed stone.

Asbestos cement shingles, which are really Portland cement and sand concrete reinforced with shredded asbestos fiber, are molded and compressed to thin slabs of different shapes and surface textures.

All of these materials are attached to the sheathing by roofing nails.

Since this type of roof gives a rapid run-off of water, when a leak occurs, the opening is usually obvious to an inspection of the exterior parts of the roof. If it is a wooden shingle roof, shingles will have loosened because of the rusting of the nails and slipped down or blown off, leaving gaps in the courses of layers. If the roof is very old, there may be excessive curling of the shingles or evidence of rotting or disintegrating of the exposed part of the shingles.

With the asbestos-cement or concrete shingle as well as with the slate and tile units, there is practically no deterioration of the material and the cause of the leak is generally traceable to damage by flying objects driven by a windstorm or by loosening and slipping from their normal positions.

Asphalt shingles curl and warp and the flint coating washes away after some years and the felt base loses the oils and bonding agency so that fragments are whipped off in a high wind. The exact spot where the leak occurs, is not so easy to locate in this material and a large area may have to be renewed or replaced. In all of the above roofing materials, it is necessary to use metal for flashing at chimneys, stacks, dormers and other vertically projecting elements and in the valleys where the various parts of the roof adjoin. These metal flashings should be inspected frequently and unless copper or aluminum has been used, should be painted at least every three to five years to prevent rusting. Also, the cap member which covers the ridge of a steep roof should be kept tight.

There are several other materials which have been developed to simulate shingles or tiles. Many of these are stamped or pressed metal forms and shapes of galvanized sheet steel—porcelain enameled sheet steel—copper—aluminum and some other alloys. Paint will prolong the life of the first of these. If the porcelain enamel is injured and spalls off, it may be painted to protect the exposed metal but it is not possible to duplicate the color or the brilliant lustre of the enamel and the result will be patchwork.

In certain sections of the country, sheet metal with standing seams running in the direction of the slope of the roof, has been used on steep roofs. Another variation is the batten type where the flat sheets are fitted in between wooden ribs and the turned-up edges as well as the ribs are covered by a piece of crimped metal to form a batten or cover strip. The sheets used for this work were originally tin-plated sheet steel and later galvanized sheet steel and sheet copper were used. The tin-coated or zinc-coated metal should be painted every three or four years. The copper may be permitted to oxidize and form its own protecting coating. Solder is used only for repairs patches or where flat seams occur at the joints across the longitudinal runs of the metal.

Vee-Ribs formed lengthwise of the zinc-coated or galvanized sheet steel in two, three or four crimpings per sheet and giving a lap joint lengthwise is another development in roof structure. These Vee-Ribs are lapped where sheets are placed end to end so as to shed water toward the eaves.



All of the above sheet metal structures require a sheathing, either tight or spaced to give support to the flat portions.

Other self-protected metal roofs have been made of lead-coated metal—nickel-alloyed—sheet zinc and certain alloyed steels, such as the stainless steel group.

SELF-SUPPORTING TYPE

For use on steep roofs there has been developed several kinds of formed sheets of sufficient thickness and stiffness to span wider support elements, called purlins, running lengthwise of the roof structure. The *corrugated* sheet is the most common form as the ripples or flutes give great stiffness for thin cross-sections. Galvanized or zinc-coated sheet steel is the least expensive and is held in place by clips or hook fasteners to the metal purlins or by nails to wooden members. Lapping of the corrugations lengthwise and over the ends of succeeding units makes a satisfactory watershed. The zinc coating is not always uniform and it is difficult to protect the edges of the sheet steel, therefore painting this material is recommended after it has been installed six months. This should be repeated every three years to insure against rust.

As a means of providing almost indefinite protection to the corrugated sheet steel, there are available elements having a complete envelope or covering, consisting of coatings of asphalt primer—asbestos fiber or felt and an asphalt sealing coat. This material is secured by bolt and clip fastenings to the purlins.

Corrugated sheets made of compressed concrete with asbestos fiber reinforcing and fire retardant composition are used as self-supporting roof elements.

Porcelain enamel coated corrugated steel sheets are a recent development.

Factory buildings have steep roof sections such as "saw tooth" elements are often covered with "cement tile" which is a compressed concrete molded unit made of Portland Cement and sand concrete, and sometimes mortar coloring. These have interlocking flanges and rest upon the purlin members, and the joints are sealed with an elastic waterproof cement. This joining material may ultimately harden and loosen and repairs may be made with a good plastic caulking compound forced into the crevices with a pressure gun.

Another tile slab, which spans between the purlins, has been used under certain conditions and is very durable, being made of thin cast iron with ribs and overlapping flanges.

Before terminating the outline of coverings for sloping roofs, mention should be made of materials for temporary or short time expectancy construction. The first of these requires a sheathing or deck to support it and also to which the roofing is fastened by nailing. This is rolled roofing. (Also called prepared or ready roofing.) It is a heavy saturated felt, or felt and burlap, coated with pitch or asphalt upon the revealed surface of which is embedded sand or fine gravel to form a "flint coating." This material is laid lengthwise of the roof with a two-or-three-inch lap over, each course cemented along the joint and securely nailed along the cemented strip with large headed nails. It is supplied in rolls with a tube of the cement enclosed. Its application is simple.

A very recent development is an adaptation of fiber-sheathing or wallboard thoroughly impregnated with asphalt

and having a reverse bend on one long edge fitted with an interlocking wooden wedge to lap over the next lower course. This is nailed to the rafters along the top edge of the sheet. It is laid lengthwise of the roof and the exposed surface has a mineral or sand coating. It may be used without sheathing on rafters with spacings of 16 inches to 24 inches on centers.

After a couple of years, it will be necessary to apply roofing cement to the joint lines and the exposed nail heads on the rolled roofing and at the joints of the fiber-board type to keep the membrane watertight.

FLAT-ROOF CONSTRUCTION

The most common type of roof structure on commercial buildings is the so-called flat roof. There is always a deck or continuous supporting structure and it has a slight pitch or slope with guide humps or shoulders to direct the water to the drainage outlets. The pitch may be from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 2 inches per foot with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being common practice.

The deck is fashioned from various materials usually corresponding to that used in other parts of the building. If wooden joists, beams and rafters are the typical framing, the deck is of wood. Also, on many steel framed structures, especially when bar-joists are used, the deck will be of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness tongue and grooved or spliced yellow pine or fir lumber.

Where reinforced concrete is used, the roof deck may be formed with supporting beams to the desired inclination. When additional floors are anticipated, a level floor slab is laid and over this is placed a cinder fill of varying thickness graded to the drains. This provides a sloping base upon which is poured a slab of cinder concrete to serve as the shaped deck upon which the built-up roof is applied.

Another deck material consists of sheet steel panels with stiffening ribs or flanges which span the steel purlins. Crickets are built-up on this deck to divert the flow of water to the down spouts or leader openings.

Molded gypsum slabs with a sheet metal binding edge are used for the deck where semi-fire retardant construction is desired as well as precast reinforced concrete panels. These span and rest upon the steel purlins or protected beams.

Special concrete using porous and lightweight aggregates is also used for roof decks.

BUILT-UP ROOFING

Over any of the smooth decks described above, a roofing membrane is fabricated by applying layers of roofing felt, alternating with layers of a bonding medium, to make a continuous waterproof covering over the entire surface. The number of layers of felt determine the life of the roof. Based upon the experience and recommended specifications for applying as furnished by the manufacturer of the materials used, its span of life is estimated as follows:

Three-ply roof is good for ten years.

Four-ply roof is good for fifteen years.

Five-ply roof is good for twenty years.

The felt is supplied in rolls 32 inches or 36 inches wide and the thickness is indicated usually by the weight per 100 square feet or "one square" . . . as 12 lb.—14 lb.—15 lb.—20 lb.—or 30 lb. The felt should be made of rag fiber and thor-



oughly saturated with impregnating oil corresponding to the type of bonding agent used for cementing the layers together.

Preliminary treatments or processes are recommended for the different types of deck construction. For the wooden top a single layer of five pound resin-sized sheathing or building paper lapping one or two inches on each sheet is tacked or nailed down over the entire area. This serves as a shield to absorb pitch and prevents it running down through the joints of the planks in hot weather.

The surface of the steel deck or of solid concrete should be given a primer or bond coat before the membrane build-up is started.

On precast concrete units the middle areas of each should be primed but it should be applied so as to leave a 4-inch margin all around from the joints where plastic cement is used as a sealer.

A cover of two-ply felt or paper lapped at least one inch past the middle is nailed to the precast gypsum decking.

When air-conditioning is used in the building, the roof should be insulated, particularly the steel deck type. This is usually in sheet, block or slab form and is laid directly upon the deck structure. Materials consist of bonded cork, compressed fiber-board and cellular glass (Foamglas) and the built-up roofing is laid directly over these insulating media.

The application of the roofing membrane is accomplished by lapping the felt varying depths, depending upon the number of layers required. Each sheet is cemented by mopping the entire surface with the bonding agent and pressing the felt into it before it hardens or loses its sticky quality.

Using a 32-inch felt, the lapping for a two-ply build-up would be 17 inches; for a three-ply—22 inches; for four-ply—24½ inches. This avoids any seam being directly over a preceding edge and if nails are used to hold a run in place, they should be covered by at least two layers of felt and the bonding material.

There are two kinds of adhesive coating which are applied *hot* either by a mop or by pouring from a dipper. The one which has served longer is *coal tar pitch* which is heated 350 to 375 degrees F. The other is roofing *asphalt* which is worked at a temperature about 50 degrees F. higher than pitch. The felt should be saturated with oils corresponding to the agent used for bonding.

Recently there have been developed emulsified asphalt cements which may be used *cold* for bonding the layers of roofing felt.

SURFACE FINISHING

Built-up roofs are completed by different toppings or surface finishes.

SMOOTH TOP—A heavy mopping of the pitch or asphalt is applied to the surface of the laminated membrane, giving a smooth black finish of the bonding cement.

GRAVEL OR SLAG TOP—Hot pitch or asphalt is poured or mopped on the top surface and while sticky a heavy layer of gravel or crushed slag is spread over and embedded into the cement. The usual requirement is 400 pounds of gravel or 300 pounds of slag to each 100 square feet of roof area.

ASBESTOS ROOFING—A cap sheet of extra heavy roofing

felt having a revealed surface of bonded asbestos fiber is applied with a 2-inch cemented lap joint.

A variation is to use asbestos felt for all of the layers and finish as a smooth top roof. The asbestos fiber resists fire from sparks or live coals.

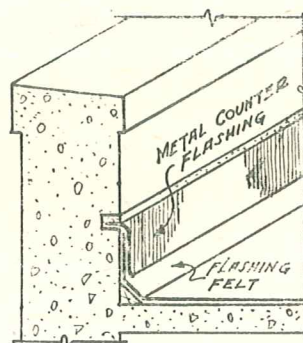
Another surface finish is tile for a promenade or traffic top where the roof is used for foot traffic and recreation. A heavy impregnated canvas topping is also used for this purpose.

Special application schemes are also suggested by the manufacturers for placing built-up roofs on steep roof sections adjoining or combining with the flat top unit.

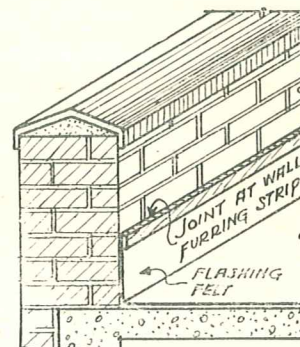
FLASHING

The vital part of any flat top roof is the careful sealing and waterproofing of all vertical elements which surround or extend above the deck structure. These include the parapet or fire-walls which project one to several feet above the roof line; ventilating stacks or hoods; penthouses; chimneys; skylight curbs; walls of adjoining building and other structural or supporting elements which protrude above the plane of the roof.

Built-up layers of specially prepared flashing felts should extend up these wall elements and be made an intimate part and extension of the roof membrane by lapping and bonding to it. Special care is needed to fasten the upper edges of this flashing to vertical elements and if possible these should fit into a groove or routing such as a slotted tile to make a positive watershed to the roof. In brick masonry, when slotted tile is not used, a raggle should be formed above the top line of the felt flashing into which is fitted and anchored a metal counter-flashing which bends down over the felt turn-up.



METAL COUNTER FLASHING
Illustration No. 1



WOOD STRIP FLASHING
Illustration No. 2

An expedient, used on some re-roofing jobs, is to fasten the upper edge of the felt flashing by nailing with a lath or strip of wood to wooden plugs driven into the mortar joints. (See Illustration No. 2.) When this is done, the wall above the lath as well as the wood should be treated with a heavy mopping of hot cement. Another alternative is to coat the area with a heavy plastic, asphaltic cement applied with a trowel.

When the parapet wall is a reasonable height (from 2 to 4 feet above the roof), felt flashing should be applied to the entire inside surface and bent over the brick-work under the coping to a line within 1 inch of the exterior face of the wall. This secures the flashing and also protects the brick masonry from penetration of water through faulty coping.

Where the felt flashing turns up against a wall, it is desirable to support this bend and to make it less abrupt by fitting all along the corner formed by the deck and the wall, a triangular cant strip made by sawing through the diagonal of a 4x4-inch timber.

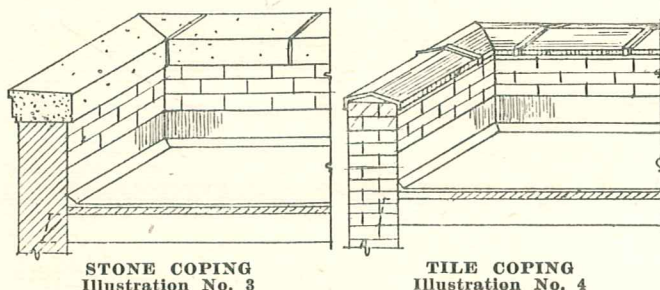
The primary rule in fashioning and installing flashings is to make sure that they seal the upper edges of all projections and divert rain and snow onto the roof or into the drainage elements. Copper is the preferred sheet metal to be used for counter-flashings or valley and does not require maintenance other than to see that it stays fastened and that the joints are soldered. When galvanized sheet metal is used for flashing or watersheds, it should be painted every three years.

Lead and zinc are durable metals and are used at plumbing vent stacks, some skylight work and as shields under exposed bolted structures where a ductile metal is needed for a squeeze fit to exclude water.

COPING AND PARAPET WALLS

Coping is the cap or covering course of a masonry wall when that element extends above the plane of the roof as a parapet or a fire wall. Its purpose is to protect the masonry by providing a "run-off" for water and a closure or cover over the joints and crevices of the wall. It also adds the trim or decorative finish to the top line of the building.

The usual materials used for copings are: vitrified glazed tile, glazed terra cotta, natural stone, cast stone (manufactured from Portland cement, sand and small aggregates), concrete (poured in place of using a form), sheet metal (copper, brass, galvanized sheet steel, etc.). (See Illustrations No. 3 and 4.)



The first five being masonry units are set with mortar and the joints where the ends of the units lap or abut are filled and sealed with mortar.

Soldered joints are the common mode of sealing all kinds of sheet metal.

Leaks are indicated by discoloration where water runs down the wall underneath or by excessive efflorescence on the brickwork close to the coping, or crumbling brick and stone. Trouble usually shows where the coping units are loose or have shifted or are broken. Joints without mortar seal should be suspected of admitting water to the interior of the wall.

Re-setting of the coping is the best remedy and when this is done, either the heavy felt flashing suggested under that heading or crimped copper flashing should be inserted over the top course of brickwork before the coping is put in place on the new bedding of mortar.

Holes or rusted parts of sheet metal coping should be patched and soldered and then given two coats of metal or inhibitive paint.

The parapet and fire walls should be given protective coatings of flashing felts and moppings of hot cement or troweled-on asphalt plastics as outlined under built-up roofs.

ROOF DRAINAGE AND WATER DISPOSAL

Eave troughs and leaders or down spouts should be used on penthouses, monitors and other small structures to convey the rainwater down to the main roof. This avoids wash or wear from drip upon the roof below.

Adequate size and number of conductors should be provided to carry away the rainfall from the main roof so as to avoid an accumulation of water to a depth which may reach above the heights of the wall flashings. The conductor heads or roof drains should be fitted with screens or perforated heads which will prevent clogging of the leaders with leaves or rubbish and should have secure flashing elements between them and the roof membrane.

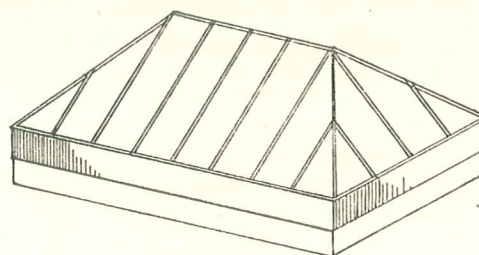
Where metal gutters, eave troughs, valleys and leaders or conductor pipes are exposed, they should be cleaned three or four times a year and, if made of metal which corrodes, should be wire-brushed and painted every two or three years.

SKYLIGHTS AND MONITORS

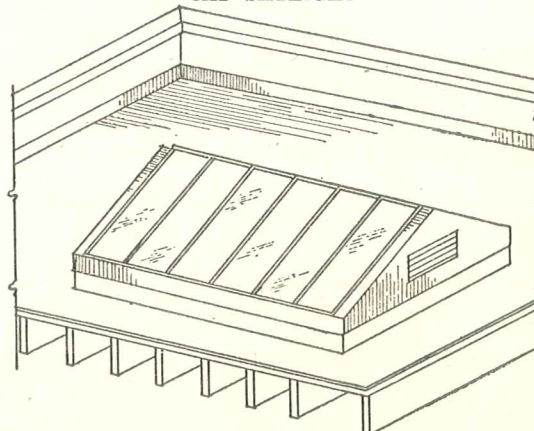
Skylights are of many shapes and the structures for holding and supporting the glass panels are frequently of intricate and complicated construction. Since they are made of steel and galvanized sheets very largely, they should be painted frequently (every two or three years) to minimize rusting. If possible, the cap strips should be removed and the putty seal replenished before the supporting ribs are painted. The metal parts on the under or inside of the skylight should also be cleaned and painted and condensation drains kept free of dirt.

Where corrugated wire glass is used, the anchor clips and supporting steel should be painted as often as the skylight unit.

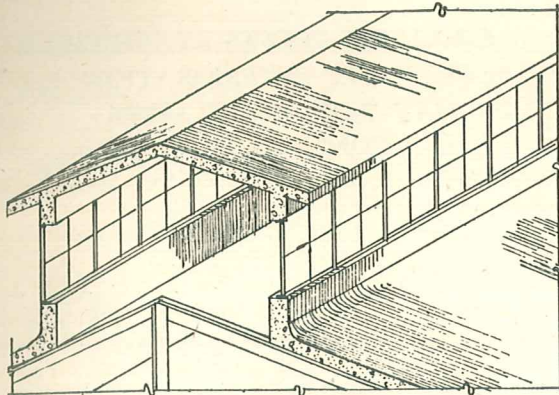
The same rule applies to steel or wooden monitor sash units.



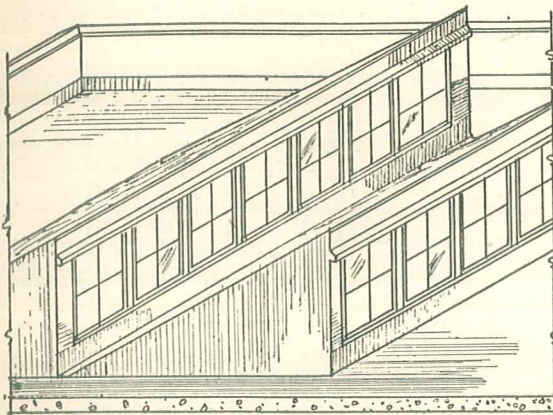
HIP SKYLIGHT



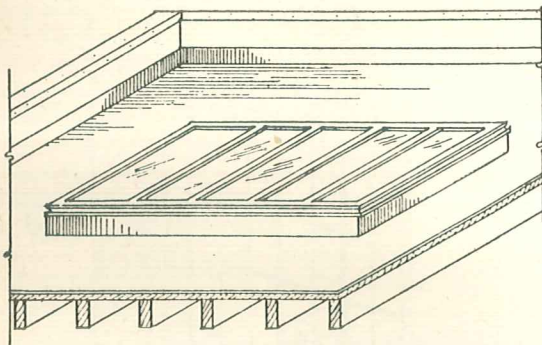
RIDGE OR DOUBLE-PITCH SKYLIGHT



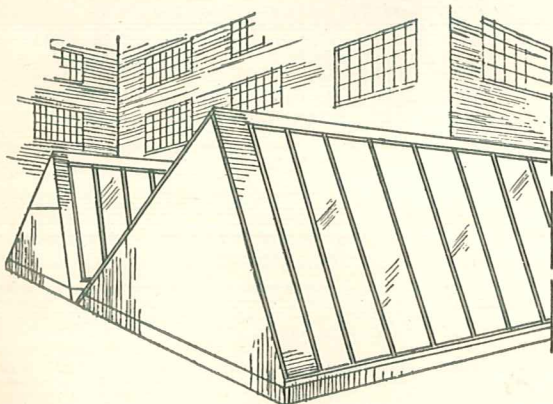
MONITOR SASH



SAWTOOTH ROOF AND SASH



FLAT-TYPE SKYLIGHT



SAWTOOTH SKYLIGHT

STACKS—VENTILATORS—

PROCESS EXHAUSTS

Commercial and office buildings usually have a chimney or smoke stack providing the channel for discharge of smoke and gases from the heating plant. Brick masonry units are usually a continuation of one or two walls of the building and require the same maintenance care as will be outlined for the exterior wall structure.

Steel stacks which may serve as an extension to the masonry chimney or as the complete passageway from the boiler are fashioned from steel plates or sheets riveted or welded at the joints and are held erect by guy wires or stiff-leg bracings. Good care requires frequent painting of the exterior surfaces using metal and inhibitive coatings. The interior surfaces are usually ignored. The guy wires, fittings and other brace members should be given special attention as the numerous strands and shoulders collect dirt and moisture which hastens corrosion.

Roof ventilators, dust-collecting cones, exhaust outlets for processes and exposed piping are all subject to rapid deterioration and require cleaning and renewal of protective coatings at least every two or three years. Fumes and gases expelled through these ports may require extra precautions and the preparation of coverings resistant to chemical action.

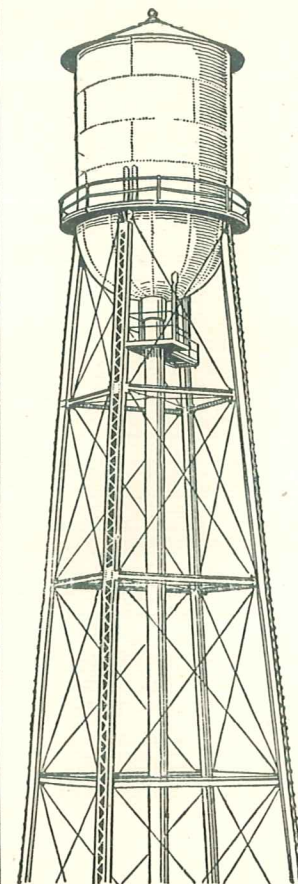
GRAVITY WATER TANK
AND TOWER

ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

Another roof structure which should be cleaned and painted often is the supporting tower and water storage tank. This may afford auxiliary water supply and pressure for use within the building or supplement the automatic sprinkler system for fire protection. If the tank is made of steel, inhibitive and other metal paints should be applied. For wooden tanks the circular iron hoops and fittings should be coated with an inhibitive paint before the wooden staves and other wooden members receive the linseed oil base application.

The tower structure and auxiliary equipment is fabricated of many small parts, which mean many joints and fastenings to be sealed with paint coatings.

Recommended practice is to empty, clean, dry and paint the interior of the steel tank at intervals.



Exterior Building Surfaces

BUILDING EXTERIORS

Brick masonry is the most common construction used for permanent exterior walls. It provides enduring and sturdy structural elements and affords great flexibility in fashioning decorative and ornamental features in design and shape.

Formed from plastic clay or finely ground shale in small blocks measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 8$ in. (or small variations therefrom) the product is partially air-dried and then baked or burned in a kiln for a period of from five to ten days. This process expels the moisture; oxidizes impurities and produces a hard compact unit of various colors and a glass-like surface. Two general groups of brick are available; namely, "Common" and "Face," and each has several gradings and selections for different uses. The quality depends to some extent upon the method of molding or forming and upon the ingredients added to give color. The position in the kiln and method of firing also influences the hardness and color of the brick.

Face brick as the name implies is intended for the elevations or fronts of the building which are conspicuous or revealed to view. The dimensions are more precise and various surface textures as well as a greater variety of colors and blendings are features of face brick.

Common brick is used for hidden walls, alley walls and interior fire walls.

Hard, burned, common brick is used for the exterior courses while the regular production type of common brick serves for the back-up runs on either type of construction.

Three mortars which may be proportioned on the job are commonly used to cement the units together.

Lime mortar—1 part lime—3 parts sand.

Cement-lime mortar—1 part cement—1 part lime—4 to 6 parts sand.

Portland cement mortar—1 part cement—1-10 part lime—3 parts sand.

There are also many specially prepared mortar cements on the market to which the sand is added together with sufficient water to make a workable mixture.

Since brickwork is made up of many small pieces and the filling of the gaps between with mortar, depends upon the careful manipulation by the mason, there are always present in the completed wall, possible structural voids as well as the normal porous structure of the joint filler and of some brick. These permit the penetration or absorption of moisture, especially when subjected to driving rain, or melting snow or ice resting upon ledges or projections. When this penetration becomes excessive and frequent, it results in disintegration of masonry. Moisture may also enter these defective portions from exhaust steam blowing against the wall, saturated earth or other material piled against the brickwork or spray from a cooling tower or manufacturing process.

Faulty coping or openings cut through the wall after it is built may reveal crevices or seams in the structure which permit moisture to enter and permeate the masonry.

STRATEGIC POINTS AT WHICH INCIPIENT DETERIORATION MAY TAKE PLACE AFTER CONSTRUCTION

Illustration No. 7 shows the places in a typical building wall where water may cause trouble.

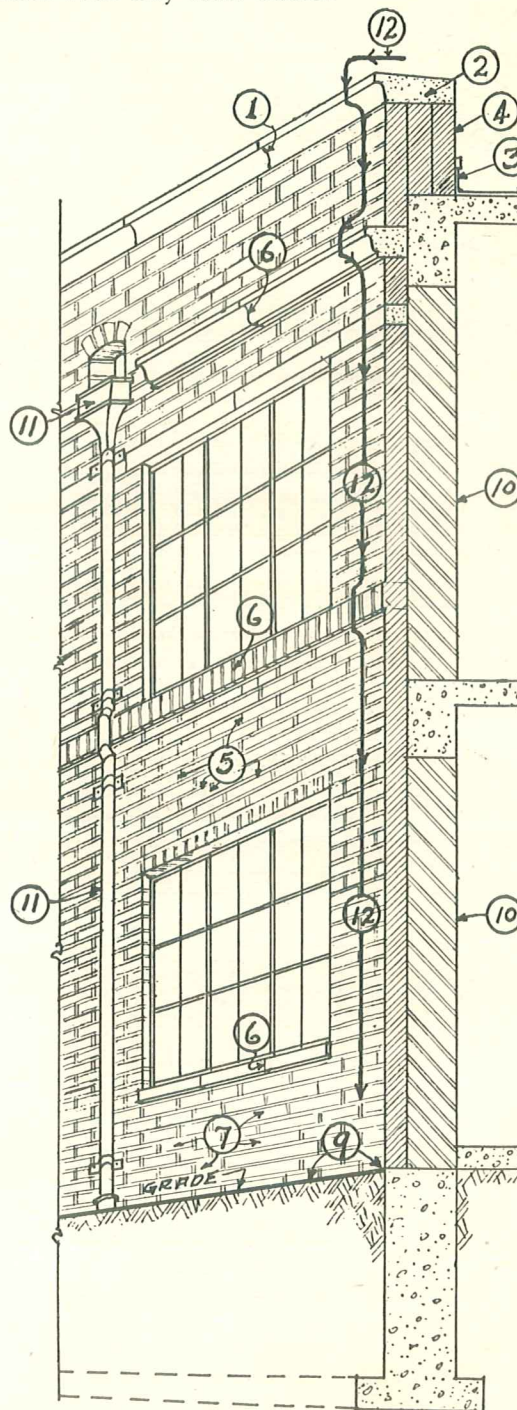


ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

1. Open joint in coping.
2. Cracked, loose or missing coping units.
3. Defective flashing at parapet.



4. Faulty or unprotected mortar joints in parapet.
5. Poor grade of mortar or joints not pointed or filled with mortar.
6. Joints of cornices, sills and projecting elements not properly sealed.
7. Porous or poorly glazed brick surfaces.
8. Acid attack by sulphur dioxide in damp weather.
9. Capillary attraction of "earth moisture" at ground level.
10. Moisture from manufacturing processes within the building.
11. Defective or inadequate conductor heads, drains or leaders causing an overflow of water down the wall surface.
12. Absence of drip-grooves or lips on projecting trim members causing an increase in volume of water-flow down the wall.

RESULTS OF MOISTURE PENETRATION IN BRICKWORK

If the wall contains considerable moisture when the temperature drops below freezing, it may cause sufficient expansion to cause cracks in the mortar joints and disturb large masses of the masonry. Succeeding thawing or rain will hasten disintegration by washing away particles of the fractured mortar or soluble matter with result shown in Illustration No. 8.

Since both the brick and the mortar are composed of materials utilized as they were evolved by Nature, there is present in the masonry structure certain soluble salts (such as calcium and magnesium sulfates) which are dissolved by the water and carried to the exterior surface. Contact with dry air or from the heat of the sun evaporates the moisture, leaving the crystallized salts on the surface of the wall. This gives the appearance of frost and the accumulation is called efflorescence. As the process continues, disintegration of the mortar and even of the brick may occur. The appearance of this form of breakdown is shown in the picture No. 9, particularly under the window ledges.

The burning of coal liberates and disperses into the atmosphere large quantities of sulphur dioxide gas. Snow, rain and fog will carry and build up a concentration of the sulphur dioxide upon parts of a building so that it becomes an active agent, chemically, to attack or hasten the deterioration. It especially accelerates the corrosion of iron and steel members exposed to the weather. Where some disintegration of brick and mortar has begun due to other causes, this deposit will tend to increase the rate of impairment.

The exposure to the elements causes slow weathering of all materials. Masonry is affected by wind, rain, snow, ice and hail, sudden changes in temperatures as well as the action of heat and light from the sun, but the deterioration is gradual and may not be apparent for some years.

To remedy these faults or defects in the brickwork, crumbling mortar or open joints should be raked clean and carefully tuck-pointed with freshly prepared mortar, using particular care to close the vertical joints.

Efflorescence should be removed with a wire brush and an acid wash and rinsed with clear water before the repointing is done.

Fissures in the copings or ledges should be sealed with mortar or plaster caulking compound after sufficient material has been removed to insure a bond through the use of enough filler to anchor and hold to the brick or stone.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

The free passage of water into above wall through opening left by complete disintegration of mortar joint in tile coping resulted in extensive frost cracking of masonry.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

Above photograph provides an illustration of various stages of brick deterioration resulting from moisture absorption and disintegration through efflorescence. Face brick in this comparatively new structure have undergone disintegration in many sections.

CONCRETE SURFACES

For many years concrete has served as a structural masonry material which is durable; permits a great variation in cross-section and design elements and carries high compression loadings for comparatively small masses. The binding or cementing agent is Portland cement and is mixed with clean sand and coarse aggregates ranging in size from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of crushed stone or washed gravel. Proportioning of these materials and the water which is added and which reacts with the cement to form a colloidal coating of the aggregates, are the important factors in the mixing of concrete. As the mass solidifies, it approaches hard, solid stone in strength and structural characteristics. To add to the tensile strength, steel reinforcing rods and mesh are used and the increased carrying ability depends upon the correct sizes and location of the steel in design and the accurate placing during construction.

Since concrete develops strength rather slowly and since it is manipulated as a mortar-like substance, it is necessary to provide substantial molds or forms to support it and to give the desired shape and contour to the elements of the building.

To insure the maximum density and complete filling of the form as well as the uniform enveloping of the reinforcing steel, the wet concrete must be agitated or worked into place with spading tools. This operation has been aided in late years by mechanical vibrators which are maneuvered through the

mass before the initial set has begun and help to distribute the various sizes of aggregates and the fluid coating, thus eliminating voids.

A typical reinforced concrete building has its main supporting members consisting of footings, foundation columns, piers, pilasters, beams and girders, all fashioned from concrete.

Special design of reinforcement makes possible the use of a heavy floor slab as its own support and load carrier. It combines in the one element the finished ceiling below and the wearing floor surface on top.

Curtain walls of brick masonry and windows filled in between the outside girders and the pilasters complete the exterior enclosure of this type of building.

The ideal accomplishment would be to have the exterior surfaces of the concrete members smooth and sealed with a uniform coating of the hardened cement. This would afford almost complete protection to the attacks by moisture and weather changes. Even with every precaution, since this is not possible and there are revealed with the removal of the forms voids and porous spots which must be patched and coated with cement mortar. Where ridges and shoulders have resulted from the concrete flowing into joints and crevices in the forms, a smooth surface is obtained by grinding off the humps with hand abrasive blocks or machine driven bonded, grit wheels. A wash of cement and water together with fine sand is brushed onto these porous spots as soon as the forms are



removed to insure a bond and to approximate the intended surface finish. A heavy troweled coating of cement stucco has been used, particularly on foundation walls above the ground line, but only when applied by an expert workman can there be assurance of permanent bonding to the concrete wall.

Well made mass concrete, even when saturated with moisture, shows little deterioration due to the water alone, but if

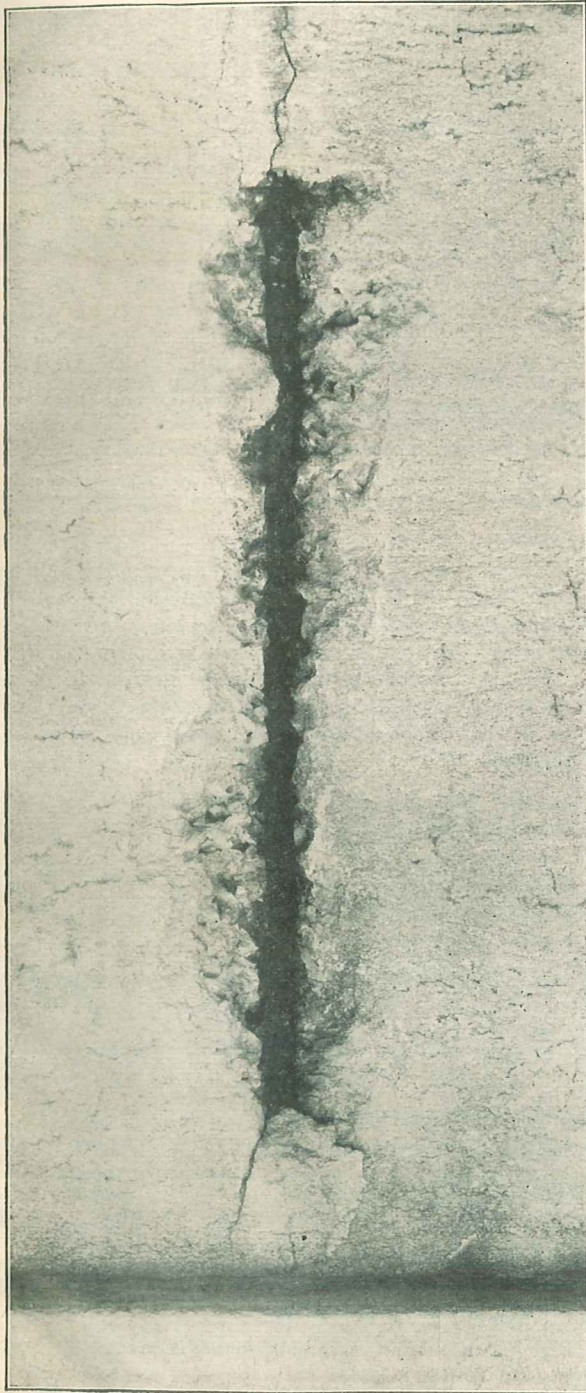


ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

The formation of rust on the reinforcing bar, shown in above illustration, accumulated sufficient force to burst the concrete wall structure.

present when severe cold weather occurs, the water will freeze and expand to cause chipping and fracture. If freezing breaks through the thin covering at a reinforcing rod so as to expose it to the air and succeeding wetting and drying; corrosion of the steel or iron builds up the rust particles causing more concrete to chip away. (See Illustration No. 10.) Disintegration will continue rapidly if not repaired. To renew such a failure cut away sufficient concrete to provide a key anchoring. Thoroughly clean the steel before fresh concrete is put into place. A bonding agent should be used on the old concrete to secure the new mortar.

Another evidence of defective concrete is "dusting" or powdering of the surface, which, when brushed off shows a roughening of the surface. Hair-line cracks also appear after a few years and tend to increase possibility of moisture penetration.

When surface weathering is indicated by the last two faults, good maintenance dictates a coating of one or two applications of cement paint, which is prepared to form a sealer for concrete surfaces.

STUCCO

In warm climates when freezing is not a frequent hazard, Portland cement stucco, either applied to a lath base or upon cinder blocks, forms a successful and pleasing wall surface texture for exteriors. It is inherently porous and to prevent absorption from rain and also to enhance the color effects, cement paints should be used for the final finish. This should be applied after sufficient time has been allowed for the complete setting and drying of the stucco.

INSULATION

In recent years great emphasis has been placed upon the use of insulation in different parts of a wooden house to *conserve* heat in the winter and to *exclude* heat from the sun in the summer. Many kinds of material have been adapted to this purpose. The methods of incorporating them into the structure of the frame may be catalogued as:

1. Fiber-board sheathing applied to outside of studding before the siding is attached.
2. Pellets, fibers, flakes or granular material blown or poured into the vertical space between studding of a completed wall or between top ceiling joists.
3. Unclad batts or matted fiber wads to be stuffed in between the studding and joists.
4. Paper covered and quilted blankets, and fiber matting encased by an envelope of paper or treated felt. The quilted type is applied beneath the sheathing or between it and the siding. Recent products have lips or flanges formed of the fiber jacket which permit of nailing to the studding, and are put on from the inside before the lath or wallboard. This gives mechanical support and prevents sagging or compacting of the material at the bottom of vertical chases.
5. Fiber-board lath nailed to the studding on the inside and providing the plaster base as well as the insulation.
6. Treated felt or paper and metalized paper. These are supplied in rolls and are nailed to the sheathing or in between the rafters and the studding.



7. Sheets or blocks laid in single or multiple layers on the roof deck to prevent transmission of the sun's heat. These elements are compressed and bonded fibers similar to wall-board, cemented cork and cellular glass. (Foamglas made by Pittsburgh-Corning Corporation.)

8. Fiber-board panels, blocks or tiles used as the interior wall and ceiling members instead of lath and plaster. This constitutes the finish in the so-called "dry-wall" type of construction and is used almost exclusively for the factory-made sections for demountable and prefabricated houses. It is available in natural and painted surfaces.

Any of these insulating materials which are not supported by positive attachment to the wooden structural elements or by supplementary reinforcement or jacket, tend to compact or settle when used in the vertical spaces, leaving unfilled gaps. Unprotected fiber or small particle varieties absorb moisture and convey it by capillarity. A source of this moisture may be the water from freshly applied plaster which is not permitted to dry completely before the surface is painted, thereby trapping the moisture in the cavity filler. The sun's heat may tend to draw this outward and into the wooden siding which causes failure of the exterior paint film, or when heat is supplied to the interior, a suction may develop to pull this moisture back through the plaster and affect the wall paint. To avoid either of these possibilities give ample time for the plaster to dry, and if necessary, heat the interior to dispel this moisture within the wall structure before sealing the interior surface with paint.

Insulation is also widely used in the industrial building field for the purpose of controlling temperature and humidity. In many cases, the service conditions are severe, and commonly used insulating materials do not maintain their insulating value due to the absorption of moisture. Such failure results in condensation, damp walls and ceilings, and paint failures.

The extreme service conditions referred to are prevalent in such industries as textile, rayon production, printing, paper manufacturing, food processing, chemical, fine machining, optical goods assembly, instrument assembly and storage, photographic equipment manufacture, etc., where it is absolutely necessary that uniform temperatures and humidities be maintained all year round.

Foamglas, manufactured by the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, being all glass, of closed-cell structure, is impervious to moisture or moisture vapor, and is ideal for use as the insulating medium in floors, walls, and on roofs in those industrial plants where moisture is a problem.

Its insulating value is permanent; moisture cannot pass through it; and if proper thicknesses are used, condensation is eliminated; thus providing dry surfaces that may be safely painted. In addition to its moisture-proof quality, Foamglas also has the following valuable physical properties, not available in other types of insulation:

1. **RIGID.** PC Foamglas is more rigid and stronger than ordinary materials used for insulation. It will support its own weight in any type of wall construction without danger of crushing or packing. This makes it ideal for building up self-supporting partitions or walls of solid insulating material. It should not, however, be used as a load-bearing wall.

2. **DURABLE.** PC Foamglas is highly durable. This inorganic material is not harmed by acid atmospheres or solutions

that would quickly deteriorate many other insulating materials.

3. **NON-COMBUSTIBLE.** Not only is PC Foamglas in itself non-combustible, but it acts as a fire retardant. This is especially valuable where it is used as insulation in combination with other materials that are not fire-resistant.

4. **VERMIN-PROOF.** Vermin won't gnaw their way through Foamglas. And it provides no food or nesting material for rodents or other pests.

5. **ODORLESS.** PC Foamglas gives off no odor of any kind after installation. And equally important, it absorbs no odors.

6. **LIGHT WEIGHT.** PC Foamglas has a specific gravity of 0.17, i.e. a weight of 10 to 11 pounds per cubic foot, therefore the application of Foamglas to walls, floors and roof structures does not present any serious structural weight problem.

WOODEN SURFACES

Because of the abundance of timber and the comparative ease with which it may be fabricated, wooden structures are the most common.

When thoroughly protected from decay and disintegration, wood provides flexible and strong structural elements and serviceable enclosures against the weather at a reasonable cost.

Lumber is cut from many different kinds of trees, which have individual cellular and fiber composition and density. This contributes to the varied and complex classifications of kinds and sizes of wood recommended for use in different parts of a building, also permits desired results in finish and durability. The type of wood as well as where and how it is used is based on extensive research and has resulted in the development of many standards in shaping, joining or framing and structural protection.

The final covering and preservation of wooden surfaces is accomplished by applying paint coatings and penetrating media to the exterior and interior elements. These preparations make available an extensive range of colors for decoration and permit of limitless modifications in tinting, not possible in other finishing materials.

A greater variety and combination of service properties are needed than for other types of protective and decorative materials.

A partial list of these follows:

Repelling and excluding moisture.

Resisting the action of the sun and dry weather.

Protection from wind and acid fumes.

Ability to withstand abrasion such as dust or sand in the air; wear of sweeping or foot traffic on floors.

Elasticity or yielding of the film to a blow or bump without rupture.

Tough elastic membrane which spans or bridges fine cracks or soft tissue of the wood.

Stretch (variation of elasticity) whereby the paint film absorbs limited expansion and contraction of the wood without cracking.



PREPARATION OF THE SURFACE AND APPLICATION OF PAINT

The primary requirements are that the surface shall be **CLEAN, SMOOTH and DRY.**

For new work, window and door frames and much of the trim is primed to specifications at the mill. When these parts are applied at the building only raw edges and ends exposed where cutting and fitting is done, need to be primed. Siding, flooring and exposed timbers should be given the first coat promptly to prevent absorption of moisture. Good practice is to paint the edges of tongue and grooved material before it is laid. This applies particularly to outside flooring.

Before the prime coat is applied, knots, pitch pockets or sap streaks should be covered with orange or white shellac or spar varnish after any oozing or dried pitch has been removed.

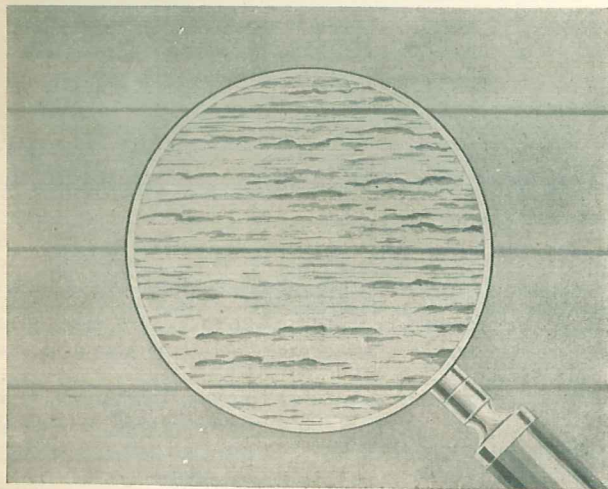
After the first coat has dried, it is well to check all surface nailing to see that the boards are drawn tight and the nails set. Nail holes, cracks and joints (particularly the vertical ones) should be filled and smoothed with putty. Usually a duster brush will remove dirt and sawdust but if there are rough spots resulting from raised fiber or sawing, they should be smoothed with sandpaper and dusted.

Where vertical trim members occur, especially at door and window frames, there may be large continuous crevices which should be filled with plastic caulking compound applied with a pressure-gun. Wide joints may be treated in like manner where putty would be inadequate, and also above windows and doors when there is any question about the proper flashing.

To complete the paint job, two coats or three of paint should be applied in accordance with manufacturers' directions.

PAINTED WOOD SURFACES SURFACE INSPECTION

Unless the surface is properly prepared there is little chance for even a good paint to do a good job. Paint should never be applied over a poorly prepared surface. If done, the result is generally plenty of future trouble.



Here is what we mean by surface preparation. The first step is a careful inspection of the surface to be painted. This will reveal what will be necessary to put the surface into

paintable condition. If the previous work has been properly done, the surface will be "dying" gracefully by gradually "chalking," which is normal behavior. This sort of film wears away evenly and while it loses gloss, it provides adequate weather protection because it remains intact. It also provides a suitable film for repainting and avoids the expense of extensive preparatory work. Often only a thorough cleaning is all that will be necessary. Now, if the work being inspected has been poorly done (either poor paint, inexpert workmanship, or both) the surface requires preparation before a satisfactory job can be done. Half a dozen types of failure may be revealed during inspection. These we illustrate together with the remedy. While this will add to the cost of the work, results will justify the expenditure. Failure to properly prepare surface will mean a repetition of the same troubles and result in unsatisfactory appearance and protection.

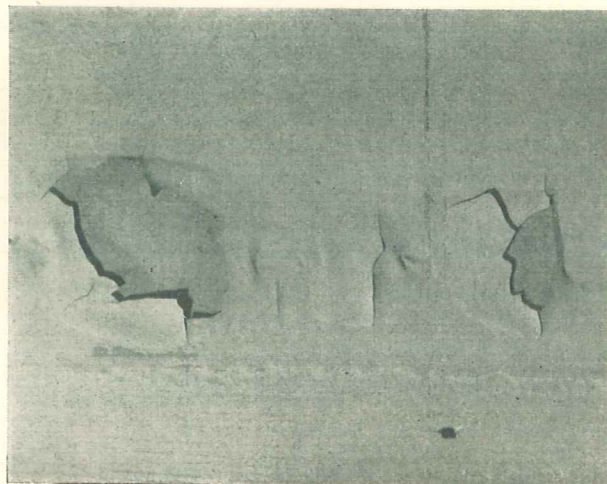
CHALKING

Premature disintegration starts too soon after completion of job. Usually apparent upon casual examination, as surface assumes a dull "chalky" appearance. Visual evidence can be had by rubbing over surface with a dark cloth. Unless corrected, film will wear away to the bare wood.

CAUSES—Poor paint—too much thinner or water, resulting in a porous film. Oil is the life of paint; without oil there is nothing to resist the elements except a thin coat of pigment.

FAULTY APPLICATION—Put on over an improperly prepared surface, as for example, one that is badly weathered and porous resulting in the oil being absorbed out of the paint film. If paint is put on in freezing weather premature chalking may also result.

If you find a surface in this condition, it is evidence of an improperly done paint job. This type of trouble is not particularly hard to correct if it is caught before the film wears down to the wood. Often a thorough brushing with a wire brush will put the surface into paintable condition.



BLISTERING—This is a type of failure for which paint is unjustly blamed, as it is due to mechanical defects in building construction. The blisters are caused from water which seeps up through the surface painted and pushes off the paint film in unsightly blisters which easily break and peel away. This condition is found on many types of surfaces—wood, cement

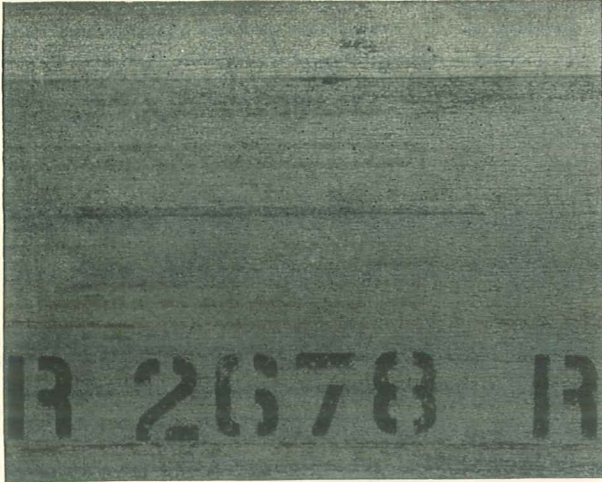


BRUSHES

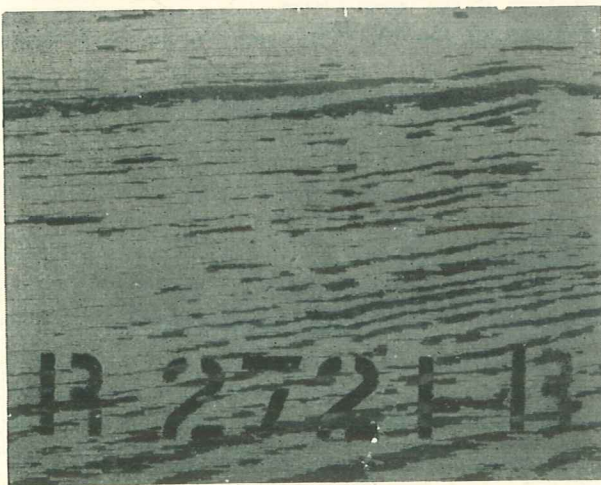
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

and stucco. The remedy is costly, involving the removal of all paint and a cure of the construction defects. Occasionally this same trouble is due to damp surfaces being coated with an improperly formulated paint, but usually the trouble can be traced to defective construction.

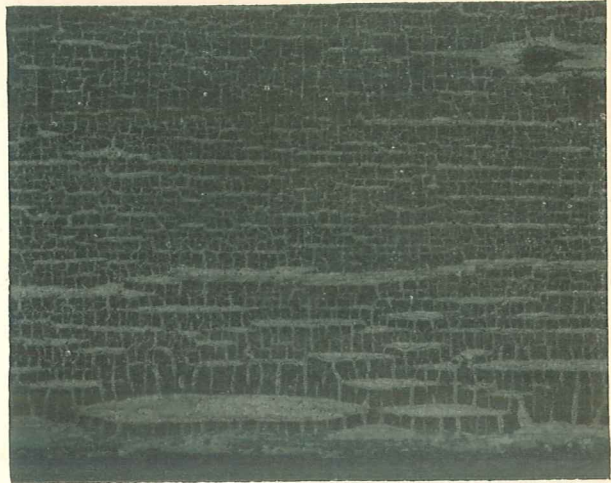


CHECKING—This is a minor type of failure and not always fatal. It may be due to poor workmanship or the use of improperly formulated materials. The finish coat may not have been properly formulated for application over an undercoat of the required elasticity or the undercoat may not have been hard enough for the finish coat that was used. Often normal weather wear causes these cracks to disappear. If not, surface should be wire brushed and repainted. **PREVENTION** involves allowance of sufficient drying time between coats (from 3 to 7 days) and proper formulation of the undercoat and finish coat.

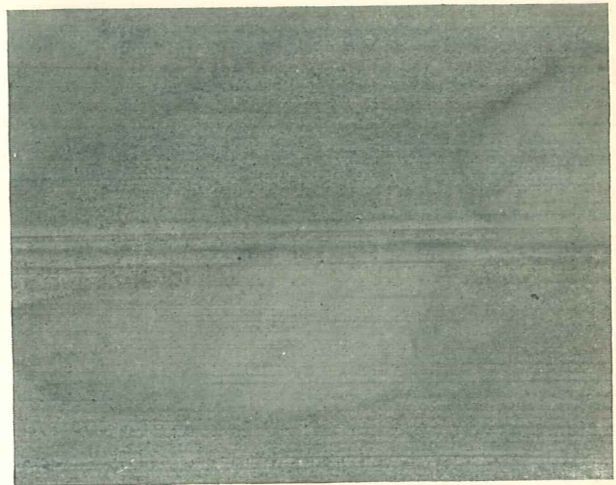


CRACKING—When the paint applied is improperly made, trouble is bound to come. A common form is known as "cracking." Fine cracks appear. Water enters and seeps down to the wood surface. The resultant pressure causes the edges to curl up, flake and scale off, soon exposing the bare wood. The general cause of this is a paint which dries too hard for the conditions encountered on the particular job which has gone wrong. The use of undercoats and finishing coats of equal elasticity possessing equal ability to expand and contract

will safeguard against this condition. If caught soon enough the cure is not difficult and consists of wire brushing.



ALLIGATORING—Just before a film ceases entirely to give adequate protection, it takes on an appearance of alligator skin, hence the descriptive term applied to this type of paint failure. It is an advanced stage of checking, the cracks having reached down through the film to the bare wood. It is generally due to the improperly built up paint film. There is but one sure cure—the removal of the old film and a new start. This is one of the most difficult and expensive types of paint troubles.



STAINS—A variety of blemishes is included under this term. Various are the causes thereof. Water drips from metal (copper or iron pipes and gutters) causing an unsightly streak. Prevention lies in painting the metal properly. Special paints are required. Mildew attacks paint in certain sections. The surface requires special treatment, washing with trisodium phosphate in water and the use of mercury compounds in the paint. Storm spots come from exposure to continuous rains and electric storms. Caused by nature they are difficult to guard against; but as usual, nature takes care of its own damage and weathering soon restores the original color to the film. When damp wood is painted, the water eventually finds its way into the paint film, carrying with it substances which cause brown stains. Resin works its way to the surface and

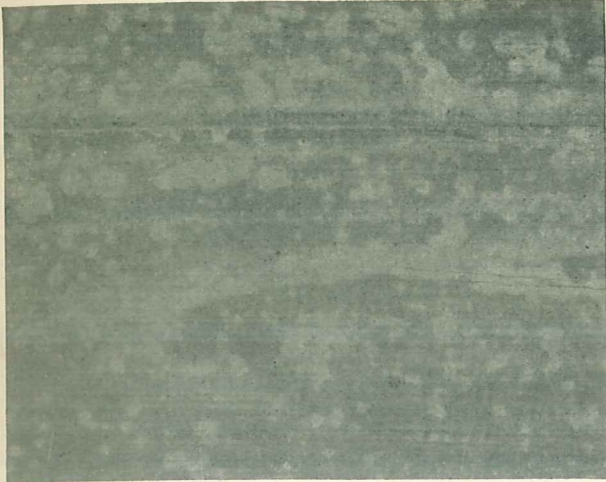


BRUSHES

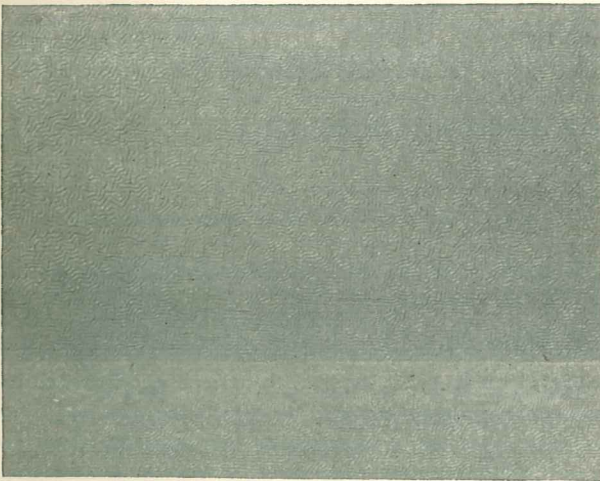
PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

ugly encrustations appear. The prevention is proper seasoning of wood so that all moisture disappears before paint is applied. Structural defects must be watched for and eliminated. Knots must be carefully sealed to prevent resin from coming through.



SPOTTING—Probably the most frequent cause for spotting is unequal oil absorption. This causes flattening of gloss and color changes. Often due to "skimping," trying to make a gallon of paint cover more surface than called for. A poor paint will soon show its weakness by extensive spotting. The proper technique is the only safety factor. Adequate sealing of surface is the secret of a good paint job. There is no economy in insisting on a low price per job, which may be achieved through the use of poor materials and shoddy workmanship.



WRINKLING—Often you will see a surface which looks like a leather-like texture. This is technically known as "wrinkling." It comes from too heavy a coat of paint, improper brushing or it may be wrong combination of oil and pigment in the finish coat. If this texture is not too pronounced, sanding off and repainting may be all that is required. The trouble is wholly traceable to lack of high painting standards, both as to workmanship and choice of materials. Care in the choice of painting contractor will prove to be the surest protection.

SAGGING—A surface which has been properly prepared and coated with a good paint by an experienced workman will present a smooth even appearance, the sign of good materials and good workmanship. Unless paint is carefully applied, the result may be a job which shows "curtains" or sags. This is generally due to improper formulation; a lack of proper balance between the pigment and the thinner. Or the inexperienced man, anxious to get hiding, puts on too heavy a coat and the weight of the paint causes it to sag. On interior surfaces it may be due to improper surface preparation, such as too high a gloss, which requires "cutting" with sandpaper or washing with naphtha. If your surface shows sags, it will be necessary to sand away the irregularities before repainting.

PROPER SURFACE PREPARATION—It will be apparent from a study of the different conditions discussed on the preceding pages that to get the best possible job the surface to be painted must be carefully prepared. The surface must be clean, smooth, and dry. You can trust reputable painters to see that the surface is right before they begin to apply paint, through applying the proper remedy.



BURNING OFF—It is impossible to paint over defects which have a deep surface blemish. Chipped and peeled paint must be removed by burning and scraping. When using the blowtorch direct the flame horizontally or downward and follow with the scraper while loosened skin is soft. Heat just enough to raise the film and avoid charring or setting fire to the wood.



FILLING CRACKS—Press putty into cracks and nail holes then cut-off and smooth with a putty-knife. At least one coat of paint should be on the wood and dry before putty is used. Caulking compound forced into the crevice with a pressure-gun makes possible the closing and sealing of large continuous cracks which were formerly ignored or neglected.



SURFACE PREPARATION—Paint is essentially a heavy liquid which is spread to a thin film with a brush. Any uneven or rough places on the surface receiving this coating will show through, prevent proper adhesion and leave trails of thick and thin skin. Both for appearance and uniform protection, the surface *must* be smooth. This is secured by removing the blemish with a wire brush, sandpaper or steel wool. No amount of expert handling of the paint brush will substitute for the careful preparation of the surface.



Interior Building Surfaces

STAIRWAYS

Stairways are hazardous even under the most favorable conditions. For that reason the problem of keeping treads clean and free of oily or other slippery substances, as well as stairs and railings in structurally safe condition, is important. These passageways should, of course, also be kept well lighted and clear of obstructions.

Keeping stair shaft area clean and bright with suitable light colored paints will lend immeasurable aid in promoting general safety. It will at the same time induce cooperation toward general cleanliness and sanitation. Painting all "corners" (a small section of walls and floor) on all rest and floor landings with white paint at regular intervals will curb tobacco chewers of the practice of promiscuous spitting.

ELEVATOR SHAFT AREA SURFACES

Maintaining elevator shaft area surfaces in clean, light and bright shape is a very important factor from the standpoint of facilitating and insuring efficient machine and cable inspections. An elevator inspector must ride the roof of the car or enclosure while making inspection. The value of his inspection as a safeguard in the operation of elevators depends almost entirely upon how clearly or distinctly he may be able to see.

Hence, the element of safety would in this case take precedence over structural preservation as a maintenance problem and should, properly, be considered from that angle.

CORRIDORS

Here again the factor of human safety enters into the maintenance problem from the standpoint of keeping corridors clear of obstructions and well lighted.

The selection of such interior finishes for walls, ceilings and floors as possess a high degree of light reflection and diffusion are essential to efficient and economical maintenance.

ROOM INTERIORS

Maintenance of the structural elements and wall surfaces of the interior space used for commercial or industrial purposes will result in the following:

I. Better dissemination and diffusion of light either from natural or artificial sources to all parts of the room.

The first improvement, that of spreading the illumination, will permit the utilization of all available floor space more efficiently. It may suggest rearrangement of equipment to give a better sequence of operations. Physical benefits to the workers may be observed in less eye and nerve strain or fatigue. More light should reduce spoilage and waste from inaccuracy.

II. Improved sanitation and freedom from dust accumulation.

Special finishes will reduce and facilitate housekeeping and encourage cleanliness and aid in avoiding contamination during processing of foodstuffs, beverages, etc. Dirt, darkness and humidity combine to propagate mold and other types of fungus. Delicate manufacturing operations and high-precision work demand freedom from dust and impurities. Clean surroundings safeguard health and promote discipline and morale.

III. Preservation of the structural members by protecting them from deteriorating conditions or processes.

Normal precautions to protect the interior parts of the building will be sufficient for stores, office buildings, etc., where the temperature, air and heat come within the usual ranges for comfort. Exceptional requirements arise from many processes and manufacturing operations which add extreme ranges of temperature (both high and low) and the emitting of fumes and gases. Air heavily saturated with moisture and inert vapors require resistance to water penetration on the painted surfaces, while the addition of chemical elements to this mist may invoke elaborate construction items as well as special coatings to withstand the attacks of acids.

IV. More uniform distribution of floor-loadings and overhead suspension of machinery and equipment.

Note—For scientific evaluation of the various factors influenced by decoration and protection of interior surfaces, see literature on Color Dynamics.

FIRE STOPS

The decreased fire hazard recommends the introduction of fire stops in combustible building construction. As a matter of added safety, it is obviously expedient to avoid perforation or open spaces in fire stops.

AVOID FAULTY CONSTRUCTION

Faulty methods in building walls and partitions may cause failure to appear on the plaster surface with or without any paint coating.

WATER ACCUMULATION FROM FAULTY CONSTRUCTION

Actual water leaks or continuous seepage of water from excessive condensation sometimes may not be detected before serious effects are observed on the surface of the plaster or paint. It is obvious that locating and removing the cause is the only method of correction.

UNDERLYING CAUSES FOR PAINT FAILURES ON PLASTERED WALLS

We quote herewith extracts taken from Technical Bulletin No. 17, published by the Paint Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., entitled *Improved Practices in Painting Plaster*.

Unsatisfactory appearance in a newly finished paint job seldom passes inspection. Consequently, various means have been found to insure acceptable results. Some of these practices are based on sound experience; others unfortunately are in themselves direct causes of later trouble.

Because of rushed construction work and variations in kind and grade of plaster, such results as excess moisture, free lime or alkali, non-uniform porosity, efflorescent salts, etc., are experienced as frequent occurrences in painting new plaster.

The more common results of these unfavorable conditions at the time of painting are poor drying, prominent suction spots, non-uniform color and sheen, or lack of adhesion indicated by blistering and peeling.



The most effective sealers, such as glue and varnish sizes, which have been used to bridge over the non-uniform plaster are very liable later to cause the more serious troubles of blistering and peeling.

For this reason, the use of these sizes as well as varnish base wall paints is not to be recommended.

Oil base paints long ago have been established as the correct type to insure permanently satisfactory finishes on plaster. Later improvements in oil base vehicles have successfully combined the advantages of varnish sealers and oil base paints and have eliminated the disadvantages of both.

It is now possible to meet the demands of rush work on fresh plaster not only with assurance of passing critical inspection, but with full confidence of safety against later trouble.

CAUSES OF UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF PAINT

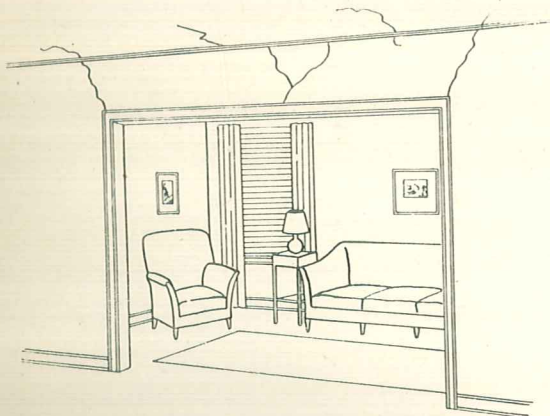


FIGURE A

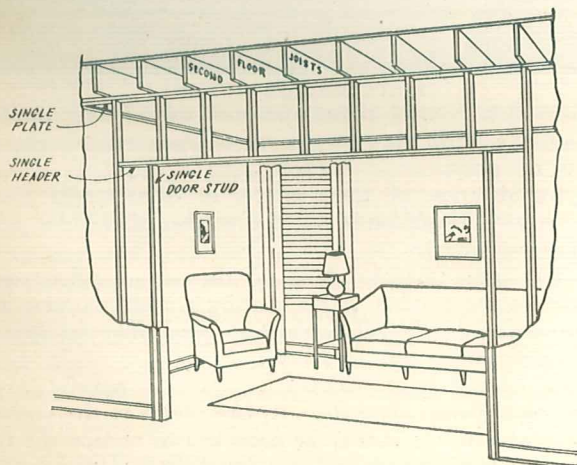
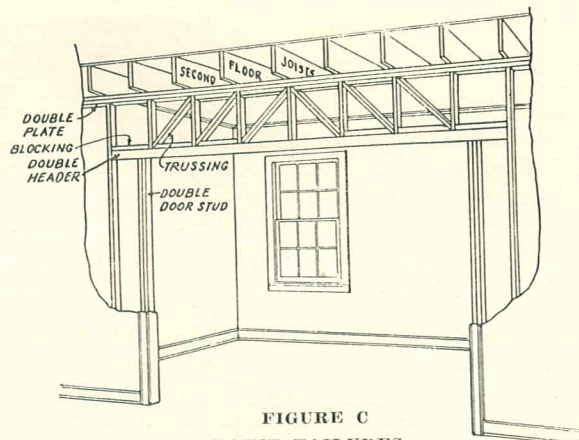


FIGURE B

FIGURE C
PAINT FAILURES

These illustrations show a wall and ceiling condition familiar to most paint salesmen. Figure B tells the underlying cause of sagging of the arch and resultant cracked plaster. Figure C shows the proper framing.

EFFLORESCENCE

Efflorescence is another result of faulty construction. Because efflorescence and its influence on interior plaster have not been generally understood, the subject is worthy of detailed study.

Efflorescence may appear on plaster as a white salty deposit or show its result in areas of plaster in which the bond has become completely destroyed. In extreme cases, the plaster is reduced to an easily crumbled powder to a depth of half an inch.

Efflorescence and its cause in all masonry walls has been studied by many observers.* It appears as a result of the presence of both moisture and water soluble salts in the masonry

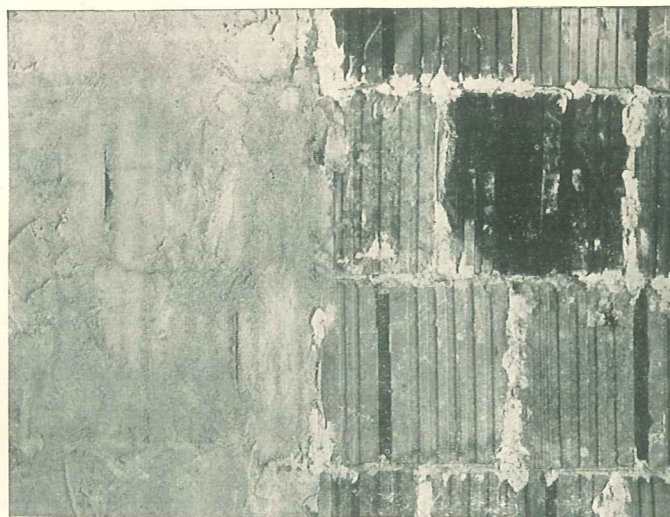


ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

wall. The salts are usually sodium or magnesium sulphate. Efflorescence on interior plaster walls can usually be traced to the presence of sodium sulphate in one or in a very few tile used in the wall.

These soluble salts are not found in hard burned tile, but are invariably found in a few soft clay tile which have been incompletely burned.

*Wet Walls and Efflorescence. Publication of Structural Clay Products Institute, Washington, D. C.

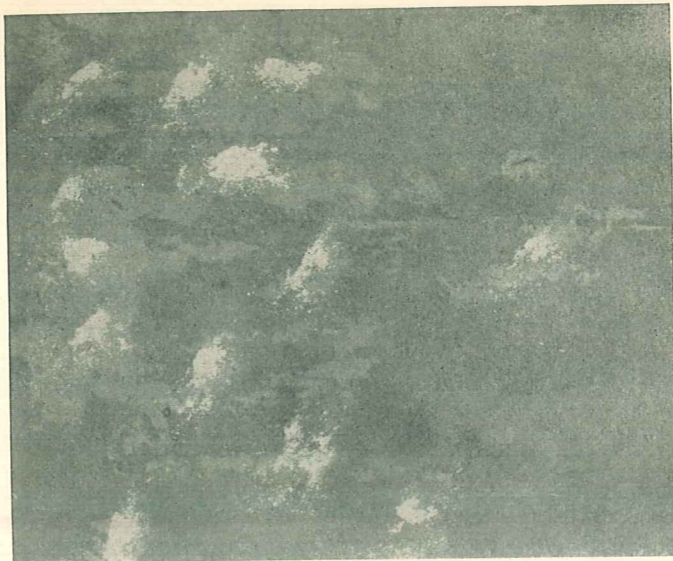

ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

Illustration No. 11 shows the usual practice of applying plaster directly on the tile partition wall. If only hard or perfectly burned tile are used to receive the plaster coat, no trouble will arise. In case of any doubt, wood or metal lathing should be used over the tile. The less expensive method of using a heavy coating of waterproofing compound would be equally safe against efflorescence, but is considered uncertain in permanently holding the plaster.

Illustration No. 12 shows the appearance of the white crystalline areas of efflorescence. The water used in the plastering operation was sufficient to leach soluble salt from the tile. The salt solution was carried to the surface of the plaster where evaporation of the water left the salt crystals to form.


ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

Illustration No. 13 shows the cumulative effect of severe efflorescence in pushing the paint coating out in large "bloat-ed" patches. Note the piece of paint coating which has been cut out to study the condition of the underlying plaster.

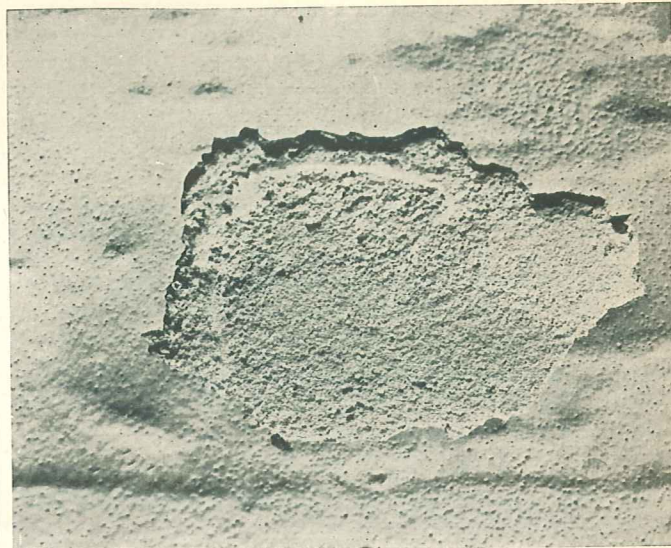

ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

Illustration No. 14 is a close-up of this exposed area. Note the complete crumbling and falling away of the plaster surface—the typical result of extreme efflorescence.

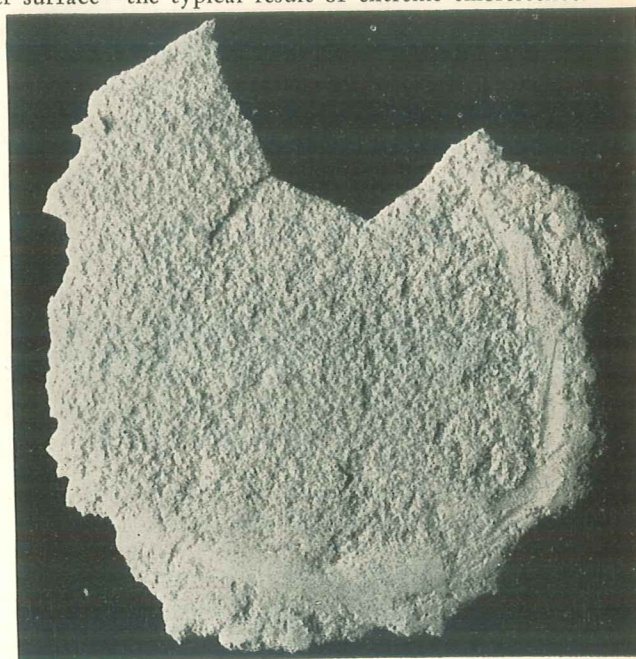

ILLUSTRATION NO. 15

Illustration No. 15 shows the underside of the removed paint coating with the heavy layer of ruptured plaster adhered to the paint.

A consideration of these effects of efflorescence shows clearly that the condition is one that neither plaster nor paint can hide or overcome.

In very mild cases, brushing off the surface efflorescence may remove the trouble. After waiting a week without any sign of return of the white deposit, paint may be applied with a reasonable chance of success.

In the usual case of efflorescence, the only remedy lies in replastering the areas after the salts have come to the surface. If efflorescence recurs it may be necessary to replace the tile, or insulate it from the plaster through lathing or waterproofing.



PREPARING NEW PLASTER FOR PAINTING

Modern Plaster Finishes are made from carefully selected Gypsum and are not as a rule alkaline. The danger of burning and saponification of the paint is greatly minimized in comparison to the discarded use of lime putty coats for the finish plaster.

However, if possible, it is good practice to age plaster approximately 60 days under good drying conditions before paint is applied. If it is impractical to permit this aging period, a zinc sulphate wash is recommended, because it will have no harmful effect on Gypsum base plasters. The solution is made by dissolving three pounds of zinc sulphate crystals in a gallon of warm water. After the solution has dried on the surface, any remaining crystals should be removed by brushing or wiping before paint is applied.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVED PRACTICES
FOR PAINTING PLASTER

1. Before applying any paint examine surface for construction faults. Eliminate all danger of water leaks and be certain plaster bond is sound.
2. Whenever plaster has been applied directly on tile, brick or cement construction, examine surface carefully for any signs of efflorescence. Remove cause of efflorescence by replastering affected areas or by using lathing or waterproofing on the tile.
3. Avoid glue and varnish sizes.
4. Select oil base rather than varnish base paints to insure against blistering and peeling troubles.
5. Follow detailed directions for the use of paints.

CEMENT FLOORS
HOW TO PAINT THEM

Cement floors represent a special problem and require unusual preparation to get satisfactory results. Acid etching is recommended for all unpainted cement prior to finishing. By etching, the adhesion of paint coats is greatly improved, and alkalies, which have a destructive action on paint films, are neutralized to a great extent.

A solution of muriatic acid, made by diluting one part of concentrated acid with three parts of water, should be used for etching.

Use a wooden bucket or enameled pail and a stiff fibre brush. Apply 1 gallon of solution to 100 square feet of floor and scrub well while applying. Allow solution to remain on floor till it stops bubbling; then flush off thoroughly with clean water. If surface does not dry in a few hours, it should be flushed again. When surface is dry proceed with painting.

Old, worn, painted cement floors may be etched as readily as unpainted cement. When the condition of floor is such that removal of old paint is advisable, this may be accomplished by the use of an alkali solution, containing not more than 1 pound of lye to 5 pints of water. After the paint has been removed and the surface flushed with water it may be etched with acid, as stated above, save that 1 gallon of solution should be applied to every 75 square feet of floor.

NOTE: If acid or alkali solution is spilled on the skin, wash off immediately with plenty of cold water. The use of rubber gloves and footwear is advisable to protect hands and feet.

Following this preparatory work, apply Pittsburgh Florhide Floor Enamel as recommended under Wood Floor heading.

PREPARING GALVANIZED IRON AND PROCESSED METALS FOR PAINTING

Galvanized iron and many processed metals and metal-boards now in common use, often present difficulties in finishing that require special treatment as well as a primer with definite characteristics, to secure the proper adhesion and to prevent premature aging and brittleness of finishing coats. Such a primer is available as our Ironhide Galvanized Iron Primer 8-10. For best results the treatment preceding the primer should be as follows:

Apply a wash coat of copper sulphate solution (1 pound of copper sulphate crystals dissolved in 1 gallon of water). Application of wash coat may be by brushing, sponging or any other convenient method. When surface turns black, it signifies the proper reaction has taken place. Then rinse off thoroughly with clear water using a stiff brush to remove any sludgy deposit. Rinsing may take place immediately after application. Follow with primer according to directions on the package.

Service Equipment

ELEVATORS

MACHINE AND ENCLOSURES

Needless to say, elevators should be given most careful attention inasmuch as their operation involves a constant hazard to life and property.

As a general rule, periodical inspections of all mechanical equipment are conducted by municipal, state or insurance inspectors to determine whether the prescribed codes are adhered to. Recommendations are frequently made, suggesting various changes or replacements and, in some instances, demands for improvements are issued. It is advantageous to see that such suggestions or recommendations are followed through.



Elevator equipment entails numerous mechanical and electrical devices, hence, their care and maintenance should be entrusted only to a qualified party.

The following factors may serve as a guide to the continued efficient and safe operation of the average installation:

1. On fast elevators, operation of slow-down at terminal landings should be checked once a month.
2. The entire machine and controller installation should be cleaned and checked every sixty days.
3. A capable inspector should ride the cab and, in a well lighted shaft, make careful inspection of cables, for broken strands.
4. Machine bearings should be lubricated weekly.
5. The governor and safety device on car must operate satisfactorily at all times.
6. Meeker doors, gates, etc., should be checked periodically.
7. Is traction at drive sheave satisfactory?

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—WET OR DRY

Years, or even a lifetime, may pass without once finding the necessity for calling upon the service of this equipment. On the other hand, an emergency may arise tomorrow, hence it is of utmost importance that this mechanism function without fault when needed.

Sprinkler systems are generally of two classifications, the wet system and the dry system. Each differs from the other in care and maintenance. Possibly the few pointers following will prove helpful.

WET SYSTEM

During the last painting operation, paint may have spattered on the fusible cap in the sprinkler heads. This should be cleaned off.

A watchman during his rounds should make a daily check to see that all valves are open.

It is advisable each month to check up on the contents of the gravity tank.

A tickler follow-up is suggested so that attention will be attracted to the necessity of a thorough inspection of tanks and heating systems fully thirty days prior to the probable approach of cold weather. Thereafter, a weekly check should be maintained to prevent faults arising in the heating system and creating a freeze-up.

DRY SYSTEM

The prime object is to create a daily check-up by the watchman of all compression gauges to insure maintenance of safe pressure in the system.

The preservation of piping systems should be given most careful consideration and attention, particularly in such rooms where there is moisture exposure, acid attack, etc. The necessity for replacement in two years is not entirely uncommon.

FIRE APPARATUS AND

ESCAPE OUTLETS

Much like sprinkler systems, fire apparatus may seldom if ever be used, yet when needed they are required in a hurry and must be in good working order. All passageways to fire escape outlets and the outlets themselves must be kept clear of obstructions at all times and be properly marked or illuminated.

The following few suggestions may prove to be of value:

Valves and water supply at each fire plug outlet should be inspected and tested regularly.

Portable extinguisher tanks require refilling or recharging at specific intervals.

In some localities, many portable extinguishers are equipped with a red ball device indicating the charge of the tank. A watchman's check-up every thirty days to determine their efficiency, with an immediate report filed should his findings demand attention, will eliminate a possible catastrophe.

Location of all extinguishers or other fire fighting equipment should be outstandingly visible with properly painted backgrounds. (Literature on Color Dynamics.)

Occasional fire drills among employees will tend to meet any emergency without confusion and delay.

CARE OF FIRE HOSE

Ordinarily, fire hose is of two types, linen unlined hose and rubber lined hose.

The linen unlined hose probably has a maximum safe life of about five and one-half years. In making an annual check, its fibre weave should be carefully examined and never tested by the water test. If hose is kept in damp place, a more frequent check is advisable.

Rubber lined hose, if kept in a room of normal temperature, should be hooked up and given a thorough flushing. Once per year it is advisable to subject it to a water pressure test of between 250 and 300 pounds.

All hose rack locations should be painted brilliant red and should be conspicuous.



FIRE DOORS

Like fire hose, if the need for functioning should arise, it will be very important. Hence, they should be under constant observation and care. It is advisable to actually test each door annually by test release of fusible link. Keep an extra supply of fusible links on hand.

FIRST AID EQUIPMENT

Also an emergency provision of considerable importance when occasion arises and which should, of course, be handled accordingly.

WATCHMAN CONTROL CLOCK

INACCESSIBLE STATIONS—Quite often, stocks of raw materials, merchandise, etc., are placed before a station in such manner as to render it impossible for a watchman to reach the box. Because of that impossibility, he will invariably pass up that particular section of a floor entirely in making his rounds. The very condition itself indicates a temporary congestion which should be under most careful observation.

Hence, it is important that all station approaches be kept free and clear, and watchman definitely instructed to carefully inspect a congested area surrounding a temporarily inaccessible station on each round where and while such a condition does exist.

ROUTE MARKING—The plan of conspicuously marking the complete route which a watchman should travel in making his rounds has proven highly successful in many plants. This is accomplished by painting a continuous line of suitable color on floors beginning at Station No. 1 (or a series of arrows on floors, posts, and walls) tying all stations together in proper sequence. Such a system of marking will, among other things, insure immediate efficiency of new or relief watchmen. (See literature on Color Dynamics.)

WEATHER-PROTECTED OPERATION OF OUTSIDE STATIONS—It has been found advisable to install a suitable canopy or enclosure of sufficient size over outside stations to insure protecting the box as well as the clock while in contact, from exposure to rain and snow. During wet weather, a dial may get wet in making contact. The dial may swell if it gets wet, thus preventing proper operation and registration.

CLOCK MAINTENANCE—It is generally accepted as advisable to have clocks returned to manufacturers for inspection, cleaning and oiling at regular intervals. Clock manufacturers will provide a "loan" clock for those who have no auxiliary equipment.

FOUNDATION AND
STRUCTURAL FRAMING

Careful inspection and maintenance of all of the various sectional parts of a building will, of course, contribute to the

successful preservation of foundations and structural framing. As a building grows older this, as an individual factor, must receive special attention.

CONVEYOR SYSTEMS

Structural safety is, of course, of prime importance. Prevention of corrosion must be given extraordinary care and consideration where systems are subjected to excessive moisture exposure or acid attack.

CRANES

General safety is of great importance and in many instances specifically covered in code requirements. Structural preservation should be given careful consideration where unusual exposures are involved.

PIPING SYSTEMS

The question of color-coding for quick and easy identification is in many cases of considerable importance. This is particularly true where lines are numerous, complicated or in close proximity of each other. The problem thereupon becomes one of safeguarding against damage and accidents which might result from erroneous hookup, such as steam lines with water, etc. It also involves "time loss" consumed in tracing, etc. If you are employing safety color symbols, you will find the necessary colors in the Lavax Machinery Enamel line.

Preservation is also of vital importance particularly where exposures are damp or involve acid attack, etc.

TRUCKS, CARTS, ETC.

"Time loss" due to inadequate equipment of this type is oftentimes overlooked as an economic factor.

The hazard of property damage and human safety is involved in the structural condition of portable platforms used in conjunction with lift trucks. Such platforms should be kept under careful observation and in constant repair.

TANKS

Types and uses of tank installation are, of course, too varied and numerous to permit of other than general comment. It is well to check periodically, all valves and connections to see they are in good working order. However, where tanks are involved, whether they be in the industrial field or otherwise, their contents and use present individual problems. It is well to have a competent authority check on structural safety and mechanical appliances. If there be any question as to structural preservation, the technical ability of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is at your disposal.

VENTILATING SYSTEMS

Many methods or systems have been devised, having for their purpose such frequent changing of air in a given room by



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

induction and exhaust as will insure the physical welfare of its occupants.

Certain manufacturing processes create gases, fumes, steam, vapors, sprays, dust, etc. They may not only be injurious to health, but are likewise destructive agents in relation to structural surfaces of a room, building and equipment. In such cases, special provisions should be made for diverting or carrying off by mechanically controlled means of conduction.

As a rule, municipal and state codes are specific in their requirements in this respect and quite often impose drastic penalties for violation. Hence, it is quite advisable to know what such code requirements are.

Investigation has revealed that in many instances structural preservation and upkeep costs could have been very materially reduced by more efficient methods of controlling and carrying off such destructive agents. Excessively high and avoidable maintenance costs were the direct results of structural moisture absorption, accelerated corrosion and acid attack because of improper or poor ventilation.

In all cases where unusual conditions of above nature exist, it is extremely advisable that the possibility of more efficient control be given careful consideration. It is quite possible that structural maintenance and preservation of room surfaces and service equipment can be more successfully and economically effected in that manner rather than through the medium of protective coatings.

DUST COLLECTING SYSTEMS

Municipal and State codes are also specific in their requirements on this question and should be checked.

Inasmuch as a considerable part of such an installation is subject to exterior exposure the problem of structural preservation against corrosion is of importance.

DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

Wholesome drinking water is, of course, necessary to physical welfare. Aside from that factor, the proper distribution of such water outlets becomes an economic factor of considerable importance where it involves "time-loss." This phase takes into consideration walking distance to and waiting time at outlets.

PLUMBING SYSTEMS

Also very generally covered by code requirements.

Excessive costs involved in keeping drain lines free and clear, particularly from female facilities, have in many instances been eliminated by free distribution of menses pad. This possibility may be well worth investigation.

HEATING SYSTEMS—RADIATORS

Arrangements should be so made that a thorough check-up of the entire heating system can be accomplished well in advance of approaching cold weather so that any and all defects can be adjusted or replacements made prior to the time when the system must function.

Caulking around window and door frames at wall structure will materially decrease heat loss by eliminating infiltration of cold air.

Radiators and similar equipment should not be finished with Aluminum or Gold Bronze paints. Such finishes have a definite tendency to reflect heat and in place of efficient radiation, a high percentage of such heat seeking radiation is held within the radiator. This equipment should be finished with wall paints or enamels to the exclusion of Aluminum and Gold Bronze.

Power Plant

BOILER AND ENGINE ROOMS

Municipal and state codes are specific in their requirements.

Operating hazard precludes any question as to the advisability of exercising every possible precaution and safeguard. Equipment of this kind, however, is too technical, too involved and diversified to receive complete discussion at this time. If technicalities arise, the manufacturers of your installation and qualified engineers should be consulted.

Perhaps the following suggestions may be helpful:

GOOD FEED-WATER NECESSARY

Prevent incrustation and corrosion by having the feed-water analyzed by chemical test and, if results so indicate, take effective measures to produce the proper treatment.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL INSPECTIONS

Official external and internal inspections are a part of municipal and state codes. Complying with the recommendation advanced will be to your benefit.

CARE OF SAFETY DEVICES

1. Safety valves should be used daily for "free blowing."
2. Check steam pressure and water level indicators.
3. Determine whether automatic non-return valves on steam outlets are properly cared for and checked.
4. Open the blow-off valves each day.
5. Make a daily check upon the auxiliary source of feed-water supply.
6. Ascertain whether a regular check and proper care is being given to water columns, feed-water regulators, damper regulators, indicating steam-flow meters and automatic safety devices.



GENERAL CARE AND CLEANLINESS

1. Keep boilers clean and dry on outside.
2. Avoid accumulation of wet ashes around water legs and other parts of the boiler.
3. Be on constant lookout for leaks and have them repaired at once.
4. If possible, shut down boilers at regular intervals for a washout and cleaning from top to bottom.
5. Be careful not to blow-off under pressure in preparing for cleanout.
6. Keep a careful check-up on baffles.
7. Keep all openings or approaches to attachments and devices clear.
8. Maintain close scrutiny for bags, checks, blisters, broken or loose braces or stay bolts, etc., and see they are properly repaired.

CHECK-UP AND CARE OF APPURTENANCES

1. Steam lines should be so arranged and drained that water cannot accumulate.
2. Steam lines should be properly valved to insure absolute control and sectional shut-off for repairs.
3. Exercise proper protection on exhaust steam systems against back-pressure valves or against over-pressure or failure of reducing valves.
4. Determine that pressure-reducing valves are not too large.
5. Ascertain whether heaters, condensers and high vacuum lines are provided with vacuum breakers, automatic control of inlet and overflow of water, and efficient oil separators.
6. Check carefully for proper size, type, working order, condition and construction on all traps and devices for collection and removing water condensation.
7. All water lines should be ample in size and properly valved to insure absolute control.
8. Maintain a continuous check-up on supply of clean water to condensers so as to insure feed-water supply to boilers and elimination of water-hammer.
9. Keep all tanks and pressure containing vessels carefully checked, cleaned and cared for to prevent incrustation and corrosion.
10. Check on the brickwork of boiler setting to see whether pointing up is necessary, and insulate against the infiltration of cold air.
11. Maintain a periodical check on draft and smoke ducts for air leaks at boiler breeching, flue gas line and lower part of stack. It is well to go over this entire system every 60 days, checking for gaps at lapped plate ends, riveted seams and junctions.

Yard and Yard Equipment

FENCING

Prolonging the natural span of safe and efficient usefulness of wire and metal fence installations depends entirely upon maintaining protective coatings in such condition as to prevent inception of corrosion. Once corrosion gets a foothold the problem of preservation becomes complicated and more costly inasmuch as affected surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned.

DRIVEWAY AND WALKS

Essentially, these areas need only be kept in good repair. In a few cases, the use of zone markings on the pavement would prove helpful, and occasionally danger signs should be installed.

FIRE PLUGS

An operator of numerous plants in one of our metropolitan centers has found it advisable to make arrangements whereby its representatives have been permitted to make semi-annual inspections of municipal fire plug valves situated in close proximity of each one of their plants. The first year in which this test was conducted they found approximately 20% of such plugs inoperative. Since that time this deficiency has been reduced to about 2%. This information is given for what it may be worth to those interested in prevention of fire loss.

PLATFORM SCALES

Test at regular intervals for accuracy. Keep protective finishes on mechanism in pit in good condition. See that drain outlet functions properly.

GENERAL CONDITION OF YARD
MANUFACTURING WASTE
DISPOSITION ON RAW MATERIAL
CONTAINERS

General cleanliness and added precautions against fire hazards can be accomplished by systematically disposing of refuse, rubbish and manufacturing waste with a timely, proper and advantageous disposition of raw material containers.

WATER TOWER TANKS

Please refer to "Roof" section of this chapter for discussion on this subject.

CRANES

Care should be exercised to see that operating mechanism and structure is inspected at proper intervals to insure safe and efficient performance. Crane bridge runway and railings should be safe and in good condition while crane truck wheels require proper guarding.

**BRUSHES****PITTSBURGH PAINTS****SUNDRIES****PROPER PAINTING PRACTICES****HOME MAINTENANCE**

As can be seen from the preceding article, industrial building management has in the past decades developed the technique of maintenance engineering. Such a situation does not obtain in the field of residential building maintenance.

The average home is made up of many structural units. Unless paint and protective coatings are applied, deterioration will occur; iron, steel and other metal surfaces will rust.

Concrete surfaces may check on the surface and cause disintegration from the effect of moisture which enters these minute cracks, and collects dirt rapidly unless the structure is protected by paint.

Wood will warp, split and erode unless painted.

Composition surfaces will disintegrate unless protected.

In almost every case, proper paint protection will lengthen the life of structures and add to their attractiveness. However, certain precautionary measures must be taken or defects will appear which the best paint job will not prevent.

To avoid future difficulties, the following suggestions will prove helpful.

As a result of experience extending over many years, these methods of procedure will cover average cases. Some causes of unsatisfactory results may be difficult to ferret out and correct, but usually careful inspection will disclose the source of the trouble. Having determined this, the proper corrective measures must be taken to assure satisfactory painting results.

Outside Surfaces
ROOFS

The directions for care of roofs as covered under Industrial Maintenance, also apply to roofs of homes, which consist of asphalt, composition and different types of wood shingles. Roofing materials scuff easily, so it is advisable to avoid foot contact with the roof except when absolutely necessary, and then with due caution to avoid damage.

For quick repairs to a leaky roof, use one of the many roofing compounds made of bituminous materials such as Pittsburgh's Roof Coating. Directions for applying these materials are on the package and should be carefully followed.

If a small hole, caused by hailstones or nails, is to be repaired, apply material with a putty knife. If a large area is to be covered, the material should be applied with a mop. Where flashings run into chimneys and parapets, they should be thoroughly coated with roof coatings. These are usually the points where roof leaks develop. Where there is drainage from one part of the roof onto another part, it is well to apply roof coating over the area receiving the extra water as a precaution against leakage. Inspect chimneys every two or three years to make sure that the bricks and cement are tight and properly capped.

In the original specifications for guttering on a house, provision has been made for good drainage plus a margin of safety to take care of exceptionally heavy rains. When inspect-

ing a roof, the ladder should not be placed against the gutters, as it will dent them out of shape, retard drainage, and cause an overflow which might damage the property foundations.

Downspouts should take as direct a course as possible to the ground. All guttering and downspouts should be cleaned of dirt, leaves and residue from roofing. Any obstruction will block drainage, cause ice to form, and strain the retaining straps on gutters and spout, causing them to break loose from the main structure.

SIDING

There are several types of wood sidings that can be used on a house—ship lap, clapboard, plain novelty, false joint novelty, tongue and groove siding and wide batten strips. Wooden, asphalt and composition shingles are also used.

Moisture is the cause of most unsatisfactory paint jobs. Joints around the windows, doors and other openings should be thoroughly caulked prior to painting. If the opening is very deep, clean as thoroughly as possible and then fill cracks with oakum or some other non-absorbent material tamped tightly into the cracks to within three-fourths of an inch of the surface, and then fill to level with caulking compound. Caulking compound will not adhere to a wet surface, so caulking should not be started until the sun has thoroughly dried out the surface. Dirt, dust and oil also prevent proper adhesion with the result that the caulking film breaks away from its base unless foreign matter is removed.

Loose nails in siding should be hammered down, and nail holes primed before puttying.

Awning fixtures should be attached over a bed of putty to prevent penetration of moisture.

Exterior lighting fixtures should be of the non-corrosive type and all wiring should be properly enclosed.

Settling of pillars, porches, arches or steps must be corrected immediately, otherwise major repairs will eventually be necessary.

Window screen should be painted each fall before storing. This will give the paint plenty of time to harden for spring use.

Copper screens should be coated with clear varnish, otherwise discoloration caused by weather will drain off and stain adjacent painted surfaces.

Copper flashings, copper gutterings or light fixtures should be coated with clear varnish.

Sagging screen doors should be tightened with a turnbuckle brace. To add durability to a screen door, attach heavy mesh wire over the lower area.

BRICK SIDING

Follow the suggestions given for this type of surface in the chapter on Industrial Maintenance. Make sure the joints are thoroughly sealed. For minor repairs, use a mortar made with one part Portland Cement, three parts sand and one-tenth part hydrated lime, mixed with water to a putty-like consistency. It should be well packed into cracks and then smoothed with a trowel or putty knife.



BRUSHES

If a special-colored mortar has been used on the original job, add dry color to get the desired shade.

Efflorescence is a crystalline deposit on the brick wall. It is caused by the dissolving of salts in the brick due to excessive moisture which evaporates and leaves a white discoloration. Efflorescence may be removed in some case by brushing with wire or fibre brush. If this is ineffective, wash the wall with a fibre brush dipped in a solution of one part muriatic acid to six parts water. Rinse with clear water, then wash the wall with a diluted ammonia solution consisting of one pint ammonia to two gallons of water. Mix muriatic acid in wooden bucket or vitreous enameled pail. Wear rubber gloves and foot rubbers for protection. If any acid gets on the skin, wash off with water at once. Spots may re-appear from time to time and further washing may be necessary, but they will disappear entirely when all the salts in the bricks have been neutralized by acid washes. Persistent recurrences of efflorescence may be remedied by applying colorless Waterproofing Compound to the wall to check moisture absorption.

STUCCO FINISHED BUILDINGS—A stucco wall is porous and should be painted for protection against penetrating moisture, and also as an assurance of continued bond of the mixture, otherwise inclement weather wear may cause early deterioration.

Stone surfaces should be thoroughly sealed at all joints.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE

Prior to painting the exterior wood siding, surface should be carefully inspected and preparatory repairs made.

All wooden sills should be thoroughly caulked to prevent seepage of moisture.

After the necessary repairs are made, application of a specially prepared primer, such as Sun-Proof Exterior Primer, followed by Sun-Proof Finish Coat, should be applied according to directions.

Prior to painting porch floors, the surface must be thoroughly cleaned and all dirt removed from grooves and cracks. Florhide Floor Paint should be applied in as thin a coat as possible. It is preferable to give two thin coats rather than one heavy coat. After allowing sufficient time for hardening, it is good practice to throw or spray cold water on the porch floor surface several times to remove collected dust and thoroughly harden the film.

GARAGE AND OUT-BUILDINGS—House painting procedure.

CONCRETE PORCH FLOORS—For lasting results, floors should be acid-etched prior to painting. Directions under Industrial Maintenance.

FLOWER BOXES—The inside of flower boxes should be coated with pitch. One fourth inch holes should be bored in the base for drainage, over which pieces of broken stone or crockery may be placed to prevent the soil from falling through. The outside of boxes should be finished with the Two-Coat Sun-Proof House Paint System.

LAWN AND PORCH FURNITURE—Finish with Waterspar Enamel.

WOOD AND WICKER FURNITURE—Finish with Waterspar Enamel.

WOOD FENCES—Finish with Two-Coat Sun-Proof House Paint System.

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

METAL FENCES—Finish with inhibitive materials, such as Ironhide, thoroughly wire-brushing the metal prior to painting.

BARBEQUE GRILLS—Painting not recommended.

DAMP WALLS AND SEEPAGE INTO BASEMENT

If basement walls are cracked, remove all loose material, carefully brush out the cracked area, allow to dry thoroughly, then fill with mortar.

For chronic dampness, dig a trough about two feet wide around the entire house to the depth of the wall, clean thoroughly and apply three coats of hot pitch to the surface. After installing a French drain towards the street or the lowest part of the property, refill the trough and grade away from the house. If the sidewalk runs adjacent to the house, thoroughly caulk the crevice between the house and the edge of the walk, eliminating any openings which may exist. The caulking should be slanted so that the flow or surface is away from the house.

If basement windows are below ground and exposed to pit areas, these areas should have provision for drainage, otherwise water will seep into the wall, rotting or rusting the casings. This area may be painted with Cementhide for increased light distribution.

MILDEW

In damp, humid areas mildew may form on the exterior surface of a house. This may be removed with a solution of one pound of tri-sodium phosphate to a gallon of water. Scrub the surface thoroughly, then flush with clear water and allow two days to dry. Where mildew appears in laps and seams, a solution of one part bichloride of mercury to one hundred parts of water may be used. When applying this solution, hands should be covered with rubber gloves. Allow two days for thorough drying of the surface, then repaint with the Two-Coat Sun-Proof House Paint System.

RAINSPOTS

After heavy electrical storms, spots may appear on painted surfaces. Usually, this is temporary and the spots will disappear within sixty days.

Interior Areas

PREPARING PLASTER

All cracks should be patched with patching plaster. Wet the area to be plastered thoroughly before applying the patching plaster.

If the wall has been papered previously, remove all wall-paper and paste from the plaster before painting.

If the walls have been painted with calcimine or casein paints, wash down with a solution of one pint of vinegar to a gallon of warm water, using a circular scrubbing motion, then rinse with cold water.

In painting walls and ceilings, it is always well to remove switch plates and drop the light fixtures.

Closet doors should be left open until paint is thoroughly dry, garments should not be hung in the closet during this period.



PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER

If the paper adheres to the wall, Pittsburgh Wallhide or Techide may be applied over it. Follow directions exactly. If, during the application, the paper pulls slightly away from the walls or ceilings in bubbles, do not be concerned, as the paper will smooth out again as the paint dries.

PAINTING OF STANDING TRIM,
DOORWAYS AND SASH

If the paint has been worn through the wood, the worn areas should be primed with Waterspar Flat Undercoater, after which the entire surface should receive a coat of Waterspar Enamel or Wallhide Gloss or Semi-Gloss, or PBX Enamel.

If a varnish finish is worn through, it is necessary to restain the worn areas, matching the original stain exactly, then follow with two coats of Waterspar Clear Varnish.

REFINISHING FLOORS

If badly worn, it is best to remove the old finish. This may be done by sanding, by the use of a paint and varnish remover, or a prepared floor cleaner. A sanding machine most thoroughly removes all old surface finishes. However, the machine may cause a wavy surface if the motion is improperly timed. Generally, there is a two-inch strip along the baseboard which the sander cannot reach, and here paint and varnish remover should be used, supplemented by a scraper and sandpaper.

If in good condition, or after the floor is thoroughly clean, proceed with refinishing according to the directions given in chapter on Materials of Construction.

If the floor is of open grain wood, the pores should be filled and the wood stained to the desired shade prior to the application of finish coats.

PAINTED FLOORS

Floors should be thoroughly cleaned prior to the application of Florhide Enamel.

CARE OF FLOORS

It is essential that oil mops be used carefully, otherwise the oil will stain the floor.

Self-polishing wax is satisfactory for linoleum. Paste or liquid wax is preferable on wood floors. When paste wax is used, it should be thoroughly rubbed to a hard finish, using a polishing machine when available.

PAINTING OF BASEMENT

If the basement is poured concrete, cinder block, plaster, composition material or brick, the walls may be finished with Wallhide First Coater, followed by any of the finishing materials in the Wallhide Line, either semi-gloss, flat, with Techide or a cold water paint. These directions also apply to the finishing of basement ceilings.

CEMENT BASEMENT FLOORS

All cement floors should be acid-etched prior to painting, instructions on Industrial Maintenance. After acid-etching, apply finishing coats of Florhide Enamel, according to directions. This finish may be waxed for protection and to obtain the desired lustre.

PAINTING OF RADIATORS

Hot water or steam radiators should be painted with Wallhide flat wall paint for the most efficient radiation. If painted in the wall color they will blend harmoniously with the walls.

EFFLORESCENCE ON PLASTER — See chapter on Proper Painting Practices, Industrial Maintenance.

HEATING PLANTS

The heating in your home is installed on the basis of cubic feet to be heated. This it will do if kept in the proper shape.

The asbestos jackets on a furnace should be painted with the wall color. This will tend to blend them into the background surface.

Most important is a periodic cleaning of the flue. This can be done by burning crumpled newspapers in the flue, in the fall before the furnace is put into operation.

Instantaneous hot water heaters and gas furnaces should have the soot brushed out at least once a year. This soot collects along the hot water pipes in the interior of the furnace, and around the coils in the instantaneous heater. Cleaning will add materially to the efficiency of these units.

To get maximum returns from the heat units your furnace generates, check the following points:

All drafts should be eliminated by weatherstripping around the doors and windows.

Storm sash will cut down heat losses and add to the comfort of your home.

Proper insulation is the major factor in home building. The following are some of the types being offered home owners.

Reflective metal installations, blanket pads of insulation to reduce the infiltration of air to a minimum, granulated insulation which is blown into the house after it is built, rock wool insulation, block insulation which is fitted between the studdings, and block insulation which is nailed to the studs behind the plaster, and insulating board.

The granulated and rock wool type of insulation is also used on floors. Strips are put on top of the sub-floor, rock wool is filled in and covered with the top flooring.

Roofs are generally insulated with a blanket type of insulation between the rafters and the roof sill plate. The granulated type of rock wool may be blown in after the house is built, if the room adjacent to the roof has a finished ceiling.

This type of insulation in the home is a good investment, as it not only prevents loss of heat in winter, but keeps out the heat of summer.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's development of Foamglas, manufactured by Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, for insulation is a recent accomplishment, and possesses certain advantages over other types of insulation.

AIR CONDITIONING

Air conditioning in the home is being constantly improved and, in the not-too-distant future, will likely be perfected to a point where it can be readily adapted to all types of homes.

Where air conditioning equipment is used, the dirt is driven into the wall surface by air circulation; therefore, a



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

harder wall finish, either Wallhide PBX or Semi-gloss, is recommended. This will make cleaning easier.

In frame and veneer brick houses, when both insulation and air conditioning are used, moisture is frequently trapped in the insulating material or space. Winter heat will draw this moisture to the surface, causing disintegration of plaster, and summer heat will bring it out through the siding, causing paint and stucco failures.

Precautionary measures should be taken when this type of house is built, allowing ample drying time before air conditioning units are put into service, especially if the vapor-type of air conditioner is being installed.

Suburban and Rural Homes

Whereas the city home often gains the protection of adjacent structures, houses in the suburbs and in the country are usually exposed to wear and weather on all sides, therefore it is essential that cracks and crevices appearing in siding be thoroughly sealed. If the house is of brick, the mortar should be tuck-pointed wherever it becomes dislodged.

In cases where there is no basement under the house, it is well to inspect the under section of the structure at regular intervals. Watch for signs of decay and termites, and act promptly when either is found.

Painting practices for the frame house in the country are the same as for the city home, with one or two exceptions. Many country homes have tongue and groove siding for interior partitions, and these surfaces can be painted with Wallhide Flat or Semi-Gloss Wall Paint. Solid brick partition walls which have been covered with plaster should be treated the same as a regular plastered wall in any building.

Where plank floors have been fastened with wooden pegs, they may be finished in the same manner as any hardwood floor, instructions under Materials of Construction.

The inside of barn stalls should be varnished, and the balance of the interior structure painted with Sun-Proof House Paint. Avoid glare of an intense white paint by using a soft tint, preferably eye-rest green.

SILOS

CONCRETE—After all cracks have been sealed with mortar, apply Pittsburgh Cementhide.

BRICK—The steel bands on the brick silo must be free from all rust, primed with an inhibitive primer, such as Red Ironhide, then the over-all surface should be finished with two coats of Cementhide.

STAVE—All metal bands must be completely free from rust and foreign matter, primed with Ironhide Primer, followed by the Two-Coat Sun-Proof System over the entire surface.

METAL—All rust spots must be thoroughly wire-brushed, the clean metal primed with Ironhide Primer and finished with either Ironhide or the Two-Coat Sun-Proof System. When a metal silo is raised on blocks, the bottom of the silo should be sealed with pitch to prevent rusting.

CHICKEN HOUSES

The thinner used in paint has a killing effect on lice and other vermin usually found in a chicken house, so it pays to paint the inside and outside of the chicken house at regular intervals. We recommend the use of Barnhide or Sun-Proof House Paint for the outside of the chicken house, and Sun-Proof White or other light tint for the inside.

MILK HOUSES

Exterior surfaces should be properly prepared and finished in accordance with the recommendations given for home maintenance. Type of finish depends on whether the surface is of wood, brick, stone or concrete.

Interiors should be finished with Wallhide Semi-Gloss, Gloss or Waterspar Enamel.

PUMPS AND FARM MACHINERY

Clean thoroughly of all foreign matter and remove rust, then paint with Lavax, Ironhide or Waterspar Enamel of the desired shade.

EXTERIOR WALL PIPES, MONO-RAILS, IRON GATES AND FENCES

Clean thoroughly, remove rust and apply Ironhide Inhibitive Primer, followed with Ironhide, Barnhide or Sun-Proof as the finish coat.

WOODEN FENCES

Paint with Barnhide or Sun-Proof House Paint.

BARBED WIRE FENCES

Paint posts only, using Barnhide or Sun-Proof House Paint.

WAGONS

Finish with Lavax or Waterspar Enamel.

**BRUSHES****PITTSBURGH PAINTS****SUNDRIES**

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAINTING AND VARNISHING

General Conditions

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

The conditions and instructions to bidders as applied on the general contract, apply also on the painting contract.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work to be done by the painting contractor includes the furnishing of all material, labor, tools and equipment which shall be required to complete the painting and finishing of the buildings as specified.

EXCEPTIONS

Painting contract does not include shop coats.

WORKMANSHIP

All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner by skilled mechanics. All materials shall be evenly spread and smoothly flowed on and shall be free from runs or sags, and no paint, varnish or enamel shall be applied until preceding coat is thoroughly dry and hard.

No exterior painting shall be done in rainy, damp or frosty weather or until surface is thoroughly dry.

No interior painting or finishing shall be permitted until building has been thoroughly dried out by artificial heat.

In general and unless otherwise recommended and specified, exterior oil paints shall be allowed to dry at least forty-eight hours between coats and interior paints shall be allowed to dry at least twenty-four hours between coats.

Enamels and varnishes shall be allowed to dry at least forty-eight hours between coats unless noted in the detail specifications and shall be sanded lightly between coats with No. 0 sandpaper and dusted before succeeding coat is applied.

After applying paste wood fillers, excess shall be carefully and neatly cleaned from surface by rubbing across grain. All nail holes shall be filled with putty, tinted to match finish.

PREPARATION OF SURFACES

Painting contractor shall be wholly responsible for finish of his work, and therefore, shall not commence any part of it until surface is in proper condition in every respect. If painting contractor considers any surface so unsuitable for proper finish of his work that it cannot be rectified by slight sanding he shall notify the architect of this fact in writing before any materials are applied and he shall not apply any material until the unsuitable surfaces have been made satisfactory, or the architect has instructed him to proceed.

All knots or sappy spots shall be given one coat of shellac at least ten hours before painting.

All necessary puttying of nail holes, cracks and blemishes shall be done after priming coat has become hard and dry and before second coat is applied, and putty shall match the shade of finish coat.

On old paint the surfaces shall be first brushed with a wire brush or sanded and where it is scaling badly, shall be scraped or burned off.

All greasy or oily metal surfaces shall be cleaned with turpentine or naphtha before applying any materials. All scale or rust shall be removed by scraping, wire brushing or sandblasting.

CEMENT FLOORS

Acid etching of unpainted cement floors with a solution of 1 part of muriatic acid and 3 parts of water, is recommended to improve adhesion and neutralize alkalies. Use a wooden or enameled pail and a stiff fibre brush or broom. Apply 1 gallon of solution to each 100 square feet of floor. Scrub well, allow to remain until bubbling stops and then flush off with clean water. If surface does not dry in a few hours, flush again, when dry proceed with painting.

Old floors where paint is entirely worn off may be etched also. When condition of floor makes removal of paint advisable, use a solution of 1 pound of lye in 5 pints of water. After removal flush thoroughly with water and when dry etch as above; except that 1 gallon of etching solution should be used to each 75 square feet of floor.

If acid or lye solution is spilled on the skin, wash off immediately with plenty of cold water. Rubber gloves and footwear are advisable as protection.

MATERIALS

All materials used under painting contract shall be as manufactured by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and shall be delivered on the work in the original sealed containers.

All mixing required shall be done on premises, and materials shall be thoroughly stirred and agitated. No materials shall be reduced or changed in any way except as and when specified and thinners must be pure.

Any tinting or matching of colors shall be done under the supervision of the architect. In all cases a sample shall be applied on the job and the architect must give his approval of it before work is actually begun.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

Painting contractor shall be responsible for condition of building in his charge. He shall protect adjacent work and materials as well as his own.

INSPECTION

Every facility shall be provided for inspection of work at any time by architect or his authorized representative. Any work not conforming to these specifications shall be cleaned off and repainted at expense of painting contractor.

REMOVAL

When work is completed, the painting contractor shall remove all surplus materials, scaffolds, etc., and he shall clean off all misplaced paint, varnish or enamel, so as to leave premises in perfect condition, acceptable to the architect.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

SPECIFICATION CHART

Metal Protective Coatings

TYPE OF SURFACE	FIRST COAT	SECOND COAT	THIRD COAT
ABNORMAL EXPOSURE	Secure special recommendations from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company		
GALVANIZED IRON	8-10 Ironhide Galvanized Iron Primer	Ironhide, Sun-Proof of Metaleaf Aluminum Paint	
IRON AND STEEL (Aluminum Finish)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Metaleaf Aluminum Paint	If required, same as second coat
IRON AND STEEL (Painted)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Ironhide, Sun-Proof	If required, same as second coat
IRON AND STEEL (White Enameled) (Interior)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Third and fourth coats Waterspar 54-171 White Enamel
IRON AND STEEL (Colored Enameled) (Interior)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Waterspar Enamel of shade selected
IRON AND STEEL (Protective Decorative) (Exterior)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Sun-Proof, Ironhide, Waterspar	Sun-Proof, Ironhide, Waterspar
IRON AND STEEL (Hot)	8-10 Ironhide	Where color is required for interior use and temperature does not exceed 200° F., use one coat of Lavax Machinery Enamel. For higher temperatures up to 1000° F., use Ironhide Heat Resisting Gray 8-10.	
MACHINERY ENAMELS (Focal Colors)	Lavax 23-85 Machinery Undercoater	Lavax Machinery Enamel	
ORNAMENTAL IRON (Painted)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Ironhide, Sun-Proof	If required, same as second coat
ORNAMENTAL IRON (Enameled) (Interior)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Waterspar Enamel of Selected Shade
ORNAMENTAL IRON (Protective and Decorative) (Exterior)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Sun-Proof, Ironhide, Waterspar Enamel	Sun-Proof, Ironhide, Waterspar
TRIM AND CEILINGS (White Enameled)	Ironhide Inhibitive Red	Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Third and Fourth coats Waterspar 54-171 White Enamel
TRIM AND CEILINGS (2 Coat Flat or Semi-Gloss)	Wallhide First Coater 26-1	Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss of selected shade	
TRIM AND CEILINGS (3 Coat Flat or Semi-Gloss)	Wallhide First Coater 26-1	Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss	Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss
RADIATORS	Waterspar 54-97 Undercoater	Wallhide Interior Wall Paint same shade of walls	
ROOFS	Ironhide Inhibitive Red or Ironhide Roof Paint	Ironhide Inhibitive Red or Black or Ironhide Roof Paint	



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Exterior Painting and Varnishing

TYPE OF SURFACE	FIRST COAT	SECOND COAT	THIRD COAT
ABNORMAL EXPOSURE	Secure special recommendations from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company		
FLOORS (Brick, Canvas Deck, Concrete, Stone, Wood)	Florhide Enamel	Florhide Enamel	Florhide Enamel
PORCH FLOORS	Florhide Enamel	Florhide Enamel	Florhide Enamel
ROOFS—BARNs, WARE-HOUSES (Wood)	Barnhide Red	Barnhide Red	
SHINGLES (Wood)	Pittsburgh Shingle Stain	Pittsburgh Shingle Stain	
STANDING SURFACES, (Brick, Cement, Concrete, Stucco)	Cementhide reduced according to package directions for first coat Sun-Proof White Primer 1-201	Cementhide as received Outside White for Brick & Stucco 1-70	Cementhide as received
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Natural)	Natural Paste Wood Filler	Waterspar 83-210	Third and fourth coats Waterspar 83-210
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Close Grain) (Natural)	Waterspar 83-210	Second, Waterspar 83-210	Third and fourth coats Waterspar 83-210
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Stained)	Natural Paste Wood Filler reduced and tinted with Fluid Oil Color or stain to shade desired	Waterspar 83-210	Third and fourth coats Waterspar 83-210
VARNISH (Floors) (Natural) (Open or Close Grain Wood)	Fill open grain woods with Natural Paste Wood Filler. Close grain woods need no filling.	Waterspar 83-210	Waterspar 83-210
WOOD SURFACES IN GENERAL (Painted) (Houses, Garages)	Sun-Proof Primer according to package directions	Sun-Proof House Paint	
WOOD SURFACES (Enameled) (Exterior)	Sun-Proof Primer according to package directions Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Sun-Proof House Paint Trim Colors Waterspar Enamel	

Interior Painting, Varnishing and Decorating

TYPE OF SURFACE	FIRST COAT	SECOND COAT	THIRD COAT
ENAMEL (Brick, Cement, Plaster)	Wallhide Interior First Coater	Waterspar 54-97 Undercoater	Waterspar Enamel of selected shade
ENAMEL (Wood) (White)	Waterspar Primer Surfacer 54-255	Waterspar 54-171 Gloss White Enamel	Waterspar 54-171 Gloss White Enamel if necessary
ENAMEL (Wood) (Colored)	Waterspar 54-255 Primer Surfacer	Waterspar Enamel of selected shade	If required, an additional coat of Waterspar Enamel of selected shade
FLAT, SEMI-GLOSS OR GLOSS (Brick, Cement, Plaster, Wood)	Wallhide Interior First Coater according to directions	Wallhide Interior Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade	
FLAT, SEMI-GLOSS OR GLOSS (3 Coat Work) (Brick, Cement, Plaster, Wood)	Wallhide Interior First Coater according to directions	A mixture of equal parts of Wallhide First Coater and Wallhide Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade	Wallhide Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade
FLAT WALL PAINT (Water Reduction) (Plaster, Wallboard, Wallpaper, Masonry)	Techide Flat Wall Paint	If desired, apply a second coat	



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Interior Painting, Varnishing, and Decorating — Continued

TYPE OF SURFACE	FIRST COAT	SECOND COAT	THIRD COAT
FLOORS (Paint) (Brick, Cement, Wood)	Florhide Enamel	Florhide Enamel	
FUME-PROOF WHITE FINISH	Secure special recommendations from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company		
INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WALL PAINT (Plaster, Cement, Wood)	Wallhide Interior First Coater	Snolite, Wallhide PBX of Finish according to directions	Snolite, Wallhide PBX Finish or Finish according to directions
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Natural)	Natural Paste Wood Filler	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Third and fourth coats Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Close Grain) (Natural)	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Natural Paste Wood Filler reduced and tinted to desired shade with Wood Stain or Fluid Oil Colors	2 Coats Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Standing Surfaces) (Close Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Floors) (Open Grain) (Natural)	Natural Paste Wood Filler	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Floors) (Close Grain) (Natural)	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Floors) (Open Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Natural Paste Wood Filler reduced and tinted to desired shade with Wood Stain or Fluid Oil Colors	2 coats Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
VARNISH (Floors) (Close Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish
WALLBOARD (Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss) (2 Coat)	Wallhide Interior First Coater according to directions	Wallhide Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade	
WALLBOARD (Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss) (3 Coat)	Wallhide Interior First Coater according to directions	A mixture of equal parts of Wallhide First Coater and Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade	Wallhide Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss of selected shade
WAX (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Natural)	Natural Paste Wood Filler	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax
WAX (Standing Surfaces) (Close Grain) (Natural)	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax	Optional, same as second coat
WAX (Standing Surfaces) (Open Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Natural Paste Wood Filler reduced and tinted to desired shade with Wood Stain or Fluid Oil Colors	Third and fourth coats Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax
WAX (Standing Surfaces) (Close Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax	Optional, same as second coat
WAX (Floors) (Open Grain) (Natural)	Natural Paste Wood Filler	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Paste Self Polishing Wax
WAX (Floors) (Close Grain) (Natural)	Waterspar Floor and Trim Varnish	Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax	Waterspar Paste Self Polishing Wax
WAX (Floors) (Natural) (Surface must be clean, bare wood)	83-130 Floor Seal	83-130 Floor Seal	Buff with weighted brush or polishing machine
WAX (Floors) (Open Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Natural Paste Wood Filler reduced and tinted to desired shade with Wood Stain or Fluid Oil Colors	Waterspar Paste Self Polishing Wax
WAX (Floors) (Close Grain) (Stain)	Wood Stain followed by wash coat of shellac	Waterspar Paste or Liquid Wax	Waterspar Paste Self Polishing Wax



PRACTICAL METHODS OF FIGURING APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES OF PAINT, VARNISH OR ENAMEL REQUIRED FOR PAINTING VARIOUS TYPES OF SURFACES

As spreading rates vary greatly on different types of surfaces because of the difference in texture and porosity, as well as the method of application, thickness of film, and technique of the mechanic or amateur applying the material, it is difficult to estimate the quantities of paint, varnish or enamel required.

If the contract for painting is to be let to a painting contractor, it is always advisable that he estimate quantities

of materials which will be required because he knows best the technique used by his men and the spreading rates they can secure from various types of materials.

When necessary to arrive at an estimate through some other source, the following estimates of the spreading rates of Pittsburgh Paint Products will be found to be conservative. They are listed in alphabetical order on the charts which follow.

* Unsealed Surfaces

For the purpose of estimating quantities of paint, varnish or enamel required, an "unsealed" surface is one which has not been previously painted or where the old finish is in such bad condition it either has to be removed or sanded to a point where the old finish no longer possesses any sealing qualities.

† Sealed Surfaces

Sealed surfaces are those that have been painted with a primer, sealer or undercoater in the case of new work, or where the old finish is in good condition and still possesses its sealing qualities. For estimating quantities of materials needed to paint steel, metal or various types of other objects whose surfaces are inherently hard and which afford no penetration of paint, varnish or enamel, such surfaces should be considered as "sealed."



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

The Average Spreading Rates of Pittsburgh Products Expressed in Number of Square Feet Per Gallon, One Coat, by Brush Application, as Given Below, are as Close an Estimate as it is Possible to Make. This is Due to the Many and Varied Surfaces Involved; as Well as the Technique Used in Application.

Products	*Unsealed Surfaces				†Sealed Surfaces	
	Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Aluminum Paints and Liquids						
Metaleaf 22-2 and 22-3 {Wood	500	700	400	500	700	500
{Metal	700	700	600	600	700	600
Utility 41-2 {Wood	400	600	300	400	600	400
{Metal	600	600	500	500	600	500
Aluminum Paste or Powder mixed with Aluminum Liquids						
Pittsburgh Aluminum Liquids 22-20 and 22-40	700	700	600	600	700	600
Utility Aluminum Liquid 41-30	550	600	400	450	600	450
Asphaltum						
Utility Asphaltum 71-12	400	500	350	400	500	400
Barn Paints						
Barnhide 14-20	400	500	300	400	500	400
Utility Barn Paint 15-30	350	425	250	350	425	350
Calcimine						
Kalkomo Size (per lb.)	1000	...	700	...	...	...
Kalkomo Finish (per lb.)	...	90	...	60	90	60
Casein Paint						
Paste	...	550	...	350	750	450
Dry Powder (per lb.)	...	75	...	50	75	50
Cement and Masonry Paint						
Bonding Cement Primer (per lb.)	70	...	40	...	...	...
Bonding Cement Paint (per lb.)	...	40	...	25	40	25
Cementhide Structural Paint 7-1	300	450	200	350	450	350
Cold Water Paint						
Exterior and Interior (per lb.)	40	60	30	40	60	40



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

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Products	*Unsealed Surfaces				†Sealed Surfaces	
	Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Creosote Paint						
Utility Creosote Outside White 49-4	300	400	300	350	400	350
Enamels						
Architectural Enamel Undc. 48-30	500	...	400	...	...	...
Architectural Rubbed Effect En. 48-31	...	500	...	400	500	400
Architectural White En. 48-32	...	500	...	400	500	400
Lavax Machinery En. Undc. 23-85	400	...	350	...	...	...
Lavax Machinery En. (23 Line)	...	400	...	350	400	350
Lavax PBX Enamels (23 Line)	...	400	...	350	400	350
Snolite White Undc. (50-26)	550	...	450	...	...	...
Snolite One Coat En. (50-30)	...	500	...	400	500	400
Utility Enamel Undc. (19-30)	450	...	350	...	...	...
Utility Enamels (19 Line)	...	450	...	400	450	400
Waterspar Flat White Undc. (54-97)	550	...	450	...	...	...
Waterspar Primer-Surfacer (54-255 and 54-256)	550	...	450	...	...	...
Waterspar Enamels (54 Line)	...	550	...	450	550	450
White Spirit Enamel 17-7	150	200	100	150	200	150
Floor Paint						
Florhide Floor Enamel	400	500	300	400	500	400
Floor Seals						
Waterspar Floor Seal 83-130	400	600	...	...	600	...
Utility Wood Sealer (Wax Free) 71-5	300	500	...	...	500	...
Utility Wood Sealer (Wax Type) 71-6	300	500	...	...	500	...
Foundation Waterproofing						
Asphalt Base	...	80	...	70	80	70
Masonry Colorless	...	175	...	150	175	150
Plaster Bond	80	100	70	90	100	90
Galvanized Iron Paint						
Heat Resisting Gray and Galvanized Iron Primer 8-10 ..	700	...	600	...	...	...
Glare-Proof Paint						
Glare-Proof Blue 17-8	...	...	...	...	700	500

**BRUSHES****PITTSBURGH PAINTS****SUNDRIES**

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Products	*Unsealed Surfaces				†Sealed Surfaces	
	Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Graphite Paint						
Liquid Graphite 17-3	600	700	500	600	700	600
Ground Coat						
Decorators Ground Coat 17-5	550	...	450	...	...	...
Heat Resisting Paint						
Heat Resisting Gray 8-10	...	700	...	600	700	600
House Paints						
Sun-Proof White Primer 1-201	500	...	450	...	...	...
Sun-Proof White and Colors	...	500	...	450	500	450
Sun-Proof Tinting O.W. 1-57	...	500	...	450	500	450
Sun-Proof O.W. Fumeproof 1-60	400	450	350	400	450	400
Sun-Proof O.W. for Brick and Stucco 1-70	...	450	...	400	450	400
Pittsburgh Paste O.W. 16-10 when reduced according to directions	450	500	400	450	500	450
Utility Paste O.W. 49-3 when reduced according to directions	350	400	300	350	400	350
Utility White and Colors	350	400	300	350	400	350
Metal Paints						
Ironhide Black 8-1	...	700	...	650	700	650
Ironhide Red 8-2	550	600	500	550	600	550
Ironhide Gray 8-5	...	600	...	500	600	500
Ironhide Metal-Proof Paints, Red 8-21, Green 8-22	...	700	...	600	700	600
Tinners Red 49-5	400	450	350	400	450	400
Metalhide Products are for <i>SPRAY</i> application only and figures are for that type of application.						
Metalhide Primer 63-1	600	...	500	...	...	...
Metalhide Enamel White 63-11, Gray 63-12	...	600	...	500	600	500
Zinc Chromate Iron Oxide Primer 17-6	450	...	350	...	...	...



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

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Products	*Unsealed Surfaces				†Sealed Surfaces	
	Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Paste Wood Filler						
Paste Wood Filler Natural 17-2	1300	...	1000	...	...	...
Plastic Texture Paint						
Per lb.	...	10	...	10	10	10
Roof Coatings						
Liquid Asbestos	...	65	...	50	65	50
Plastic Roof Cement, sq. ft. per lb.	2½	sq. ft.	2½	sq. ft.	2½	sq. ft.
Asphalt Roof Coating	100	100	80	80	100	80
Screen Paint						
Utility Black Screen Paint 49-1	550	550	550	550	550	550
Shellac						
Shellac	300	350	200	250	350	250
Stains						
	5 gals. will dip					
Shingle Stains (5 Line)	2000	shingles	150	200	250	200
Wood Stains (74 Line)	1000	...	800	...	...	...
Tector						
Canvas and Burlap Undercoater 17-1	Depends on use and reduction.					
Traffic and Zone Marking Paint						
White 11-1, Yellow 11-2	500	500	400	400	500	400



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

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Products	*Unsealed Surfaces				†Sealed Surfaces	
	Smooth		Rough		Smooth	Rough
	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	1st Coat or Primer	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats	Finishing Coats
Varnishes Clear						
Waterspar Floor and Trim 83-100	500	650	...	...	650	...
Waterspar Interior Trim 83-120	500	650	...	...	650	...
Waterspar Satin Finish 83-150	...	600	...	...	600	...
Waterspar Dull Finish 83-160	...	600	...	...	600	...
Waterspar Exterior Varnish 83-210	600	750	...	...	750	...
Waterspar Linoleum Varnish 83-300	...	550	...	...	550	...
Waterspar Floor Varnish 83-400	600	750	...	...	750	...
Utility Floor and Trim 71-11	500	650	...	...	650	...
Utility Spar 71-19	500	650	...	...	650	...
Varnishes Colored						
Waterspar Colored Varnishes	500	650	...	...	650	...
Waterspar Ground Color 83-108	500	...	450	...	...	...
Wall Paints						
Wallhide First Coater (26-1 and 26-30)	700	...	500	...	...	...
Wallhide Flat Wall Paints (26 Line)	...	600	...	500	600	500
Wallhide Semi-Gloss Wall Paint (27 Line)	...	500	...	400	500	400
Wallhide Gloss Wall Paint (28 Line)	...	500	...	400	500	400
Wallhide PBX Wall Paint (24 Line)	...	550	...	450	550	450
Utility Primer Sealer (12-10)	600	...	400	...	...	...
Utility Flat Wall Paints (12 Line)	...	500	...	400	500	400
Snolite Flat Wall Paint 50-2	...	600	...	500	600	500
Snolite Eggshell Wall Paint 50-4	...	550	...	450	550	450
Snolite Semi-Gloss Wall Paint 50-6	...	500	...	400	500	400
Snolite Q.D. Gloss Wall Paint 50-16	...	500	...	400	500	400
Snolite Dead Flat For Ceilings 50-20	...	500	...	400	500	400
Snolite Stipple White 50-25	Dependent on effect desired.					
Techide (Thinned with Water, 47 Line)	500	600	400	500	600	500
Spray Flat White is for <i>SPRAY</i> application only and figures are for that type of application.						
Spray Flat White 17-9	...	600	...	500	600	500



SIMPLE METHODS OF FIGURING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET IN AREAS TO BE PAINTED OR REPAINTED

Residential Work

EXTERIOR

Roofs

Figure the exact area of the over-all dimensions of the building by multiplying the width by the length, taking the measurements to the outside of the walls level with the wall plate where the rafters rest, and add as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pitch 42% to level area	$\frac{3}{8}$ Pitch 25% to level area
$\frac{1}{3}$ Pitch 20% to level area	$\frac{7}{8}$ Pitch 60% to level area
$\frac{1}{4}$ Pitch 12% to level area	$\frac{3}{4}$ Pitch 80% to level area

DEDUCT FOR FLAT DECKS—Where flat decks occur, figure the area of each deck, add the required percentage that was used to figure the over-all roof area and deduct this total from the total roof area.

Areas of Gable Ends

Figure the areas of gable ends as the areas of triangles. The total width at the base should be multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ perpendicular height to determine the number of square feet in the area.

Cornices

PLAIN—Multiply the width by the length to determine the total number of square feet in each.

DENTILED OR ORNAMENTAL—Figure number of square feet in same manner as for plain cornices and multiply that by 2 or 3 times depending upon amount of additional paintable surface made by ornamentation.

Side Walls

FRONT, BACK AND SIDES—Measure solid all paintable surfaces. (Multiply widths by heights and add totals of front, back and two sides.) Openings of less than 100 square feet should not be deducted.

Porches

Multiply width by lengths to determine the total number of square feet in each.

Handrails, Balustrades, etc.

Multiply heights by lengths and add 100%.

Lattice Work

Multiply heights by lengths and add 100%.

Doors

ONE TO THREE PANELS—Multiply the widths by the heights and add 25% for each side.

FOUR TO SIX PANELS—Multiply widths by heights and add 50% for each side.

FRENCH DOORS—Multiply widths by heights to determine the total number of square feet of area in each side.

Blinds

PLAIN—Multiply widths by lengths to determine the number of square feet in each side.

SLATTED—Multiply widths by lengths and add 100% to determine the area in each side.

Columns

PLAIN—Square or Rectangular: Multiply width of each side by height and add areas of each together to determine the total square feet in each column.

ROUND—Multiply the circumference of the column by its height, and the resultant figure will be the total number of square feet in the area.

FLUTED—Measure and figure as above and add 50%.

PANELLED—Measure and figure as above and add 25%.

Downspouts and Gutters

Measure and multiply the circumference in inches, divide by 12 and multiply by the total length of each piece to be painted to determine number of square feet in area.

Eaves

PLAIN—Multiply widths by lengths and add 50% to determine total number of square feet in area.

WITH RAFTERS RUNNING THROUGH—Multiply widths by lengths and add 200% to the resultant figure to determine the total number of square feet in area.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

Fences

PLAIN—Multiply widths by heights and add 100%.

PICKET—Multiply widths by heights and add 300%.

Shutters

PLAIN—Multiply widths by lengths and add 100%.

INTERIOR

Wall and Ceiling Areas

Use Tables of Interior Wall and Ceiling Areas, which follow. These tables provide a quick and unfailingly accurate means of determining the complete area of the four walls and ceiling of various sizes of rooms ranging in height from 7 to 12 feet. Regular use of this table will save time and avoid errors.

Example: To obtain the wall and ceiling area of a room 19 feet long by 16 feet wide by 8 feet 6 inches high, turn to table headed 8 feet 6 inch ceilings, follow down the column of figures at left until you come to 19, then follow across to the right until you come to the figure directly under 16 at the top of the table; this figure, at the intersection of columns 19 and 16, is 899, which is the correct area of all four walls and ceiling of this room. Then deduct for openings such as doors, windows, archways, etc.

Wood Trim

Doors, windows, casing, baseboard, picture molding, chair rail, and all woodwork except floors—measure total area to be enameled, stained or stained and varnished.

Floors

Measure total area to be varnished, stained and varnished, or painted.

COMMERCIAL WORK

The measuring of surfaces in commercial or industrial structures differs little from Residential Work except in buildings or plants of mill construction where there may be large areas of exposed beams, girders, columns, posts, structural steel, pipe lines, etc.

In unfinished buildings of this type, care should be taken to see that the total areas of the ceilings, which are in reality the under side of the roofs, are figured according to the pitch of the roof and that sufficient footage is added to take care of the three exposed sides of beams, rafters, braces, pipe lines, etc.

When figuring wall areas be sure that the areas of any studding, pillars, columns, pipe lines, etc., are added to the measured wall areas.

Areas of Spheres

Multiply the square of the diameter by 3.1416.

Table of Spheres

Diameter	Approximate Number of Sq. Ft.	Diameter	Approximate Number of Sq. Ft.
1	3.2	10	314.2
2	12.6	11	380.2
3	28.3	12	452.4
4	50.3	15	707.0
5	78.6	20	1256.6
6	113.1	25	1963.5
7	154.0	30	2827.0
8	201.0	40	5026.0
9	254.5		

Areas of Cylinders or Tanks

Multiply the square of the diameter by .7854. This will give you surface of tank top. If bottom is to be painted multiply by 2. Then multiply the circumference of tank by its height which when added to the area of top or top and bottom gives total area to be painted.

Areas of Polygons

Multiply the base of one triangle of the polygon by half the height, and then multiply this area by the number of sides involved in the polygon. Towers frequently present this problem for figuring.

Machinery Areas

Frequently the plant management has record of machinery areas to be painted. Where this is not available, all paintable surfaces must be measured.



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TOTAL AREA—4 WALLS and CEILING In Square Feet

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 7 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	93	110	127	144	161	178	195	212	229	246	263	280	297	314	331	348	365	382	399	416
4'	110	128	146	164	182	200	218	236	254	272	290	308	326	344	362	380	398	416	434	452
5'	127	146	165	184	203	222	241	260	279	298	317	336	355	374	393	412	431	450	469	488
6'	144	164	184	204	224	244	264	284	304	324	344	364	384	404	424	444	464	484	504	524
7'	161	182	203	224	245	266	287	308	329	350	371	392	413	434	455	476	497	518	539	560
8'	178	200	222	244	266	288	310	332	354	376	398	420	442	464	486	508	530	552	574	596
9'	195	218	241	264	287	310	333	356	379	402	425	448	471	494	517	540	563	586	609	632
10'	212	236	260	284	308	332	356	380	404	428	452	476	500	524	548	572	596	620	644	668
11'	229	254	279	304	329	354	379	404	429	454	479	504	529	554	579	604	629	654	679	704
12'	246	272	298	324	350	376	402	428	454	480	506	532	558	584	610	636	662	688	714	740
13'	263	290	317	344	371	398	425	452	479	506	533	560	587	614	641	668	695	722	749	776
14'	280	308	336	364	392	420	448	476	504	532	560	588	616	644	672	700	728	756	784	812
15'	297	326	355	384	413	442	471	500	529	558	587	616	645	674	703	732	761	790	819	848
16'	314	344	374	404	434	464	494	524	554	584	614	644	674	704	734	764	794	824	854	884
17'	331	362	393	424	455	486	517	548	579	610	641	672	703	734	765	796	827	858	889	920
18'	348	380	412	444	476	508	540	572	604	636	668	700	732	764	796	828	860	892	924	956
19'	365	398	431	464	497	530	563	596	629	662	695	728	761	794	827	860	893	926	959	992
20'	382	416	450	484	518	552	586	620	654	688	722	756	790	824	858	892	926	960	994	1028
21'	399	434	469	504	539	574	609	644	679	714	749	784	819	854	889	924	959	994	1029	1064
22'	416	452	488	524	560	596	632	668	704	740	776	812	848	884	920	956	992	1028	1064	1100
23'	433	470	507	544	581	618	655	692	729	766	803	840	877	914	951	988	1025	1062	1099	1136
24'	450	488	526	564	602	640	678	716	754	792	830	868	906	944	982	1020	1058	1096	1134	1172

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 7 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	99	117	135	153	171	189	207	225	243	261	279	297	315	333	351	369	387	405	423	441
4'	117	136	155	174	193	212	231	250	269	288	307	326	345	364	383	402	421	440	459	478
5'	135	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315	335	355	375	395	415	435	455	475	495	515
6'	153	174	195	216	237	258	279	300	321	342	363	384	405	426	447	468	489	510	531	552
7'	171	193	215	237	259	281	303	325	347	369	391	413	435	457	479	501	523	545	567	589
8'	189	212	235	258	281	304	327	350	373	396	419	442	465	488	511	534	557	580	603	626
9'	207	231	255	279	303	327	351	375	399	423	447	471	495	519	543	567	591	615	639	663
10'	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700
11'	243	269	295	321	347	373	399	425	451	477	503	529	555	581	607	633	659	685	711	737
12'	261	288	315	342	369	396	423	450	477	504	531	558	585	612	639	666	693	720	747	774
13'	279	307	335	363	391	419	447	475	503	531	559	587	615	643	671	699	727	755	783	811
14'	297	326	355	384	413	442	471	500	529	558	587	616	645	674	703	732	761	790	819	848
15'	315	345	375	405	435	465	495	525	555	585	615	645	675	705	735	765	795	825	855	885
16'	333	364	395	426	457	488	519	550	581	612	643	674	705	736	767	798	829	860	891	922
17'	351	383	415	447	479	511	543	575	607	639	671	703	735	767	799	831	863	895	927	959
18'	369	402	435	468	501	534	567	600	633	666	699	732	765	798	831	864	897	930	963	996
19'	387	421	455	489	523	557	591	625	659	693	727	761	795	829	863	897	931	965	999	1033
20'	405	440	475	510	545	580	615	650	685	720	755	790	825	860	895	930	965	1000	1035	1070
21'	423	459	495	531	567	603	639	675	711	747	783	819	855	891	927	963	999	1035	1071	1107
22'	441	478	515	552	589	626	663	700	737	774	811	848	885	922	959	996	1033	1070	1107	1144
23'	459	497	535	573	611	649	687	725	763	801	839	877	915	953	991	1029	1067	1105	1143	1181
24'	477	516	555	594	633	672	711	750	789	828	867	906	945	984	1023	1062	1101	1140	1179	1218

(Note: Deduct for Openings—Doors, Windows, Archways, etc.)



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TOTAL AREA—4 WALLS and CEILING

In Square Feet

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 8 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	105	124	143	162	181	200	219	238	257	276	295	314	333	352	371	390	409	428	447	466
4'	124	144	164	184	204	224	244	264	284	304	324	344	364	384	404	424	444	464	484	504
5'	143	164	185	206	227	248	269	290	311	332	353	374	395	416	437	458	479	500	521	542
6'	162	184	206	228	250	272	294	316	338	360	382	404	426	448	470	492	514	536	558	580
7'	181	204	227	250	273	296	319	342	365	388	411	434	457	480	503	526	549	572	595	618
8'	200	224	248	272	296	320	344	368	392	416	440	464	488	512	536	560	584	608	632	656
9'	219	244	269	294	319	344	369	394	419	444	469	494	519	544	569	594	619	644	669	694
10'	238	264	290	316	342	368	394	420	446	472	498	524	550	576	602	628	654	680	706	732
11'	257	284	311	338	365	392	419	446	473	500	527	554	581	608	635	662	689	716	743	770
12'	276	304	332	360	388	416	444	472	500	528	556	584	612	640	668	696	724	752	780	808
13'	295	324	353	382	411	440	469	498	527	556	585	614	643	672	701	730	759	788	817	846
14'	314	344	374	404	434	464	494	524	554	584	614	644	674	704	734	764	794	824	854	884
15'	333	364	395	426	457	488	519	550	581	612	643	674	705	736	767	798	829	860	891	922
16'	352	384	416	448	480	512	544	576	608	640	672	704	736	768	800	832	864	896	928	960
17'	371	404	437	470	503	536	569	602	635	668	701	734	767	800	833	866	899	932	965	998
18'	390	424	458	492	526	560	594	628	662	696	730	764	798	832	866	900	934	968	1002	1036
19'	409	444	479	514	549	584	619	654	689	724	759	794	829	864	899	934	969	1004	1039	1074
20'	428	464	500	536	572	608	644	680	716	752	788	824	860	896	932	968	1004	1040	1076	1112
21'	447	484	521	558	595	632	669	706	743	780	817	854	891	928	965	1002	1039	1076	1113	1150
22'	466	504	542	580	618	656	694	732	770	808	846	884	922	960	998	1036	1074	1112	1150	1188
23'	485	524	563	602	641	680	719	758	797	836	875	914	953	992	1031	1070	1109	1148	1187	1226
24'	504	544	584	624	664	704	744	784	824	864	904	944	984	1024	1064	1104	1144	1184	1224	1264

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 8 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	111	131	151	171	191	211	231	251	271	291	311	331	351	371	391	411	431	451	471	491
4'	131	152	173	194	215	236	257	278	299	320	341	362	383	404	425	446	467	488	509	530
5'	151	173	195	217	239	261	283	305	327	349	371	393	415	437	459	481	503	525	547	569
6'	171	194	217	240	263	286	309	332	355	378	401	424	447	470	493	516	539	562	585	608
7'	191	215	239	263	287	311	335	359	383	407	431	455	479	503	527	551	575	599	623	647
8'	211	236	261	286	311	336	361	386	411	436	461	486	511	536	561	586	611	636	661	686
9'	231	257	283	309	335	361	387	413	439	465	491	517	543	569	595	621	647	673	699	725
10'	251	278	305	332	359	386	413	440	467	494	521	548	575	602	629	656	683	710	737	764
11'	271	299	327	355	383	411	439	467	495	523	551	579	607	635	663	691	719	747	775	803
12'	291	320	349	378	407	436	465	494	523	552	581	610	639	668	697	726	755	784	813	842
13'	311	341	371	401	431	461	491	521	551	581	611	641	671	701	731	761	791	821	851	881
14'	331	362	393	424	455	486	517	548	579	610	641	672	703	734	765	796	827	858	889	920
15'	351	383	415	447	479	511	543	575	607	639	671	703	735	767	799	831	863	895	927	959
16'	371	404	437	470	503	536	569	602	635	668	701	734	767	800	833	866	899	932	965	998
17'	391	425	459	493	527	561	595	629	663	697	731	765	799	833	867	901	935	969	1003	1037
18'	411	446	481	516	551	586	621	656	691	726	761	796	831	866	901	936	971	1006	1041	1076
19'	431	467	503	539	575	611	647	683	719	755	791	827	863	899	935	971	1007	1043	1079	1115
20'	451	488	525	562	599	636	673	710	747	784	821	858	895	932	969	1006	1043	1080	1117	1154
21'	471	509	547	585	623	661	699	737	775	813	851	889	927	965	1003	1041	1079	1117	1155	1193
22'	491	530	569	608	647	686	725	764	803	842	881	920	959	998	1037	1076	1115	1154	1193	1232
23'	511	551	591	631	671	711	751	791	831	871	911	951	991	1031	1071	1111	1151	1191	1231	1271
24'	531	572	613	654	695	736	777	818	859	900	941	982	1023	1064	1105	1146	1187	1228	1269	1310

(Note: Deduct for Openings—Doors, Windows, Archways, etc.)



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TOTAL AREA—4 WALLS and CEILING

In Square Feet

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 9 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	117	138	159	180	201	222	243	264	285	306	327	348	369	390	411	432	453	474	495	516
4'	138	160	182	204	226	248	270	292	314	336	358	380	402	424	446	468	490	512	534	556
5'	159	182	205	228	251	274	297	320	343	366	389	412	435	458	481	504	527	550	573	596
6'	180	204	228	252	276	300	324	348	372	396	420	444	468	492	516	540	564	588	612	636
7'	201	226	251	276	301	326	351	376	401	426	451	476	501	526	551	576	601	626	651	676
8'	222	248	274	300	326	352	378	404	430	456	482	508	534	560	586	612	638	664	690	716
9'	243	270	297	324	351	378	405	432	459	486	513	540	567	594	621	648	675	702	729	756
10'	264	292	320	348	376	404	432	460	488	516	544	572	600	628	656	684	712	740	768	796
11'	285	314	343	372	401	430	459	488	517	546	575	604	633	662	691	720	749	778	807	836
12'	306	336	366	396	426	456	486	516	546	576	606	636	666	696	726	756	786	816	846	876
13'	327	358	389	420	451	482	513	544	575	606	637	668	699	730	761	792	823	854	885	916
14'	348	380	412	444	476	508	540	572	604	636	668	700	732	764	796	828	860	892	924	956
15'	369	402	435	468	501	534	567	600	633	666	699	732	765	798	831	864	897	930	963	996
16'	390	424	458	492	526	560	594	628	662	696	730	764	798	832	866	900	934	968	1002	1036
17'	411	446	481	516	551	586	621	656	691	726	761	796	831	866	901	936	971	1006	1041	1076
18'	432	468	504	540	576	612	648	684	720	756	792	828	864	900	936	972	1008	1044	1080	1116
19'	453	490	527	564	601	638	675	712	749	786	823	860	897	934	971	1008	1045	1082	1119	1156
20'	474	512	550	588	626	664	702	740	778	816	854	892	930	968	1006	1044	1082	1120	1158	1196
21'	495	534	573	612	651	690	729	768	807	846	885	924	963	1002	1041	1080	1119	1158	1197	1236
22'	516	556	596	636	676	716	756	796	836	876	916	956	996	1036	1076	1116	1156	1196	1236	1276
23'	537	578	619	660	701	742	783	824	865	906	947	988	1029	1070	1111	1152	1193	1234	1275	1316
24'	558	600	642	684	726	768	810	852	894	936	978	1020	1062	1104	1146	1188	1230	1272	1314	1356

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 9 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453	475	497	519	541
4'	145	168	191	214	237	260	283	306	329	352	375	398	421	444	467	490	513	536	559	582
5'	167	191	215	239	263	287	311	335	359	383	407	431	455	479	503	527	551	575	599	623
6'	189	214	239	264	289	314	339	364	389	414	439	464	489	514	539	564	589	614	639	664
7'	211	237	263	289	315	341	367	393	419	445	471	497	523	549	575	601	627	653	679	705
8'	233	260	287	314	341	368	395	422	449	476	503	530	557	584	611	638	665	692	719	746
9'	255	283	311	339	367	395	423	451	479	507	535	563	591	619	647	675	703	731	759	787
10'	277	306	335	364	393	422	451	480	509	538	567	596	625	654	683	712	741	770	799	828
11'	299	329	359	389	419	449	479	509	539	569	599	629	659	689	719	749	779	809	839	869
12'	321	352	383	414	445	476	507	538	569	600	631	662	693	724	755	786	817	848	879	910
13'	343	375	407	439	471	503	535	567	599	631	663	695	727	759	791	823	855	887	919	951
14'	365	398	431	464	497	530	563	596	629	662	695	728	761	794	827	860	893	926	959	992
15'	387	421	455	489	523	557	591	625	659	693	727	761	795	829	863	897	931	965	999	1033
16'	409	444	479	514	549	584	619	654	689	724	759	794	829	864	899	934	969	1004	1039	1074
17'	431	467	503	539	575	611	647	683	719	755	791	827	863	899	935	971	1007	1043	1079	1115
18'	453	490	527	564	601	638	675	712	749	786	823	860	897	934	971	1008	1045	1082	1119	1156
19'	475	513	551	589	627	665	703	741	779	817	855	893	931	969	1007	1045	1083	1121	1159	1197
20'	497	536	575	614	653	692	731	770	809	848	887	926	965	1004	1043	1082	1121	1160	1199	1238
21'	519	559	599	639	679	719	759	799	839	879	919	959	999	1039	1079	1119	1159	1199	1239	1279
22'	541	582	623	664	705	746	787	828	869	910	951	992	1033	1074	1115	1156	1197	1238	1279	1320
23'	563	605	647	689	731	773	815	857	899	941	983	1025	1067	1109	1151	1193	1235	1277	1319	1361
24'	585	628	671	714	757	800	843	886	929	972	1015	1058	1101	1144	1187	1230	1273	1316	1359	1402

(Note: Deduct for Openings—Doors, Windows, Archways, etc.)



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TOTAL AREA—4 WALLS and CEILING In Square Feet

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 10 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	129	152	175	198	221	244	267	290	313	336	359	382	405	428	451	474	497	520	543	566
4'	152	176	200	224	248	272	296	320	344	368	392	416	440	464	488	512	536	560	584	608
5'	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650
6'	198	224	250	276	302	328	354	380	406	432	458	484	510	536	562	588	614	640	666	692
7'	221	248	275	302	329	356	383	410	437	464	491	518	545	572	599	626	653	680	707	734
8'	244	272	300	328	356	384	412	440	468	496	524	552	580	608	636	664	692	720	748	776
9'	267	296	325	354	383	412	441	470	499	528	557	586	615	644	673	702	731	760	789	818
10'	290	320	350	380	410	440	470	500	530	560	590	620	650	680	710	740	770	800	830	860
11'	313	344	375	406	437	468	499	530	561	592	623	654	685	716	747	778	809	840	871	902
12'	336	368	400	432	464	496	528	560	592	624	656	688	722	755	788	821	854	887	920	953
13'	359	392	425	458	491	524	557	590	623	656	689	722	756	790	824	858	892	926	960	994
14'	382	416	450	484	518	552	586	620	654	688	722	756	790	825	860	895	930	965	1000	1035
15'	405	440	475	510	545	580	615	650	685	720	755	790	825	860	896	932	968	1004	1040	1076
16'	428	464	500	536	572	608	644	680	716	752	788	824	860	896	932	969	1006	1043	1080	1117
17'	451	488	525	562	599	636	673	710	747	784	821	858	895	932	969	1006	1044	1082	1120	1158
18'	474	512	550	588	626	664	702	740	778	816	854	892	930	968	1006	1044	1082	1121	1160	1199
19'	497	536	575	614	653	692	731	770	809	848	887	926	965	1004	1043	1082	1121	1160	1199	1238
20'	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920	960	1000	1040	1080	1120	1160	1200	1240	1280
21'	543	584	625	666	707	748	789	830	871	912	953	994	1035	1076	1117	1158	1199	1240	1281	1322
22'	566	608	650	692	734	776	818	860	902	944	986	1028	1070	1112	1154	1196	1238	1280	1322	1364
23'	589	632	675	718	761	804	847	890	933	976	1019	1062	1105	1148	1191	1234	1277	1320	1363	1406
24'	612	656	700	744	788	832	876	920	964	1008	1052	1096	1140	1184	1228	1272	1316	1360	1404	1448

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 10 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	135	159	183	207	231	255	279	303	327	351	375	399	423	447	471	495	519	543	567	591
4'	159	184	209	234	259	284	309	334	359	384	409	434	459	484	509	534	559	584	609	634
5'	183	209	235	261	287	313	339	365	391	417	443	469	495	521	547	573	599	625	651	677
6'	207	234	261	288	315	342	369	396	423	450	477	504	531	558	585	612	639	666	693	720
7'	231	259	287	315	343	371	399	427	455	483	511	539	567	595	623	651	679	707	735	763
8'	255	284	313	342	371	400	429	458	487	516	545	574	603	632	661	690	719	748	777	806
9'	279	309	339	369	399	429	459	489	519	549	579	609	639	669	699	729	759	789	819	849
10'	303	334	365	396	427	458	489	520	551	582	613	644	675	706	737	768	799	830	861	892
11'	327	359	391	423	455	487	519	551	583	615	647	679	711	743	775	807	839	871	903	935
12'	351	384	417	450	483	516	549	582	615	648	681	714	747	780	813	846	879	912	945	978
13'	375	409	443	477	511	545	579	613	647	681	715	749	783	817	851	885	919	953	987	1021
14'	399	434	469	504	539	574	609	644	679	714	749	784	819	854	889	924	959	994	1029	1064
15'	423	459	495	531	567	603	639	675	711	747	783	819	855	891	927	963	999	1035	1071	1107
16'	447	484	521	558	595	632	669	706	743	780	817	854	891	928	965	1002	1039	1076	1113	1150
17'	471	509	547	585	623	661	699	737	775	813	851	889	927	965	1003	1041	1079	1117	1155	1193
18'	495	534	573	612	651	690	729	768	807	846	885	924	963	1002	1041	1080	1119	1158	1197	1236
19'	519	559	599	639	679	719	759	799	839	879	919	959	999	1039	1079	1119	1159	1199	1239	1279
20'	543	584	625	666	707	748	789	830	871	912	953	994	1035	1076	1117	1158	1199	1240	1281	1322
21'	567	609	651	693	735	777	819	861	903	945	987	1029	1071	1113	1155	1197	1239	1281	1323	1365
22'	591	634	677	720	763	806	849	892	935	978	1021	1064	1107	1150	1193	1236	1279	1322	1365	1408
23'	615	659	703	747	791	835	879	923	967	1011	1055	1099	1143	1187	1231	1275	1319	1363	1407	1451
24'	639	684	729	774	819	864	909	954	999	1044	1089	1134	1179	1224	1269	1314	1359	1404	1449	1494

(Note: Deduct for Openings—Doors, Windows, Archways, etc.)



BRUSHES

PITTSBURGH PAINTS

SUNDRIES

TOTAL AREA—4 WALLS and CEILING In Square Feet

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 11 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	141	166	191	216	241	266	291	316	341	366	391	416	441	466	491	516	541	566	591	616
4'	166	192	218	244	270	296	322	348	374	400	426	452	478	504	530	556	582	608	634	660
5'	191	218	245	272	299	326	353	380	407	434	461	488	515	542	569	596	623	650	677	704
6'	216	244	272	300	328	356	384	412	440	468	496	524	552	580	608	636	664	692	720	748
7'	241	270	299	328	357	386	415	444	473	502	531	560	589	618	647	676	705	734	763	792
8'	266	296	326	356	386	416	446	476	506	536	566	596	626	656	686	716	746	776	806	836
9'	291	322	353	384	415	446	477	508	539	570	601	632	663	694	725	756	787	818	849	880
10'	316	348	380	412	444	476	508	540	572	604	636	668	700	732	764	796	828	860	892	924
11'	341	374	407	440	473	506	539	572	605	638	671	704	737	770	803	836	869	902	935	968
12'	366	400	434	468	502	536	570	604	638	672	706	740	774	808	842	876	910	944	978	1012
13'	391	426	461	496	531	566	601	636	671	706	741	776	811	846	881	916	951	986	1021	1056
14'	416	452	488	524	560	596	632	668	704	740	776	812	848	884	920	956	992	1028	1064	1100
15'	441	478	515	552	589	626	663	700	737	774	811	848	885	922	959	996	1033	1070	1107	1144
16'	466	504	542	580	618	656	694	732	770	808	846	884	922	960	998	1036	1074	1112	1150	1188
17'	491	530	569	608	647	686	725	764	803	842	881	920	959	998	1037	1076	1115	1154	1193	1232
18'	516	556	596	636	676	716	756	796	836	876	916	956	996	1036	1076	1116	1156	1196	1236	1276
19'	541	582	623	664	705	746	787	828	869	910	951	992	1033	1074	1115	1156	1197	1238	1279	1320
20'	566	608	650	692	734	776	818	860	902	944	986	1028	1070	1112	1154	1196	1238	1280	1322	1364
21'	591	634	677	720	763	806	849	892	935	978	1021	1064	1107	1150	1193	1236	1279	1322	1365	1408
22'	616	660	704	748	792	836	880	924	968	1012	1056	1100	1144	1188	1232	1276	1320	1364	1408	1452
23'	641	686	731	776	821	866	911	956	1001	1046	1091	1136	1181	1226	1271	1316	1361	1406	1451	1496
24'	666	712	758	804	850	896	942	988	1034	1080	1126	1172	1218	1264	1310	1356	1402	1448	1494	1540

FOR ROOMS WITH CEILINGS 12 FEET HIGH

	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'	20'	21'	22'
3'	153	180	207	234	261	288	315	342	369	396	423	450	477	504	531	558	585	612	639	666
4'	180	208	236	264	292	320	348	376	404	432	460	488	516	544	572	600	628	656	684	712
5'	207	236	265	294	323	352	381	410	439	468	497	526	555	584	613	642	671	700	729	758
6'	234	264	294	324	354	384	414	444	474	504	534	564	594	624	654	684	714	744	774	804
7'	261	292	323	354	385	416	447	478	509	540	571	602	633	664	695	726	757	788	819	850
8'	288	320	352	384	416	448	480	512	544	576	608	640	672	704	736	768	800	832	864	896
9'	315	348	381	414	447	480	513	546	579	612	645	678	711	744	777	810	843	876	909	942
10'	342	376	410	444	478	512	546	580	614	648	682	716	750	784	818	852	886	920	954	988
11'	369	404	439	474	509	544	579	614	649	684	719	754	789	824	859	894	929	964	999	1034
12'	396	432	468	504	540	576	612	648	684	720	756	792	828	864	900	936	972	1008	1044	1080
13'	423	460	497	534	571	608	645	682	719	756	793	830	867	904	941	978	1015	1052	1089	1126
14'	450	488	526	564	602	640	678	716	754	792	830	868	906	944	982	1020	1058	1096	1134	1172
15'	477	516	555	594	633	672	711	750	789	828	867	906	945	984	1023	1062	1101	1140	1179	1218
16'	504	544	584	624	664	704	744	784	824	864	904	944	984	1024	1064	1104	1144	1184	1224	1264
17'	531	572	613	654	695	736	777	818	859	900	941	982	1023	1064	1105	1146	1187	1228	1269	1310
18'	558	600	642	684	726	768	810	852	894	936	978	1020	1062	1104	1146	1188	1230	1272	1314	1356
19'	585	628	671	714	757	800	843	886	929	972	1015	1058	1101	1144	1187	1230	1273	1316	1359	1402
20'	612	656	700	744	788	832	876	920	964	1008	1052	1096	1140	1184	1228	1272	1316	1360	1404	1448
21'	639	684	729	774	819	864	909	954	999	1044	1089	1134	1179	1224	1269	1314	1359	1404	1449	1494
22'	666	712	758	804	850	896	942	988	1034	1080	1126	1172	1218	1264	1310	1356	1402	1448	1494	1540
23'	693	740	787	834	881	928	975	1022	1069	1116	1163	1210	1257	1304	1351	1398	1445	1492	1539	1586
24'	720	768	816	864	912	960	1008	1056	1104	1152	1200	1248	1296	1344	1392	1440	1488	1536	1584	1632

(Note: Deduct for Openings—Doors, Windows, Archways, etc.)

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM



Distributing Facilities

Akron, Ohio	Elgin, Ill.	Macon, Ga.	Salem, Ore.
Albany, N. Y.	El Paso, Texas	Madison, Wis.	Salina, Kan.
Alhambra, Cal.	Erie, Pa.	Manchester, N. H.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Allentown, Pa.	Eugene, Ore.	Mansfield, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.
Amarillo, Texas	Everett, Wash.	Mason City, Iowa	St. Paul, Minn.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Findlay, Ohio	Medford, Ore.	San Antonio, Texas
Atlanta, Ga.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Fort Worth, Texas	Miami, Fla.	San Diego, Cal.
Augusta, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio	Milwaukee, Wis.	San Francisco, Cal.
Aurora, Ill.	Fresno, Cal.	Mineola, N. Y.	San Jose, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Galesburg, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Santa Ana, Cal.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Glendale, Cal.	Mobile, Ala.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Beaumont, Texas	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Montgomery, Ala.	Santa Rosa, Cal.
Bellingham, Wash.	Greensboro, N. C.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Savannah, Ga.
Berkeley, Cal.	Greenville, S. C.	Muskegon, Mich.	Scranton, Pa.
Birmingham, Ala.	Hamilton, Ohio	Nashville, Tenn.	Seattle, Wash.
Boston, Mass.	Hammond, Ind.	Newark, N. J.	Shreveport, La.
Bronx, N. Y.	Harrisburg, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hartford, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	South Bend, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	High Point, N. C.	New Orleans, La.	Spokane, Wash.
Burlington, Vt.	Houston, Texas	Oakland, Cal.	Springfield, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Springfield, Mass.
Centralia, Wash.	Inglewood, Cal.	Olympia, Wash.	Springfield, Mo.
Charleston, S. C.	Iowa City, Iowa	Omaha, Nebr.	Springfield, Ohio
Charlotte, N. C.	Jackson, Mich.	Oshkosh, Wis.	Stockton, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Paducah, Ky.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Jeannette, Pa.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Tacoma, Wash.
Cleveland, Ohio	Joplin, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.	Tampa, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	Kansas City, Mo.	Peoria, Ill.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Columbus, Ohio	Kittanning, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Tiffin, Ohio
Corpus Christi, Texas	Knoxville, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Toledo, Ohio
Dallas, Texas	LaCrosse, Wis.	Portland, Ore.	Topeka, Kansas
Danville, Ill.	Lexington, Ky.	Portsmouth, Ohio	Tulsa, Okla.
Davenport, Iowa	Lima, Ohio	Providence, R. I.	Utica, N. Y.
Decatur, Ill.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Racine, Wis.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Little Rock, Ark.	Richmond, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Des Moines, Iowa	Long Beach, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.	Washington, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Roanoke, Va.	Wichita, Kansas
Dubuque, Iowa	Louisville, Ky.	Rochester, N. Y.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Lynchburg, Va.	Rockford, Ill.	Wilmington, Del.
Durham, N. C.		Sacramento, Cal.	Worcester, Mass.
		Saginaw, Mich.	Youngstown, Ohio
			Zanesville, Ohio

Manufacturing Facilities

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — NEWARK, N. J. — HOUSTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — PORTLAND, ORE.

Paint * **PITTSBURGH** * *Glass*
PLATE GLASS COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES — GRANT BUILDING — PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

